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The Congregational Church and Soldiers' Monument, Meeting House Hill.

HISTORY
OF THE
TOWN OF LEDYARD
1650--1900.

BY
REV. JOHN AVERY.

NOYES & DAVIS:
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Preface.

AT the annual meeting of the Bill Library Association, held in Ledyard, Aug. 30, 1899, the writer read a paper on the Pequot Indians. It prompted Ledyard Bill, who was present, to suggest the preparation of a History of the Town of Ledyard, Mr. Bill offering to publish it, also to assist in its preparation. After a few months delay—during which the proposal was duly considered—the work was begun, and the result is here given.

To the many friends who have rendered assistance the undersigned tenders hearty thanks. Some have written portions of the work in full; many have furnished facts and statistics that have been wrought into it. All has been done so cheerfully and thoroughly as greatly to relieve the difficulties and discouragements of the work.

J. A.

Norwich, Conn.,

1901.

Table of Contents.

CHAPTER I.

Early History of the Town, etc.

CHAPTER II.

History of the Congregational Church and Society.

CHAPTER III.

History of the St. James' Episcopal Church.

CHAPTER IV.

History of the Separatist Church.

CHAPTER V.

History of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHAPTER VI.

History of the Baptist Church.

CHAPTER VII.

History of the Rogerene Quakers.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Revolutionary War—1775-1783.

CHAPTER IX.

The Second War with England—1812-15.

CHAPTER X.

The Civil War of 1861-5.

CHAPTER XI.

Family Histories and Genealogies.

CHAPTER XII.

Biographical Sketches.

CHAPTER XIII.

History of the Bill Library.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Pequot Indians.

CHAPTER XV.

The Norwich & Worcester Railroad.

APPENDIX.

Memorial of Separatists of Preston, North Groton, Norwich and Stonington to the General Assembly of Connecticut, October, 1751.

Order to Sheriff Respecting Preston Separatists.

Order for the Lay Out of the Principal Highway Leading from Centre Groton to Preston Town Line in 1723.

Names of School Teachers, Sixth School District.

Letter of Samuel Capron to Col. Benadam Gallup.

Letter of John Quincy Adams to Norman B. Brown.

Committee Appointed to Perambulate Line Between Groton and Preston.

List of Probate Judges.

Roll of the Fallen, on Soldiers' Monument.

Catalogue of Deaths—1713-1854.

List of Illustrations.

	Page.
Allyn, Israel	171
Allyn, Lt. Stanton	165
Avery, Rev. Frederick D.	177
Avery, Henry W.	175
Avery House, The	73
Avery, Rev. John	41
Bill, Charles	112
Bill, Gurdon	106
Bill, Hon. Henry	183
Bill, Hon. Richard	104
Bill, Rev. William, D. D.	102
Billings, Capt. James A.	186
Brewster, Hon. John	188
Congregational Church,	Frontispiece
Cook, Rev. Nehemiah B.	37
Cook, Lt. William T.	192
Cutting, Rev. Charles	39
Episcopal Church, The St. James'	46
Fanning, George	120
Fort Decatur,	82
Gallup, Dea. Erastus	203
Gallup, Henry H.	202
Gallup Homestead, The	121
Gallup, Isaac	197

	Page.
Gallup, Rev. James A.	205
Gallup, Maj. Jacob L.	196
Gallup, Dea. Russell	204
Gallup, Dea. N. Sands	206
Gale's Ferry R. R. Depot,	266
Geer, Capt. Nathaniel B.	209
Geer, James L.	129
Hurlburt, Rev. Ralph	55
Kinmouth, Rev. Albert E.	43
Latham, Thomas	141
Larrabee, Capt. Adam	214
Larrabee, Hon. Henry	219
Larrabee, Capt. Nathan F.	218
Larrabee, Gov. William	215
Library, The Bill	243
Methodist Episcopal Church, The	53
Norman, Stephen H.	223
Parsonage, The Bill	40
Peckham, Rev. Stephen H.	58
Plan of Fort Griswold,	76
Spicer, Capt. Edmund	227
Spicer, John S.	228
Stoddard, Ebenezer	160
Stoddard, Guy C.	229
Tuttle, Rev. Timothy	35
Williams, Denison B.	161
Williams, Hon. Elias Hewitt.	239
Winthrop, Gov. John, Jr.	18

CHAPTER I.

The Town of Ledyard.

THE town of Ledyard, formerly the North Society of Groton, and earlier still a part of the town of New London, is situated in the south-eastern central part of New London County, and is bounded on the north by Preston, on the east by Stonington and North Stonington, on the south by Groton, and on the west by the Thames river, which separates it from Montville and Waterford. In form it is nearly square, and the distance from the northern boundary line to the southern is about six miles; the distance from the eastern to the western, an average of about seven miles. The surface is rough and uneven, and much of it better adapted to grazing than to tillage. Yet the soil is fertile, and, when thoroughly subdued, gives good returns for the labor bestowed upon it.

Near the north-east corner of the town—just over the line in North Stonington—is Lantern Hill, well-known as the first land seen by mariners approaching our coast. Some of them have spoken of it as looking, when it first comes into view, much like a round-crowned hat resting upon the ocean as far away as the eye can reach. It is a famous resort for picnic parties and others seeking a wide outlook upon greatly varied and charming scenery.

In the south-west corner of the town is a tract of land—some thirty acres or more—which belongs to the United States Government, being a part of the Navy Yard established there upon the deep waters of the Thames about 1881.

There are large deposits of granite in different parts of the town; and some of them have been utilized, to a considerable extent, for building purposes. This is especially true of those located near the Thames river.

Iron ore is found in some places, though not in sufficient

quantities to render it specially valuable. In one granite quarry in the northern central part of the town—on land belonging to the heirs of the late Israel Allyn—an ore was discovered some years since which was thought by a man who had worked in silver mines, to be silver ore. A specimen of it was sent to Prof. E. S. Dana, of Yale College, who pronounced it non-magnetic iron.

A deposit of kaoline, located on Avery Hill, in the west part of the town, was worked some years since by the company that was then engaged in working the large silex mine near Lantern Hill. But while the silex proved to be remarkably fine in quality and well-nigh exhaustless in quantity, this was far from being the case with the kaoline; and the working of it was presently abandoned. Gold and silver, also nickel and copper, are found in a broad belt of granite which passes under the farm of Mr. Courtland Lamb in the south part of the town; whether the percentage of metal in the granite is sufficient to pay for working has not yet been determined.

The territory now covered by the town originally abounded in forests made up of oak, chestnut, ash, walnut, birch, maple, poplar, whitewood, cedar and other varieties of trees. These forests were largely cleared away by the first settlers and their immediate successors. But they were fast growing up, and approaching their old-time proportions again, until a dozen or fifteen years ago the steam saw-mills came in, and have since greatly reduced the territory covered by them and done much damage to the beauty of many landscapes. There are several large cedar swamps in the town. One of them, near Lantern Hill, is nearly a mile in diameter; another in the west part of the town about the same size. These swamps abound in cedars, pines, hemlocks, and have furnished, in years gone by, large quantities of valuable lumber—used both in house-building and ship-building. During the latter part of the eighteenth century—from a time previous to the Revolutionary War—and on into the nineteenth century up to the War of 1812-15, a large trade with the West Indies, with various South American and European ports, and even with more distant countries, was carried on

from Norwich and New London; and the vessels engaged in this trade were mostly built in the last-named places. No small part of the timber used in building them was obtained from the forests of (North Groton) Ledyard. This was especially true of the spars, many of which were taken from "Mast Swamp," as it was called, in the west part of the town. During the first part of the nineteenth century, when the whaling business was largely carried on from New London much of the best material used in the construction of whale-boats was obtained in the cedar swamps of (North Groton) Ledyard. The underbrush growing among the evergreen trees in these swamps are often rhododendrons, which, in the season of their blooming early in the month of July, often attract large numbers of admiring spectators. Perhaps of all the deciduous trees native to the town, the most interesting and beautiful is the tulip tree. It may be found in the central portions along the principal highway from the ancient home of Peter Gallup to the present parsonage. A friend of the writer says that more than half a century ago he used, on Sunday mornings in summer, to stop under the shade of one of these fragrant trees at the foot of Newton's hill and rest before proceeding to church. This tree is now destroyed, but its progeny still exist.

The evergreen swamps, with their surroundings, often present, in the early autumn, scenes which are admired by every beholder. The swamp itself, in the valley, retains its rich, deep green. The adjoining hill-sides, covered as they are with a great variety of trees, such as oak, chestnut, maple, birch, beech, assume almost every variety of color. In some places there is dark brown—in others, bright crimson—in some, rich golden hues—in others, light yellow approaching to whiteness. And all these varied colors are so charmingly mingled with each other that the combined effect of them is, in the highest degree, pleasing. A lover of nature, who, from some neighboring hill-top, had beheld one of these beautiful views, penned the following:

"Autumn forests, so bright and so gay,
Decked with green, brown, crimson and gold,
Invite us among them to stay,
And gaze on their beauties untold."

During the early years of the occupancy of the territory by white settlers wild animals abounded in the forests. If bears were here to begin with they left at an early date. The same is true of the deer, though, in recent years, under the protection of law, a representative of the species has occasionally made a journey through the regions which were once perhaps inhabited by his ancestors. Wolves were numerous, and they stayed for a good many years. Beavers were plenty in early colonial days, but long ago migrated to regions remote from civilization. But foxes, raccoons, woodchucks, skunks, minks, muskrats, rabbits and squirrels are still on the ground; and these together with such game-birds as partridges, quails and woodcocks attract considerable numbers of hunters at certain seasons. Venomous reptiles were abundant in the early history of the region; so much so as to be a serious annoyance to the settlers. Red-snakes occupied the section near Lantern Hill; and rattle-snakes, that on and around Candle-wood Hill. A story has come down to us, illustrating the manner in which our ancestors dealt with these uncomfortable occupants of the Candle-wood territory. An old Indian, resident in the neighborhood, offered, for a price which he named, to inaugurate a war of extermination against the venomous reptiles. His price was accepted, a bargain was made, and, after some preliminary preparations, he entered upon his work. The first important thing which he set himself to do was, to capture, without killing, one of the harmful creatures against which the war was to be waged. He accordingly concealed himself near the entrance to the clefts in the rocks which they inhabited. After several days of patient watching he discovered a large rattle-snake lying quietly in the sun off quite a distance from his den. He approached him as noiselessly as possible, placed a crotched stick over his neck, and held him fast to the ground. He then called for help, which, being not far away, was soon present. His assistant took his place in holding the snake firmly in his place. He himself meantime proceeded to the performance of other parts of the plan which he had marked out. With a pointed knife he made a hole through the skin on the back of the snake, and into it slipped a strong cord which he

tied firmly around the snake's body. To this cord he attached a powder horn filled with powder—its nozzle closed with a punk-wood stopple reaching well down into the powder. He then set fire to the outer end of the stopple, and after it had begun to burn freely, he headed the snake toward his hole and let him go. He soon disappeared under the rocks dragging the powder-horn with its burning stopple behind him. A signal was then given for the neighborhood to assemble; and men and boys from far and near, armed with guns and clubs and stones, were promptly upon the ground. In due time the ignited stopple of the powder-horn burned down to the powder, and there was a tremendous explosion, by which rocks and stones were thrown in all directions, and some of the snakes with them. Others, in their fright, left their quarters and attempted to escape, but were everywhere met and dispatched by the men and boys who were waiting to receive them. From this time onward dwellers in the Candlewood district were not often seriously annoyed by rattle-snakes.

But there were larger creatures than snakes that were troublesome in by-gone generations. Miss Caulkins quotes from the New London Records, "That upon Mond., the 16th day of Jan., 1709-10, being a very cold day, upon the report of a kennel of wolves, mortal enemies to our sheep and all our other creatures, was lodged and lay in ambuscade in the Cedar Swamp, waiting there for an opportunity to devour the harmless sheep; upon information whereof, about thirty of our valiant men, well disciplined in arms and special conduct, assembled themselves and with great courage beset and surrounded the enemies in the said swamp, and shot down three of the brutish enemies, and brought their heads through the town in great triumph."

Remarking upon this Record, Miss Caulkins says—"For thirty years after the date referred to in the above Record, a wolf-hunt was a customary annual sport. From ten to forty persons usually engaged in it, who surrounded and beat up some swamp in the neighborhood. Mill-pond Swamp and Cedar Swamp were frequently scoured for wolves in Nov., or the latter part of Oct. George, son of John Richards, had a bounty of £11 for

wolves killed in the year 1717. The bounty had been raised to twenty shillings per head. The bounty for killing a wild-cat was three shillings. It was not till 1714 that any enactment was made to encourage the killing of foxes. At that time a bounty was offered of three shillings for a grown fox; with whelps, four shillings; a whelp, one shilling." (History of N. L., 404-5).

The town contains a large number of excellent springs of water. They are found in almost every part of it—sometimes breaking out by the sides of rocks or at the roots of trees—sometimes bubbling up through sand or gravel in open fields, and flowing off through woods or meadows, and uniting with similar rivulets coming from different directions to form rushing streams. These springs generally send forth water of superior quality; and not a few of them are never-failing—the dryest seasons do not fully check their flow.

The waters from the north part of the town empty into Poquetanuck River and Poquetanuck Cove, and thence find their way to the Thames River and Long Island Sound. Those in the west part flow directly into the Thames. Those in the eastern, central and southern portions find their way through the ponds near Lantern Hill and other channels into the Mystic River, and all at length into the Sound. The numerous spring brooks in the town are favorite resorts for trout; and considerable numbers of them are caught by fishermen "when the law is off." In the ponds on the east border, pickerel, perch, pumpkin-seeds, bullheads and shiners are sometimes taken in considerable numbers. In the Thames River shad and alewives were formerly very abundant; but since the dam at Greeneville was built they have left. Some of the varieties of fish which remain are striped bass, blue-fish, flat-fish, weak-fish and smelts; oysters and crabs are also found in the river, and clams upon its shores.

On the streams which run through the town or skirt its borders are water privileges which were perhaps more largely utilized formerly than they have been in recent years—some industries which called them into use being no longer prosecuted. The carding machines, the fulling mills, the cloth dressing establishments—so common a hundred years ago—are no longer

needed. The place of the cloth which was made from wool sheared from sheep raised on the home-farm, spun and wove in the family, and fulled and dressed at a neighboring mill, is now supplied by that made at the great manufacturing establishments, built up by the sides of our rivers, where styles of goods are made, far superior to those of the olden time, and by processes which, for rapidity and excellence of workmanship, put to shame all the old-time ways of doing such things. So the leather that was made at the neighborhood tannery from hides taken from animals butchered by the farmer upon his own premises, and by some neighboring shoe-maker made into boots and shoes for the use of the family, is no longer needed, as ready-made shoes, far superior to those of former times, are everywhere sold at reasonable prices; and nobody cares to go back to the old-fashioned ways in matters of this sort.

Still the local water-powers are to some extent useful. The grist-mill is still running, to provide corn-meal and rye-meal for the lovers of old-fashioned rye and Indian bread, and provender for the feeding of animals, especially those that are being fattened for market. Saw-mills and shingle-mills, too, still supply portions of the lumber used in building.

Agriculturally, the town of Ledyard has been compared to a pumpkin; the best part of it being on the outside. And it is true that the farms upon the out-skirts are, as a rule, more easily tilled than those in the central portion, yet, perhaps, no more productive.

The crops cultivated by the farmers are quite various. The principal cereals are corn, rye, buckwheat and oats; the vegetables, potatoes and turnips; the fruits, apples, pears and peaches; and the small fruits, strawberries and raspberries. It is interesting to note just here that Indian corn was a new thing to our ancestors, and that the Indians themselves showed them how to cultivate and prepare it for food. The strawberry, fifty or sixty years ago, was known chiefly as a wild fruit—of small size, and very limited in quantity. It is now one of the most valuable crops cultivated in the town. Many of the larger farmers rely upon it more than upon any other one thing. In the height of

the season from some single farms have been shipped from 2,000 to 6,000 baskets a day. They have been sold in nearly all the cities and villages of Eastern Connecticut; and not a few have gone to Worcester and other places in Massachusetts. The peach crop, which was once very abundant, and then, by reason of disease in the trees, diminished in quantity till it was almost an entire failure, has been greatly revived in recent years. Large quantities of this delicious fruit are raised, which command ready sales at remunerative prices. A good many of the farmers rely largely upon the products of their dairies. Others fatten for the market, beef, pork, mutton and veal. Others raise and sell large numbers of turkeys, chickens, geese and ducks. And many depend very much upon eggs, the demand for which is so great that it is seldom fully supplied. Finally, it may be said that of all the towns in Eastern Connecticut, this town excels in the growth and cultivation of the small fruits and their cash value probably exceeds that of any other of its products, so that it has come about that the central portion of the town yields more of profit to the farmer than the out-skirts where nature was originally far more kind to agriculture in general.

Wheat was largely cultivated in former years. But, after a while, the crop began to suffer from the ravages of the weevil and from unfavorable seasons. At length the great wheat-fields of the West, with the modern facilities for transportation, rendered it more advantageous to the farmer to buy his wheat-flour than attempt to cultivate such an uncertain crop.

Flax was much relied upon in the olden time. The cloth made from it was entirely a home product. The plant was grown and rotted and broken and hatched and spun and wove into strong cloth by the family themselves. And this cloth was used for towels and sheets and shirts and summer jackets, vests and pantaloons, and a great many other purposes. All this has passed away, and linen and cotton goods, from raw materials raised in other parts of the country, and manufactured by processes widely different from those which prevailed in the days of home-spun, have come, and come, doubtless, to stay.

The silk culture, which was carried on in a good many fami-

lies, sixty to eighty years ago, and was quite a source of profit to them, has been abandoned; and the trees from whose leaves the worms were fed—the white mulberry and the multicaulis—have nearly disappeared. Silk, in its raw state, is now obtained in lands where labor is much cheaper than it is here; and is manufactured in large establishments where the art is carried to a high degree of perfection. There are establishments of this sort in Norwich, Preston side, New London and near Hartford.

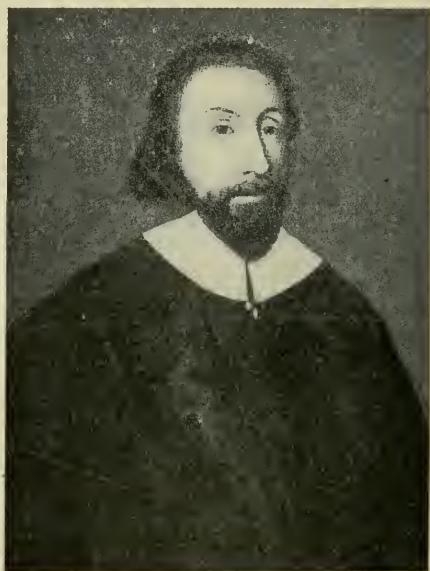
The earliest occupants of the territory, which makes up the town of Ledyard, were, so far as known, the Pequot Indians—some account of whom is given in another place. Their successors, who are now upon the ground, are largely the descendants of English Puritans, who came to this country during the first half of the seventeenth century. Some of them were in the first company of emigrants, who landed upon Plymouth Rock, Dec. 21, 1620. Others came at later dates—a good many between 1620 and 1640. The majority of them settled first in eastern Massachusetts, but moved to Connecticut about 1650—some a year or two earlier; a larger number several years later, and settled at New London and Groton and Stonington—the two last named towns being at that time parts of New London.

A few pioneer settlers found their way up the Thames River into what is now Ledyard within a few years after the settlement of New London. There were not a great many, however, that did this till near 1700. In the years that immediately preceded and followed this date a considerable number of families—made up largely of the grand-children of the first settlers at New London—located permanently within the present boundaries of Ledyard. Thus four at least of the grand-children of James Avery (who moved from Gloucester, Mass., about 1649 or 50, settled in New London, and later, about 1700, moved to Poquonnoc), settled on Avery Hill near Poquetanuck Cove. Among the earliest settlers were those at Allyn's Point.

John Winthrop, Jr., left Massachusetts Bay and sailed to the Thames River and up that river, and located in that part of Groton, now Ledyard, and known later as Allyn's Point. Winthrop brought with him quite a number of the original settlers,

and came with the authority of the Bay Colony at Boston. He gave the name of Groton to the territory in honor of the name of "Groton manor" of England, from whence he came. He subsequently became the Governor of the Connecticut Colony and was a man highly respected and much honored.

"Other early settlers in the region were Robert Allyn, Philip Bill, Jonathan Brewster, William Chapman, Edward Culver, Silas



GOV. JOHN WINTHROP, JR.

Deane, Edmund Fanning, George Geer, John Hurlbutt, William Maynard, Benadam Gallup, Isaac' Lamb, Robert Park, Peter Spicer, Ralph Stoddard, Ezekiel Turner and William Williams." —Miss Caulkins.

Those who were church members retained their church connections in Groton for quite a number of years. Religious services, however, were held from time to time in their homes. In due time they began to move in the matter of establishing a Church in the region where they resided.

The Ecclesiastical Society was formed in 1725—the center of the territory covered by it was found by actual measurement—and upon it the erection of a meeting house was begun in 1727. While the work was going on Mr. Samuel Seabury, a Licentiate, son of Dea. John Seabury, of Groton, was engaged as a supply. Four places were designated, in which ten sermons were to be preached. One of the places was the house of Dea. William Morgan—now (1900) owned and occupied by Mr. Billings T. Avery—in which six of the sermons were to be preached. The other preaching places were the houses of Capt. John Morgan, Robert Allyn and Ensign William Williams. The Church was organized and a minister settled in 1729. Fuller particulars are given in another part of this volume.

Though the people in the Second or North Society, as it was called, were now, in ecclesiastical matters, quite independent of those in the south part of the town, they were still associated with them in town affairs, and remained so a great many years. A little previous to the Revolutionary War—also during the War—the subject of forming a new town out of the Second Society was considerably agitated. But after the massacre at Fort Griswold, in which large numbers of the leading men in both Societies were slain, and those who remained were drawn into closer sympathy with each other than they had been, the matter was laid aside. In after years it came up again from time to time; but for one reason or another the project failed, until at last it was consummated in 1836. After the requisite preliminary steps were taken, application in due form was made to the Legislature, and in the course of the session that year, action was taken; and the Second Society of Groton became the town of Ledyard. The name was given in honor of Col. William Ledyard, of Groton, the heroic Commander of Fort Griswold on the fatal sixth of September, 1781. The action of the Legislature in the premises was as follows:

“An Act to Incorporate the Town of Ledyard.

“Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives in General Assembly, convened:

“Section I. All that part of the Town of Groton in the

County of New London, lying North of the line dividing the first and Second School Societies, in said town, is hereby made and constituted a separate and distinct town by the name of the town of Ledyard; and all the inhabitants now or at any time hereafter residing North of said line, in said town, shall be and remain a separate and distinct corporation with all the powers, rights and privileges, and subject to all the liabilities and obligations of other towns in this State, with the right of sending one Representative to the General Assembly."

Action was soon taken by the town thus incorporated to provide itself with officers for the administration of its affairs. At a meeting, called for the purpose, June 11, 1836, it was voted to have but three selectmen; and Capt. Anson Avery, Capt. Henry Hallet and Mr. Noah Davis were appointed.

In the Constitution of the State, adopted in the year 1818, Art. III., Sec. 3, is as follows:

"The House of Representatives shall consist of electors residing in towns from which they are elected. The number of representatives from each town shall be the same as at present practiced and allowed. In case a new town shall hereafter be incorporated, such new town shall be entitled to one representative only; and if such new town shall be made from one or more towns, the town or towns, from which the same shall be made, shall be entitled to the same number of representatives as at present allowed, unless the number shall be reduced by the consent of such town or towns."

In accordance with this provision, Ledyard has had but one representative from the time of its incorporation to the present. The following list of its representatives has been furnished by George Fanning:

REPRESENTATIVES FROM LEDYARD IN THE LEGISLATURE.

1836	Capt. Anson Avery,	Democrat.
1837	Capt. Anson Avery,	Democrat.
1838	Capt. Henry Hallet,	Democrat.
1839	Capt. Henry Hallet,	Democrat.

1840	Capt. Sanford Stoddard,	Whig.
1841	Denison B. Williams,	Democrat.
1842	Daniel Lamb,	Democrat.
1843	Col. Roswell Allyn,	Democrat.
1844	Capt. Jacob Gallup,	Democrat.
1845	Seabury Thomas,	Democrat.
1846	Col. Elias W. Brown,	Democrat.
1847	Capt. John Brewster,	Whig.
1848	Capt. Jacob Gallup,	Democrat.
1849	Capt. Edmund Spicer,	Democrat.
1850	Capt. Elisha A. Satterlee,	Democrat.
1851	Capt. John Brewster,	Whig.
1852	Col. Elias W. Brown,	Democrat.
1853	William M. Gray,	Whig.
1854	Ralph Hurlbutt,	Whig.
1855	Col. Elias W. Brown,	Democrat.
1856	Maj. Jacob L. Gallup,	Democrat.
1857	Nehemiah W. Gallup,	Democrat.
1858	William L. Main,	Democrat.
1859	Park A. Williams,	Democrat.
1860	Stiles Crandall,	Democrat.
1861	Ambrose Reynolds,	Democrat.
1862	Capt. Washington Avery,	Democrat.
1863	William Fanning,	Democrat.
1864	Asa L. Gallup,	Democrat.
1865	Benj. F. Lewis,	Whig.
1866	Maj. Jacob L. Gallup,	Democrat.
1867	Nehemiah M. Gallup,	Democrat.
1868	Henry Larrabee,	Republican.
1869	Israel Allyn,	Republican.
1870	Henry Stoddard,	Democrat.
1871	William J. Brown,	Democrat.
1872	Alonzo W. Turner,	Democrat.
1873	Capt. Chris. A. Brown,	Republican.
1874	La Fayette H. Griswold,	Democrat.
1875	William L. Main,	Democrat.
1876	Franklin Brewster,	Republican.

1877	William T. Cook,	Republican.
1878	Capt. John Brewster,	Republican.
1879	Lt. William T. Cook,	Republican.
1880	S. Ashbel Crandall,	Democrat.
1881	Capt. James A. Billings,	Republican.
1882	William J. Brown,	Democrat.
1883	Stephen H. Peckham,	Democrat.
1884	Chas. A. Satterlee,	Republican.
1885	Hiram A. Hempstead,	Democrat.
1886	Courtland Lamb,	Democrat.
1888	Hiram A. Hempstead,	Democrat.
1890	George W. Spicer,	Democrat.
1892	George W. Spicer,	Democrat.
1894	Chas. A. Gray,	Democrat.
1896	Nathan S. Gallup,	Republican.
1898	Jacob Gallup,	Democrat.
1900	Daniel Lamb,	Republican.

The town of Ledyard contains fourteen school districts. For several years past a *number* has been attached to each of these districts, and, in the official reports to the town and the State, each district is referred to by its number. But long before these numbers were used each district had a name of its own—a name that had come down from former generations—and that still clings to it. It seems not improper therefore to put these names on record in this place.

The district in the extreme north-east corner of the town is known as the Lantern Hill district, in recognition of its proximity to that famous land-mark of mariners approaching our coast. Some of the families belonging in this district reside in North Stonington. The district directly south of this is Cider hill, taking its name from that of an elevated stretch of land and the good cider made within its borders. South of this is the Gallup Hill district, named from the families that were more or less numerous in the district at the time of christening. In the northern central part of the town is the Church Hill district—the name given from the fact that, for about fifty years, the Episcopal Church, which

was removed to Poquetanuck in the year 1785, stood upon the same hill, though nearly half a mile away. East of this is a fractional district, including *Shewville, the scholars from which attend school on Avery's Plains in the town of Preston. A mile and a half west of the Church Hill school-house is that of the Geer district. And some two miles south of it is that of the Center district—located very nearly in the geographical center of the town. A mile and a quarter east of the Center school-house is that of the Morgan district—a mile and a half west of it that of Unionville, and less than two miles south of it that of Lamb Town. In the north-west corner of the town is a new school-house—not far from the drawbridge over Poquetanuck Cove. The families which send their children to it formerly belonged to the Avery Hill district which has gone down. Some who were once connected with this last-named district now attend school in Poquetanuck—some in the Geer district—some in Unionville. South of this north-west district, and somewhat more than half way down to the south boundary-line of the town is the school-house of the Gale's Ferry district; and off north-east of this is that of the Stoddard district. South-east from this is that of the Lester district. And then in the south-west corner of the town, is the Long Cove district, upon a body of water whose name it bears.

Each of these fourteen districts has a history of its own. In some—indeed in most of them—the history covers a long stretch of years, and is specially interesting to those who have participated in its varied scenes, and also to many who have succeeded them. In many instances the residents are proud of their district, and often dilate with enthusiasm upon the events that have occurred in it, and extol the noble qualities of the men and women that have been educated in their school and fitted for eminent usefulness in the world. In the biographical and family sketches, which appear in other parts of this volume, there is considerable proof that their views of the subject are not wholly unauthorized.

There have been times in the history of each of these districts

*Formerly Ayer's Mills.

when the school-houses were filled with scholars—almost every seat occupied. But this is far from being the case at the present time. About every district has at times had teachers that developed a high order of fitness for their work; and some teachers of this stamp have been called to much wider fields of usefulness than any which were here opened to them. Not a few scholars, who received their early intellectual training in these little red school-houses, have, as their lives advanced, become members of academic and collegiate institutions, and in them developing superior talents, have at later stages in life, filled, with eminent ability and success, high and honorable positions.

The training received in the public schools of the town has been supplemented in various ways.

An important factor in the training of some of the young men was the debating society—formed at the centre of the town—having its home at the Centre school-house during the winters for quite a number of years. Prominent among the members was Col. Elias W. Brown, who was president of the club. Its membership embraced about all of the young men living in the Centre and adjoining districts, and visitors from out of town frequently attended and took part in the discussions. They grappled with about all of the knotty public questions of that day—from 1848 to 1860—and settled them all to their satisfaction. It was a useful, instructive and important aid in the education of all attending.

In former years the young men, who wished to study surveying, navigation and kindred branches often sought instruction from the Dabolls—father and son—of Center Groton. In the 30's and 40's of the nineteenth century, a good many pursued similar studies with Mr. Joseph H. Gallup, of Poquetanuck, a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1827.

Rev. Mr. Tuttle, during a large part of his ministry, which extended from 1810 to 1864, was accustomed to teach young men who applied to him, not only in the higher branch of common school education, but in the Latin and Greek languages, thus fitting them to enter college. Rev. Mr. Cutting, during his residence in Ledyard—1868 to 1881—did similar work. Miss

Anna Maria Tuttle (afterward Mrs. N. B. Cook), taught many of the young ladies of the place in branches which they did not have facilities for studying in the district schools.

In several years, not very far back in the past, select schools have been taught in the town—generally in the Center district—which have awakened great interest and proved themselves highly beneficial. They usually began in the latter part of August and continued about eight weeks. The number of scholars in attendance ranged from about twenty to forty. Mr. Samuel Lamb was the teacher in the years 1867, 1868 and 1877—Mr. George Fanning in the years 1869, 1870 and 1871—Miss Mary A. C. Avery, of Mount Holyoke Seminary, in the year 1884—and Mr. William M. Gallup, of Yale University, in the year 1886.

When Bacon Academy of Colchester was in a very flourishing condition—along in the early and middle portion of the nineteenth century—a considerable number of young people from Ledyard patronized it, as also Plainfield Academy, the Suffield (Connecticut) Literary Institution, and the Academy at Poquetanuck, established by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, rector of St. James' Church at that place. This last named school, however, was soon abandoned and later the house was moved into the village of Poquetanuck to serve as a common school building. Since the establishment of the Free Academy at Norwich, many have availed themselves of the advantages which it offers; and some of them have won high encomiums from their well-qualified and experienced teachers.

The population of the town, at the time of its incorporation, was about 2,000. In 1880 it was not far from 1,400. The census of 1900 gives the following statistics:

Number of living inhabitants.....	1,218
Number of Indians on reservation.....	18
	—
Total	1,236
Number of farms.....	212
Number of manufacturing establishments..	12
Number of persons, deaf and dumb or blind.	11
Number of persons, 70 years old and over..	94

The decline in population is owing partly to the fact that much smaller numbers of children are born in the families than in previous generations; but more especially to the increased emigration from the "worn-out farms," as they are called, to the more productive regions of the West, and to the neighboring cities and villages which, for many years past, have been rapidly increasing, and opening various industrial pursuits which are much more remunerative than farming on the hard soil, not only of Ledyard, but of all New England as well.

This emigration began very early in the history of this part of the country. In the enterprise, which was started a little previous to 1700, and completed a few years after for securing for "volunteers in former wars," a tract of land six miles square—to be distributed among those justly entitled to shares; the Averys, the Parks, the Stantons, the Smiths, and others from Groton and vicinity had a part. The enterprise resulted in the settlement of Voluntown (*i. e.*, Volunteer Town); and several men, of the names above-given, located there with their families; and some of their descendants are there to-day.

Between 125 and 150 years ago many people moved from southern to northern New England—from Connecticut and Massachusetts to New Hampshire and Vermont. Among those who went from this region were Averys, Brewsters, Parks and others.

About the same time and a little later considerable numbers moved from Eastern Connecticut to Eastern Pennsylvania—into the Wyoming Valley and adjacent regions; and North Groton had her representatives among them, in the persons of Averys, Packers, Hurlbuts and others.

So also, when, from a few years before 1800 on for more than half a century, the tide was moving westward into Central and Western New York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and territories still further on toward the Rockies; there were Allyns and Geers and Morgans and Gallups and Williamses and a good many others from North Groton swept along with it.

But the largest out-flow from the place, at any one period, was that to California in the years 1849-1853, inclusive.

In it were included over thirty young men, who went out in as many as four different companies. One company, of six, started from New London in a sailing vessel, January 28, 1849; another, of twelve, on the third of February following; and still another, of two, a year later. All these went around Cape Horn. In the spring of 1853 a company of eight went by steamer to Aspinwall, by rail and boat and mules to Panama, and thence by steamer to San Francisco.

In these four parties were six men by each of the names Gallup and Stoddard, four by the name of Chapman, three by the name of Allyn, two by each of the names Arthur, Lester, Morgan, Perkins, Turner, and one by each of the names Brown, Miner, Norman, O'Brien, Rogers and Williams; thirty-three in all.

Several of these, after a few months' experience in the land of gold, returned and settled down in the East. Several others came back, married wives in their native place, and returned to make California their permanent home.

Since the rush to California most of the removals from the town have been to Norwich, New London, Mystic and other places not far away. Young persons, and persons in middle life too, have gone—some to labor as carpenters and masons, some to serve as clerks and book-keepers, some to establish themselves in business. The removals have been constantly going on, and constantly reducing the home-population; for the numbers moving away have been greater than the numbers moving in.

A heavy drain upon the young life of the community in former years was the trade with foreign ports, in which North Groton took such an active part. Between the years 1770 and 1814 some thirty or forty men from the place were lost at sea, or died at sea or in foreign ports. So when the whaling business was vigorously prosecuted in New London, from fifty to seventy-five years ago, there were similar losses of life in that perilous employment.

But war has carried off larger numbers than any industrial pursuit, whether by land or sea. A large number, in the aggregate, of young men living here have been from time to time

called forth as soldiers whenever any war was on foot. In the French and Indian wars, a century and a half ago, several from North Groton were engaged—some of them at the sacrifice of their lives. Also during the first three years of the Revolution no less than fifteen Pequot Indians went forth from their reservation, and, becoming connected with the army, died in the service. And then in the awful massacre at Fort Griswold, twenty-six young men from North Groton were among the unhappy victims. In the Civil War of 1861-5, many lost their lives, and their names may be found upon the roll of honor on the monument erected at the center of the town to perpetuate their memory. A list of those engaged in various wars, so far as known, is given further on.

A mere glance at these painful facts can hardly fail to awaken in the bosom an ardent longing for the time when men "shall beat their swords into plow-shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more;" and yet, the nineteenth century, now closed, will be considered, by historians, the most important and influential, so far as it relates to the inhabitants of the earth, of any preceding century; it gave to the world railways, steamships, lucifer matches, photography, anæsthetics, antiquity of man, evolution established, electric telegraph, electric storage batteries, Roetengen rays, germ theory of disease, illuminating gas, the oil of the earth, multiplied colors, the Jacquard loom, the cotton gin, the sewing machine, conservation of energy, the telephone, wireless telegraphy, compressed air, electric railways, Maxim guns, Krupp rifled cannon, iron shipping, steel-clad battle ships, spectrum analyses, submarine telephoning, paper from wood, the phonograph and molecular theory of gases. These sum up more, in number, and are of larger import to mankind than all the inventions of all preceding centuries, and still, notwithstanding these improvements and advantages, more of war and more of trained soldiers lined up in battle array appeared than in all the previous world's history, perhaps! Out of these things, however, the races of men have been uplifted, liberty and equality more firmly established and civilization greatly advanced. Many millions

of our fellow men, in two hemispheres, give thanks for enlarged liberty and millions more take renewed courage in consequence of the achievements of the century now closed. But what of the new, the twentieth century, just dawned upon us? Let us hope for better and larger things for those who shall come after us.

“Our mother earth, whose ages none may tell,
Puts on no change; time bids not her wax pale
Or kindle, quenched or quickened, when the knell
Sounds, and we cry across the veering gale
Farewell—and midnight answers us, Farewell;
Hail—and the heaven of morning answers, Hail.”

CHAPTER II.

The Congregational Church.

THE town of Ledyard was set off from Groton and incorporated in 1836. Previous to this the territory which it covers was for many years known as the Second or North Parish in Groton. The Ecclesiastical Society in this North Parish was organized in 1725, with six or seven members, and at once took measures to find, by actual measurement, the exact centre of the parish as the proper place for a meeting-house. That centre was found to be "in the north-east corner of Stephen Morgan's goat pasture." Upon the spot thus designated the erection of a meeting-house was begun in 1727. The present church edifice stands partly on the same ground, but a little further back from the highway. The Congregational Church was organized in 1729. The early history of the Church for about 80 years, is veiled in obscurity. During the last 39 of these 80 years the Church had no settled pastor, and at sometime in this period became extinct; and its records, if it ever had any, have been lost. Rev. Mr. Tuttle, in a historic sketch, says, "In respect to the state of the Church during its early history, whether its circumstances were prosperous at any time, or only adverse, or at what particular time it ceased to be, even tradition now affords no light."

Still considerable is known of the men who ministered to the Church in this obscure portion of its history. Public worship seems to have been established and maintained—for how long a time and with how much regularity we know not—previous to the formation of a Church as such.

The first resident preacher, of whom we have any definite knowledge, was

REV. SAMUEL SEABURY,

a Licentiate, who became later an Episcopalian before he was ordained; entered the Episcopalian ministry, and was, for many years, rector of St. James's Church, New London. He was a son of John Seabury, deacon of the Congregational Church in Groton, and was educated at Yale College and Harvard University, and graduated from the last-named institution in 1724. While supplying at North Groton he occupied a house standing on the lane that leads westward from the Bill parsonage. In this house was born his oldest son, Samuel Seabury, Jr., who became the first Episcopal Bishop in America. A more extended sketch of him is given further along in this volume.

The first ordained pastor of the Church was

REV. EBENEZER PUNDERSON.

He was a native of New Haven, and a graduate of Yale College, in the class of 1726. On the 25th of Dec., 1729, he was ordained pastor of this Church, being at the time only 21 years of age. His pastorate continued less than five years, being terminated by council, Feb. 5, 1734. While ministering to this people he lived in a house which stood off north-west from the Church, on the opposite side of the road from the house of Mr. George H. O'Brien. The early termination of his ministry in this Church was owing to the fact of his going over to Episcopacy. On the first of January, previous to his dismissal, he made a communication to the Society, avowing himself a conformist to the Episcopal Church of England. This communication, it is said, "was received with amazement and sorrow, and a committee chosen, consisting of Robert Geer, Christopher Avery and Benadam Gallup, to reason with him, and see if he might not be persuaded that his ordination was good and that he might return to his people again." But notwithstanding all that was done by the committee and others, Mr. Punderson per-

sisted in his course. After his dismissal he went to England and received Episcopal ordination. Returning to this country he served for a good many years as an itinerant missionary of an organization in England known as "The Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts," giving his time largely to North Groton during the earlier portion of the period, but, at later dates, travelling all over the State and into neighboring States, and preaching in a great many different places. About 1752 or 1753 he petitioned the Society that he might become their settled missionary in New Haven; and his petition was granted. At a later date he labored in Rye, N. Y., where he died in the year 1771, aged 63.

The second pastor of the Church was

REV. ANDREW CROSWELL.

He was a native of Charlestown, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard College in 1728. He was ordained here, Oct. 14, 1736. "The settlement offered him was two hundred pounds per annum for the first two years, and one hundred and ten pounds afterward." He was to be paid "in bills of public credit of this and the neighboring Governments"—a kind of paper currency, then in use, which was already depreciated, and which continued to depreciate. The Society stipulated that "in case he should withdraw from the established religion of this government to any other persuasion he should return two hundred pounds to the Society." Like Mr. Owen, of Groton, and Mr. Parsons, of Lyme, Mr. Croswell was in sympathy with Edwards and Whitefield, and even with the erratic Davenport in the New Light movement or the Great Awakening. And in the interest of this movement he is said to have preached a good deal in other parishes besides his own. Though regularly ordained by council as pastor of this Church, he was dismissed without the intervention of a council—he himself giving the Society notice of his intention to leave them—they voting not to oppose him in the matter though disapproving of his course—he then giving

in his formal resignation; and the Society, some two years later, voting that he was dismissed. This last named vote was passed in April, 1748. While living here he occupied the house that stands on the top of the hill out east of the Church. On Oct. 5, 1748, he was installed over a newly-formed organization in Boston, calling itself the Eleventh Congregational Church. Though the enterprise was started in such a way that some of the other Churches regarded it as irregular, and as setting a bad precedent it seemed to succeed fairly well. For Mr. Croswell continued to be the pastor for almost forty years—dying in office, April 12, 1785, at the age of 76, having been several years blind. He published a large number of sermons and essays—quite a number of them of a controversial character. Among these publications are the following: “What is Christ to me, if he is not mine? or a Reasonable Defense of the Old Protestant Doctrine of Justification by Faith, 1745.” “Second Defense of the Old Protestant Doctrine of Justification by Faith, being a reply to the exceptions of Rev. Solomon Williams, against a book entitled, ‘What is Christ to me,’ &c., 1747.” “Heaven shut against Arminians and Antinomians—a Sermon, 1747.”

The next pastor was

REV. JACOB JOHNSON.

Rev. Mr. Tuttle, in his forty-eighth anniversary sermon, makes these statements in regard to him: “I have understood that he was a native of Wallingford. He was a graduate of Yale College, in the class of 1740. He was ordained here in June, 1749, and continued in the pastoral office about twenty-three years. In making provision for his support, the Society, at its meeting, March 10, 1749, voted, ‘that Mr. Jacob Johnson should have four hundred pounds settlement, and three hundred pounds in old tenor bills salary yearly, as long as he continues to be our Gospel preaching minister.’ Another vote was passed affirming that the amount, both of the settlement and the salary of Mr. Johnson, should vary as the prices of provisions varied at the time when the money was paid. And it was further stipulated

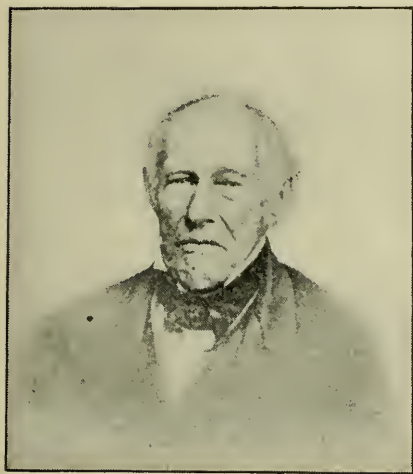
that, if Mr. Johnson should withdraw himself to any other persuasion, he should return the four hundred pounds settlement to the Society again, in the same value as he received it. In Oct., 1772, at a Society meeting, he asked for a dismission, and his request was readily granted. No mention is made of any council called for the purpose of his dismission. He married a Miss Giddings, of Preston, by whom he had several children. He owned a farm, on which he labored for part of his maintainance. A piece of swamp land was cleared by him and cultivated." He lived in the same house that his predecessor, Mr. Croswell, had occupied. A child of his lies buried near that house. Soon after he was dismissed in 1772, he left this place, and went to Wilksbarre, Pa., where he died in 1794. For many years after his removal the old Church, in which he here preached, was known as Johnson's meeting house.

THE INTERIM.

After the dismission of Mr. Johnson, for about 39 years, the parish was without a settled minister. The place was not wholly without religious services during all this period. But the services were probably not very regularly sustained; and for a considerable time in one portion of the period, entirely intermitted. For tradition affirms that at one time the sanctuary had become so dilapidated that the cattle, that were wont to feed upon the green nearby, would walk in at the open doors and occupy the premises as a shelter from the scorching suns or the raging storms. In this state of things, religion, of course, did not prosper—the Church as an organized body of Christian believers became extinct, and the whole region lapsed into a state of moral desolation. There were some, doubtless, who deplored this sad condition of things and wept over it, and prayed and hoped for better times. And when at length there was a fair prospect of another minister being settled among them were ready to do all that lay in their power to secure the invaluable boon. It was in conjunction with the First Church in Groton (which had also been without a pastor for 15 years) that the end was secured.

REV. TIMOTHY TUTTLE,

a native of East Haven, and a graduate of Yale College, was the man whom the two Churches united in calling to be their



REV. TIMOTHY TUTTLE.

joint pastor; the arrangement being that he should give half his services to each Church—preaching in one Church one Sabbath and in the other Church the next Sabbath, and that the two Churches should share equally in paying him a salary of \$450 a year. Mr. Tuttle began to preach here in April, 1810. On Dec. 12, 1810, a Church of five members—one male and four females—was organized in this parish, the service being conducted by Rev. Walter King, pastor

of the Second Church in Norwich, with the co-operation of Mr. Tuttle, who, in the Record, is spoken of as a candidate for the ministry. The ordination of Mr. Tuttle took place in the Church at Groton, Aug. 13, 1811—the people from this part of the town attending in large numbers—a cavalcade of seventy young people, with their leader, Mr. James Geer, going down on horseback, to assist in the service of song. The sermon was preached by Rev. David Smith, of Durham. Mr. Tuttle continued to serve the two parishes, according to the original agreement, till April 2, 1834; when, by the mutual consent of all concerned, his pastoral relation to the South Parish was dissolved, and he became pastor in full of this parish, and gave all of his time to the work here—the salary to be paid him being \$300. From the first, Mr. Tuttle proved himself a good minister of Jesus Christ. He was sound in doctrine, sincere and earnest in pressing the truths of the Gospel upon the heart and the con-

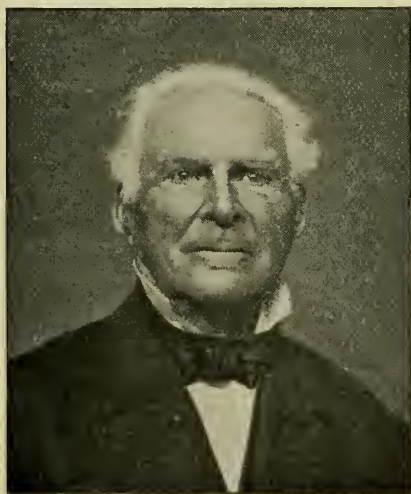
science, faithful in pastoral duty, and, on the whole, eminently successful in his work—leaving salutary impressions upon the community which will remain for a long time to come. From a membership of five, to begin with, the membership of the Church steadily increased as the years passed by. This was especially true when the Spirit was poured out, and revivals of religion were enjoyed, as was the case in the years 1814, 1831, 1842, 1850 and 1858. After 48 years of service, Mr. Tuttle stated in an anniversary sermon, that the whole number that had become members of the Church since its formation in 1810, including the original five was 209. Several things should be mentioned as occurring in his day, and, to a considerable extent, through his instrumentality; *e. g.*, the establishment of the Sunday-school, about 1818, the starting of the great Temperance Reformation, a few years later, and the erection of the present house of worship in 1843. Mr. Tuttle's work here, especially during the earlier portion of it, was very difficult and attended with peculiar trials. There were individuals who were opposed to him, or rather opposed to the Evangelical Doctrines which he preached, and seemed to delight in throwing obstacles in his way. But every move they made only strengthened him in his position. His friends were drawn closer around him, and their numbers constantly increased, until in the closing years of his life he was eminently happy in the affections of the people generally. And not a few seemed ready to do almost anything that would afford him pleasure or satisfaction. The good influences exerted by him as a preacher and pastor, were greatly enhanced by the efforts he put forth in behalf of the public schools, and especially by the instruction which he imparted in his own home to young men gathered there from his own and neighboring towns, training many of them to become teachers, and fitting quite a number for college. He lived to preach on the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, and to do considerable ministerial work for two or three years longer. He died June 6, 1864. The parents of Mr. Tuttle were Joseph Tuttle, of East Haven, and Mary Granger, of Suffield. He was born, Nov. 29, 1781. The family moved to Durham when he was about eighteen years old. He

was graduated, with high rank as a scholar, from Yale College in the class of 1808. Under the instruction of his pastor, Mr. Smith, afterward Dr. Smith, he studied theology and fitted for the ministry. Mrs. Tuttle, in whom he had a faithful help-mate, was Miss Mary Norton, of Durham. The greater part of their married life was spent in the first house south of the Church, on the road leading to New London. Two daughters were born to them—Anna Maria, who became the wife of Rev. N. B. Cook, and Harriet Newell, who married Mr. Leonard Smith.

Mrs. Tuttle died several years before her husband—Feb. 14, 1856—leaving him comparatively alone. But, in a few years a kind Providence opened the way for his oldest daughter and her husband to come and live with him. And by and by, as the infirmities of age came upon the venerable pastor, his son-in-law,

REV. NEHEMIAH B. COOK,

became associated with him in carrying forward the ministerial work of the parish. Mr. Cook was born in Southhampton, L. I., Sept. 20th,



REV. N. B. COOK,

1793. In his youth he worked on the farm, and attended the public schools. Later he studied navigation with the view of going to sea; but was dissuaded from it by an older brother. He taught school for a while; then learned and worked at the carpenter's trade for several years. He made a profession of religion in 1817; and soon after began to prepare for the ministry. He was graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in

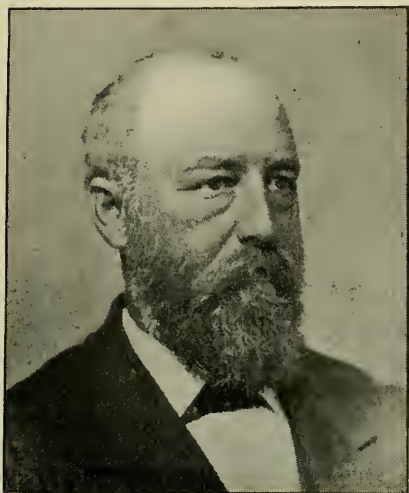
1821. Being licensed by Presbytery he served as a missionary in Pennsylvania, and as a pulpit supply for several years at various places on Long Island. He was called to the pastorate of the First Church in Stonington, and was installed March 17, 1838. He preached at the Road Church one Sabbath, and in the village of Mystic the next Sabbath, and so on, from week to week, till the church in the village became strong enough to support a minister. He then preached at the Road Church in the morning, and in the village of Upper Mystic in the afternoon till the close of his labors in Stonington; his dismissal taking place, March 7, 1859. Moving to Ledyard, Nov. 15, 1860, he relieved his father-in-law by occupying the pulpit one-half of the time. Upon the death of the latter, he continued to minister to the Church till another minister was called. It was in the later part of his ministry that the Town library was founded by the Hon. Henry Bill, of Norwich. Mr. Cook was the first president of the Bill Library Association; and he continued to hold the office till the time of his death which occurred, Nov. 17, 1879. Mrs. Cook lived on till March 21, 1890. Both of them were highly esteemed and beloved by the people of Ledyard.

The next pastor was

REV. CHARLES CUTTING,

a son of Horace and Harriet (Upham) Cutting. He was born in Sturbridge, Mass., March 24, 1840. He fitted for college at Dudley Academy. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1863, and Hartford Theological Seminary in 1866. As a licentiate he preached in Hadlyme about a year. He was ordained in Ledyard, June 25, 1868. Very early in his ministry the community was visited by one of the most powerful revivals of religion ever experienced here. It extended into every part of the parish, and reached all classes of people—the old, the middle-aged and the young, and not a few who had been but little accustomed to attend upon the public services of religion. As a result of this revival the membership of the Church was very largely increased. In 1868 the total membership, as reported

upon the minutes, was only 65. In 1869 it was 171. As is usual in such cases some fell away after the exciting scenes amid



REV. CHARLES CUTTING.

which they were wrought upon had passed by. Still a goodly number persevered; and some became very stable and consistent members. Among the instrumentalities through which this revival was brought about the earnest labors of the young pastor were quite prominent. So the co-operation of neighboring ministers — especially Messrs. Dana and Merri- man, of Norwich — was greatly blessed. Then, too, the members of the Church were unusually active. And the young converts also—

as they were brought in one after another—took hold of the work with great enthusiasm. Yet very much doubtless depended upon the good seed that had been sown in faith and hope and prayer all along through previous years. Father Tuttle, during the closing portion of his life, often expressed the earnest desire that he might live to witness another revival. Though he was called away before the revival came, his prayers doubtless stood very closely connected with it. And what is here said of him may also be said of others who had long been members of the Church and deeply interested in its welfare. A few years after Mr. Cutting's labors began here the Hon. Henry Bill, of Norwich, donated to the parish the parsonage, which has since been occupied by the ministers. It was the home of Mr. Bill's childhood, and had been sold out of the family several years previous. Mr. Bill bought it back again—thoroughly renovated the house—built a new barn and out-buildings, and gave the whole to the

Society, to be the dwelling-place of their ministers. For more than twenty years the Bill Library Association held its meetings in this house, and here, in a large hall, whose walls are hung with portraits of prominent citizens of the place, the annual library dinner was served. After leaving the place, in Sept., 1881, Mr. Cutting served the Church in Montville till 1891.



THE BILL PARSONAGE.

He then removed to Whitneyville, where he was settled in 1891, and dismissed in 1893. While living at Whitneyville, as a retired minister, he was attacked by Bright's disease and valvular disease of the heart, which terminated his life, Dec. 24, 1894, at the age of 54 years and 9 months. Mr. Cutting was married Oct. 31, 1878, to Jessica Anna, daughter of Deacon William and Jessica (McKenzie) Campbell, of Philadelphia, Pa. Of their four children, two daughters and one son are living. The widow, with her children, are at the present time in New Haven, Conn.

The next minister was

REV. JOHN AVERY,

son of Robert Stanton and Sally (Crary) Avery, born at Preston, Aug. 19, 1819. Like other farmers' boys he spent the summers

working on the farm—the winters in the district school. In 1836 he began to study Latin with Rev. Mr. Tuttle, of Ledyard. He completed his preparation for college at the Norwich Town High School and Bacon Academy, Colchester. He was graduated from Yale College in 1843 and Yale Divinity School in 1847. He taught school quite a number of terms



REV. JOHN AVERY.

between the commencement and completion of his educational course. He was ordained pastor of the Exeter Church, Lebanon, June 21, 1848, and held the position 25 years. Toward the close of this pastorate—in the year 1870—he was a representative from the town of Lebanon in the Connecticut Legislature. Soon after closing his work in Lebanon, in 1873, he became acting pastor of the Church in Central Village, and held the office between five and six years; and then sustained the same relation to the Church in West Woodstock three years. He began his labors in Ledyard in Nov., 1881, and closed them April 1, 1892. Early in his ministry here—in the autumn of 1882—the town was thoroughly canvassed by an agent of the Connecticut Bible Society. One result of this canvass was that it placed upon the

pastor's calling list no less than 116 families—a number nearly twice as large as was commonly regarded as connected with the parish. Yet he called upon everyone of these families, and, as long as he lived in the place, continued to call upon them from time to time, and to hold religious meetings in school-houses and private dwellings that were easily accessible by all of them. In very many of them he was called to officiate at weddings and on funeral occasions. Among the important events that occurred during Mr. Avery's ministry were the painting of the parsonage and barn in 1883—the introduction of new hymn books in 1885—the painting of the Church outside and in—the frescoing of the interior and providing it with new carpets and cushions—the work begun in 1886 and completed in 1887—the purchase of a new organ in 1888, at an expense of \$182, \$50 being paid by a single individual, Miss Hannah Norman—the commencement, early in 1892, of the beautiful and commodious structure, in which the Bill Library has found a permanent home every way suited to its need.

It should be added that the Church was struck by lightning on Sunday morning, Oct. 19, 1892—the building injured to the amount of \$125 (which was covered by insurance), the minister's horse killed outright, and his daughter, Miss Mary A. Avery, so seriously injured that several months had elapsed before she had fully recovered. Since removing from the place and taking up his residence in Norwich Mr. Avery has frequently been called back to attend weddings and funerals, and to assist on anniversary occasions. On the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination he preached in the Church where he was ordained; and he still continues to respond to calls for his ministerial services whenever they are presented.

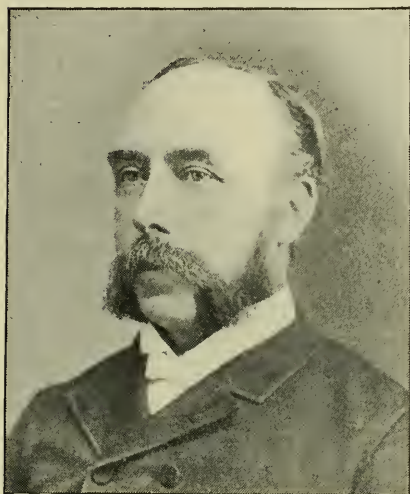
Mr. Avery was married Nov. 6, 1851, to Miss Susan Champion, of Old Lyme. They have had three daughters, only one of whom survives.

The present pastor,

REV. ALBERT EDWARD KINMOUTH,

of Scotch-English parentage, was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1846.

He was educated at Queen's University, and Wesleyan Theological Seminary, Belfast—admitted to the British Wesleyan Confer-



REV. A. E. KINMOUTH.

ence in 1870, and for more than two years was Assistant Secretary of the British Home and Foreign Missionary Societies. He came from London to this country in 1873, with the view of going as a missionary to Japan; but, deciding to remain here, he was ordained at Carthage, N. Y., in 1874. He has had pastorates at Seneca Falls, Oswego Falls, Pulaski and West Newfield, N. Y.—also Greenwich and Montville, Conn. He began his work in Ledyard in 1893; and during his ministry a

Y. P. S. C. E. has been organized and well sustained; a goodly number of young people—sixteen at one time—have united with the Church; and \$7,100.00 have been added to the permanent funds of the Society. The platform in the Church was lowered in 1890, and the interior of the Church re-frescoed in 1898. Mr. Kinmouth is living with his second wife, who was Miss Bellows, from Seneca Falls. By the first wife he had four children, and by the second, four. Two daughters have married in Ledyard, and the eldest of these has died.

Deacons of the Church: Warren Williams, Russel Gallup, Erastus Gallup, Jonathan B. Beckwith, Nathan S. Gallup, Isaac G. Geer, Russel Gallup.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Though the Sunday-school is a comparatively recent institution the ends which it aims to secure were previously sought in

different ways. This matter is well-stated by Mr. William T. Cook, in a sketch of the life of his grand-father, Rev. Timothy Tuttle. He uses the following language: "Before the formation of the Sabbath-school, the young people met their pastor once in two weeks to recite the Assembly's Catechism. A Sabbath-school was organized about 1818. The manner in which it was conducted was entirely different from modern Sabbath-schools. The children were required to learn verses from the Bible, and hymns; the pastor heard the recitations, and a young man, Mr. Norman L. Chester, who was studying with him, kept an account of the number learned. At the close of the school in autumn scholars were paid in books, at the rate of the value of a penny for ten verses from the Bible, and the same for twenty verses of hymns. Three little girls, Sally Sterry, Anna Billings and Tabitha Lamb, recited each one thousand verses from the Bible, and each received a Bible as a reward.

After several years a proposition was made to establish a Sabbath-school library; some of the young ladies started a subscription paper and obtained the sum of seven dollars, with which to commence a library.

At the close of the Sabbath-school for the winter, a Bible class for young people took its place, the pastor prepared questions, and copies of them were distributed among the members of the class, who were expected to prepare answers in writing, and read them at the class meeting. From these small beginnings the Sabbath-school has increased till it has embraced nearly all the members of the congregation, and has obtained the name of 'The Banner Sabbath-school of the State.'"

The following gentlemen have held the office of superintendent: Deacon Warren Williams, Henry W. Avery, Moses Norman, Jacob A. Geer, Col. Samuel W. Wood, Col. Elias W. Brown, Israel Allyn, Dea. Jonathan B. Beckwith, Dea. Nathan Sands Gallup, George Fanning, John M. Gray.

INVESTED FUNDS.

The funds of the Church and Society—the income of which may be used for defraying the annual expenses—amount to

about \$12,000. The origin of them dates back to 1808. In that year a lottery, authorized by the State, netted \$2,000. In 1825, William H. Woodbridge bequeathed \$500, on condition that the Church and Society would raise as much more. This condition being complied with \$1,000 was realized. In 1836, the United States revenue was in excess of the expenditures, and the amount of the excess was, by act of Congress, divided among the States. This State received over three-fourths of a million of dollars. This last named sum was distributed among the towns on condition that one-half at least of the annual income be expended upon the common schools. This town, it seems, devoted \$300 of its share to this Ecclesiastical Society. About 1860, it was found that the income of the Society had, for several years, more than paid expenses; and the surplus, amounting to \$500, was added to the permanent investments.. Since then the following bequests have been received: In 1875, from Sidney A. Roach, \$1,000. In 1872, from Mrs. Ichabod Chapman, \$100. In 1896, from Miss Eliza B. Geer, \$100. In 1897, from Israel Allyn, \$1,000. In 1898, from Charles Bill, \$1,000. In the same year, 1898, a gift of \$5,000, the largest that was ever made to the invested funds, was received from Miss Sarah Norman.

CHAPTER III.

The Episcopal Church.

AN Episcopal organization, bearing the name of St. James' Church, was started here in the latter part of the year 1734. Rev.



ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Ebenezer Punderson, who had been, for four or five years, pastor of the Congregational Church, was the prime mover in the enterprise. The house of worship stood on Church Hill, about a mile and a half north-east of the Church at the Center, and some three miles south-east of the village of Poquetanuck. The parsonage connected with it stood on the lane that leads westward from the present Bill parsonage, and was pulled down by Rev. Chas. Cutting. *"It was the first Church parsonage in America."* The

lot in which the Church stood was used as a cemetery, in accordance with an old-time English custom. The records of this Church, up to the time of the Revolutionary War, were lost. Hence its early history is quite obscure. Extracts from the reports which Mr. Punderson made to the Missionary Society in England, which paid a part of his salary, are still extant; and some of them seem to indicate that the Church was quite prosperous. In one of these reports, dated June 18, 1739, he says that "there has been a great increase in the number of my parishioners, and a corresponding change in the temper of dissenting brethren; many of whom, from being haters and revilers of the Church and her clergy have been brought to occasionally attend her services. On last Christmas, and on a Lord's Day afterwards, more than four hundred persons of sober and devout behavior, were present in the Church, many of whom had been bitter enemies." Mr. Punderson drew a portion of his former flock with him into Episcopacy. Some "ten or twelve Congregational people—heads of families—signed his papers, and contributed money to bear his expenses when he went to England to be ordained." Probably all of these, and very likely others with them, were his friends and supporters after his return. Though the Episcopal movement began to take to itself definite shape and form as early as 1734, it is probable that the Church edifice was not erected quite as early as that. Very likely, however, it was within two or three years, though the precise date has not come down to us. This edifice stood where it was first located till 1785, when it was taken down, moved to Poque-tanuck, and re-erected on Single Point, just south of the village. Since that date it has been succeeded by two Church edifices, erected one after the other, a little east of the village—the last in the year 1898. As to the number of persons connected with this Church, in the earlier portion of its history, Mr. Punderson at one time reported that there were 104 male members over sixteen years of age. Among them were "five each of the names of Williams and Rode (Rood?); three each of the name of Ames, Geer, Hide, Minor, Park, Rose, Pelton, Spicer, Starkweather, Stoddard and Waterman; two each of the names of Capron,

Crouch, Forsee (Forsyth), Hiram, Lee, Turner, Wilkinson and Willoughby. The single names were Allyn, Ashcraft, Barker, Bassett, Barnard, Bennett, Bordish, Button, Cleveland, Cramer, Davis, Dean, Dickinson, Dood, Downing, Doyle, Fanning, Fountain, Frink, Gray, Grist, Hancock, Holdridge, Holly, Houghton, Hutchinson, Larkin, Lancaster, Leeds, Malason, McCloughton, Meach, Norton, Nuton (Newton), Parish, Randal, Ranger, Raynolds, Rouse, Samson, Thiton, Utley, Welsh, Wickwire and Weeks."

[See Rev. X. A. Welton's article in *Episcopal Herald* for July, 1891].

CHAPTER IV.

The Separatist Church.

ONE result of "The Great Awakening," which began in the early forties of the last century, was the formation of Separate Churches in various parts of the country, but especially here in Eastern Connecticut. There was hardly a town, either in New London or Windham Counties which did not have one or more of these churches within its borders. The state of things, in the older churches, had come to be such that a change for the better was demanded; and some of the clearer headed and more spiritually-minded members were beginning to see it. These churches though they had previously been in a much better condition, were now rapidly drifting into formalism. The Half-Way Covenant plan, which permitted parents, of fair moral character, who were not church-members, to have their children baptized, and, in some churches, to partake of the communion, had been widely adopted. The feeling seemed to be everywhere gaining ground, that the outward observance of the rites and forms of religion was all that was required, and that the spiritual renovation of the heart was altogether unnecessary. It was this general drift of things, away from the high standards set up and maintained by the first settlers in the country and their more immediate successors, that roused the spirits of Edwards, Whitefield and their co-adjutors, and called forth from them such earnest protests and such thrilling appeals that "The Great Awakening" was the result. The hearts of these conspicuous leaders in the work were fired with the loftiest enthusiasm; and their preaching was of such a character that immense numbers of people, in every walk in life, were intensely moved by it. Very soon movements were set on foot which resulted in serious divi-

sions in many of the churches, and at length in the formation of Separate Churches in the same communities with the Churches of the Standing Order. The followers of the Reformers, in their aspirations after greater spirituality and a higher style of Christian living, were often over-zealous and fanatical in their proceedings, while those who did not adopt their views were often excessively conservative in their action. Hence, in nearly all the churches, there were opposing parties which were frequently in violent conflict with each other. And whenever a separation took place the Conservatives succeeded in retaining possession of the Church already established, and the Reformers were obliged to establish a new church. And then there were long and bitter controversies between the two. The Conservatives had everything in their favor, so far as law and authority and precedent were concerned; the Reformers were obliged to work at tremendous disadvantage. The storm-center of this violent commotion, here in Eastern Connecticut, was in the town of Canterbury. Here a young man, John Cleveland by name, a student in Yale College, was expelled from that institution for attending a Separate meeting with his parents during his vacation. A prominent citizen, Mr. Elisha Paine, a lawyer by profession, for espousing the cause of the Separates, and laboring to promote it, was imprisoned for months in the Windham County jail. Very many persons, for declining to pay the "minister's tax," which was levied upon them for the support of the minister of the old established Church, had various articles of property taken from them by due process of law—sold at public auction, and the whole amount of money received—whether more or less—retained by the officials—not a penny returned to the rightful owners. Says Miss Larned, in her "Historic Gleanings in Windham County, Conn.:" "Separates were excluded from town offices; men of substance and character, like Obadiah Johnson, of Canterbury, when elected representative to the Assembly by a majority of his fellow-citizens, was not allowed to take his seat because of holding the office of deacon in the rebellious church. Ordained Separate ministers were shut up in jail for joining in marriage their own church members. Bap-

tisms and marriages performed by them were pronounced illegal. And worse than all in its effects, touching all classes, were the rates extorted for the support of the established churches. In the eyes of the law each Separate was still a member of the parish in which he resided, and obliged to pay for the support of its stated religious worship. Refusing to pay, his goods were forcibly taken by the collector, and, however much exceeding the amount due, no overplus was ever returned. If goods were insufficient the men were carried to prison. These were the days of Connecticut's 'religious persecution,' not bloody, indeed, but most harrassing and persistent. All over the colony were heard the cries of these afflicted Separates—men dragged to jail by force, wives and children left helpless at home. Instances of special hardship are noted, the poor man's only cow driven away from his door, the meat or grain laid up for winter sustenance carried off by the merciless collector. Windham jail was so crowded with victims as to require an additional story. In Norwich, where there was a strong New Light element, the contest was very bitter. The venerable mother of the church historian, Rev. Isaac Backus, was taken from her home and confined thirteen days in jail for refusing to pay her church rate" (pp. 42, 43).

It was long before the liberty for which these Separate people contended was secured. Concessions were made to the Baptists, the Episcopalians, and the Quakers, long before they were to them. In due time, however, the ends which they sought were obtained. "The voluntary principle" in the support of religion was universally accepted. And the churches of every name and denomination were left perfectly free to govern themselves in whatever ways they chose—to make whatever spiritual attainments seemed to them desirable; all this without any interference from the State or from any rival religious denomination. It is an historic fact, therefore, not to be overlooked, that this town once had a Separate Church within its bounds, and that that church was in hearty sympathy and cordial co-operation with a large number of sister churches, scattered all over the country, each one of them contending earnestly for those broad principles of religious liberty which, more than anything else, help to make

our land the glory of all lands. At what time the Separate Church here was formed we do not definitely know. Mr. Tuttle, in his forty-eighth anniversary sermon, says it was probably "some time between 1742 and 1748." On Nov. 14, 1751, Nathaniel Brown, Jr., was ordained as its pastor, and held the office about four years. He was probably a native of the place. His successor was Park Allyn, who was born here, June 15, 1733, and died Feb. 13, 1804. He lived in the house now occupied by Mr. Amos G. Avery. Nothing has come down to us indicating that he had a long continued ministry or any permanent successor, though services, conducted by different persons, continued to be held. The church edifice stood a little to the west of the house of Mr. A. G. Avery; and the step-stone is there to this day. The building was removed to Gale's Ferry in 1803; and, for more than fifty years, standing where the Methodist Church now stands, was occupied by the Methodist people as their place of worship. Nearly the whole of the ministry of Rev. Ralph Hurlbutt was accomplished in that church. It gave place to the present Methodist Church in 1857.

CHAPTER V.

The Methodist Episcopal Church

At Gale's Ferry.

METHODISM seems to have gained little, if any, foothold in New England, until after the close of the Revolutionary War in 1783.

The descendants of the Pilgrims were Orthodox Congregationalists, and for many years, no man could vote or hold office unless he was a member of a Church of "The Standing Order."

The land was divided into "Parishes," and the clergy were maintained by public tax. Jesse Lee, born in Virginia, in 1758, entered the itinerant ministry of the Methodist denomination in 1783, and was appointed to preach in



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GALE'S FERRY.

New England at the New York Conference of 1789.

He preached the first Methodist sermon, in New London, in the court house (now standing), at early candle light, on Sept. 2, 1789, and the first Methodist sermon in Norwich, at the house of Mrs. Thankful Pierce, on June 25, 1790.

On August 11, 1793 a conference was held, at Tolland, at

which George Roberts was placed as Elder in charge of a circuit that covered nearly the same territory that is now known as the Norwich District of the New England Southern Conference. Elder Roberts, who is said to have exhibited "extraordinary pulpit power," appears to have preached a sermon, in the open air, to a large congregation, at Gale's Ferry, in July, 1793. This was followed by occasional preaching by different men, and it is presumed that R. Swain and Fredus Aldrige, who were junior preachers, at that time, might have been among the number.

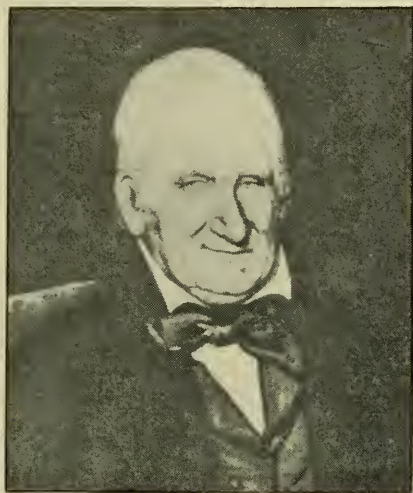
In 1803, Gale's Ferry was taken into the New London circuit, and in May of that year, a class was formed, consisting of eight persons, namely—Ralph Hurlbutt, Jonathan Stoddard and wife, Nathan Avery and wife, Hannah Hurlbutt, Lucy Hurlbutt and Lydia Stanton. Ralph Hurlbutt was appointed class-leader and eleven more names were added to the class during the year.

About this time, the Separatist Congregational Church, which stood on the road leading from Gale's Ferry to Ledyard Center, near the present residence, in 1900, of Amos G. Avery, was taken down, removed and rebuilt, on a little elevation of land, near the residence of Rev. Ralph Hurlbutt; where it remained and was occupied as a place of worship, until 1857.

Among the early preachers at Gale's Ferry in the former part of the nineteenth century, we find the names of Amos T. Thompson, Jesse Stoneman, Daniel Ostrander, Timothy Dewey and Lorenzo Dow.

In 1806, Ralph Hurlbutt, son of Rufus Hurlbutt, who was killed at Fort Griswold, Sept. 6, 1781, was licensed to exhort, and he obtained a local preacher's license in 1810. Ralph Hurlbutt seemed to have been a more than ordinary man, in his day and generation, for in addition to his being a Methodist preacher with a power to sway the minds of his audiences, we hear of him in the capacity of school-master, farmer, justice of the peace, money-lender, administrator of the estates of deceased persons, and he was quite extensively known, and also feared, more or less by the degenerate, and was generally spoken of by all classes, in the vernacular of those times, as, "The Square," or "Square Hurlbutt."

Being industrious, frugal, temperate and intelligent he naturally became more thrifty than those of opposite traits, and



REV. RALPH HURLBUTT.

when once in a general conversation, in a store in the vicinity, where both wet and dry groceries were vended, the question as to the probability of "land in the moon," was being discussed, one man wittily remarked that he could settle that question by asking Square Hurlbutt, for if there were land in the moon, the Square had a mortgage on it.

Ralph Hurlbutt's wife was Polly Jones, daughter of John Jones, an immigrant from Wales, who married Sarah Boles, and

her memory is revered, as that of a most excellent woman. She had a sister, Judith, who married Elijah Newton, and became the mother of John J. Newton, who married Charity Norman, one of the Norman family, who in recent years have contributed \$3,000 as a permanent fund, the interest of which is applied to the support of preaching in the Gale's Ferry Church.

Ralph Hurlbutt and wife, for many years seem to have kept a "Methodist minister's tavern," or, in other words, to have sheltered, lodged and fed, the circuit preachers, who happened around from 1810 to 1840, and during that time, on alternate Sundays or more often, Rev. Ralph Hurlbutt preached the Gospel without charge for his services.

From 1840 to 1846, other ministers assisted Mr. Hurlbutt, and since 1846 the Church has been supplied with preaching by Conference appointments.

Other donations and bequests, besides those of the Norman

family, previously mentioned, the first \$100 of which was by Phillis Daniels, a colored woman, whose mother was a slave, by different individuals, at sundry times, have helped to establish the permanent fund for the support of preaching, the total amount of which, at present writing, is about \$4,000.

In 1857, during the pastorate of Rev. Jesse E. Heald, Christopher Allyn, John E. Perkins and Ralph Scott Stoddard were constituted a building committee, and the present Church edifice was constructed by Courtland Chapman and Nelson Gallup, at a cost of \$3,221. The subscription being inadequate to meet the expense of building, the committee assumed the debt of \$969.75, which amount was cancelled, by voluntary subscriptions, a few years later, mainly by the persistent efforts of Rev. Warren Emerson.

The new Church edifice was dedicated in October, 1857. It has a seating capacity for 250 people, is nicely frescoed, carpeted and cushioned, and with necessary repairs, as occasion demands, ought to be a comfortable place of worship for many future years.

The parsonage, which stands a short distance to the west of the Church, is a fairly comfortable dwelling place for the preacher in charge. The main part was built a little previous to 1850, and two ells have since been added, the last at an expense of some \$400, during the pastorate of Rev. W. A. Taylor.

Both Church and parsonage are unencumbered by debt and are kept insured.

The following is a list of the Conference appointees since 1846, as nearly as can be readily ascertained:

Daniel Dorchester,	1846.	L. D. Bentley,	1858-59.
————— Dickson,	1848.	David Bradbury,	1860-62.
Jesse Denison,	1850.	Warren Emerson,	1863-65.
————— Dunham,	1851.	G. D. Boynton,	1866-67.
E. F. Hinks,	1852.	D. G. Ashley,	1868-70.
O. Huse,	1853.	J. M. Worcester,	1871-73.
J. W. Case,	1854-55.	F. C. Newell,	1874-75.
J. E. Heald,	1856-57.	Wm. Turkington,	1876-78.

Nelson Goodrich,	1879-81.	Thos. Denman,	1892-94.
Wm. Turkington,	1882-84.	John Q. Adams,	1895-96.
C. H. Dalrymple,	1885-86.	J. B. Ackley,	1897.
Wm. A. Taylor,	1887-91.		

The present membership of the Church in January, 1900, is as follows: Members in full connection, 51; Probationers, 22.

The Church officials at the same date are:

Trustees: C. A. Satterlee, D. C. Perkins, Thomas Latham, C. A. Brown, N. B. Allyn, Elmer Tubbs, C. E. Colver, C. H. Chapman, Henry Hurlbutt.

Stewards: C. A. Brown, C. H. Chapman, E. E. Tubbs, D. C. Perkins, C. E. Colver, Mrs. Lucy Palmer, Mrs. Sarah Perkins, Mrs. Sarah Latham, Mrs. Frances Rogers, Mrs. Lydia Maynard, Mrs. Susan Satterlee, Mrs. Hannah I. Chapman and Mrs. Kate B. Colver.

Sunday-school: Superintendent, Courtland Colver; Assistant Superintendent, D. C. Perkins; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Alice Satterlee; Librarian, Elmer Satterlee; Organist, Mrs. H. Chapman.

Teachers: Rev. J. B. Ackley, Kate B. Colver, Mrs. S. E. Latham, Hattie Brown, Laura A. Perkins, Bertha Maynard, C. H. Chapman, Fanny R. Hurlbutt, Mrs. Hannah I. Chapman.

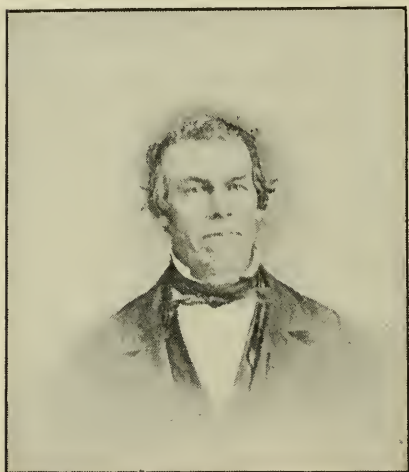
The Church has had its season of spiritual refreshing when several have been added to its membership. The most prominent revivals occurred in 1814, 1815, 1816, 1818, 1820, 1833, 1841, 1868, 1875, 1884, and 1899.

[T. L.]

CHAPTER VI.

The Baptist Church.

IN Oct., 1842, a movement was set on foot to organize a Baptist Church in the town of Ledyard. The first decisive step



ELDER PECKHAM.

taken was a petition to the First Baptist Church in Groton, signed by twenty persons—ten males and ten females—all of them members of said Church, praying that they might be permitted to organize as a branch of the Church of which they were already members. Steps were taken also with reference to the ordination of Mr. Stephen H. Peckham as pastor of the proposed branch Church. On March 2, 1843, a council, composed of ministers and delegates

from neighboring Baptist Churches, met at the house of Mr. Aaron Brown, and, after due deliberation, decided to organize the Church, and ordain Mr. Peckham. Public services were held; a sermon preached by B. Cook; other parts by E. Denison, B. F. Hayden and A. Avery.

The names of the persons who signed the petition for the formation of a new Church were as follows: Stephen H. Peckham, Albert Brown, Aaron Brown, Elias Brown, Daniel Brown,

Avery W. Brown, Thomas Prosser, Randall Holdredge, Daniel Main, Robert Willcox, Esther Peckham, Lois Main, Mary Brown, Annis Brown, Anna Prosser, Harriet Stanton, Lura Ann Barnes, Caroline Woodmancy, Mercy Brown, Emeline F. Holdredge.

Within a few months after the formation of the Church, there were additions which carried the membership up to about forty.

A house of worship was felt to be a necessity, and arrangements were made for building. The result was consummated before the close of the year. The church edifice, located about a mile and a half north-east of the Congregational Church at the Centre, was dedicated Nov. 21, 1843. The cost of the edifice was about \$1,000. In raising this amount considerable aid was received from outside.

Elder Peckham received no regular salary. The people met at his house about once a year, and made him presents, whose annual value varied from \$20. to \$40. in money, with other articles useful in his family.

There were frequent, though never very large, accessions to the Church. The largest number belonging to it at any one time was ninety-seven.

Discipline was maintained in the Church, as the records abundantly show. Members were called to account for their delinquencies, and, failing to give satisfaction, were cut off; and, whenever proper amends were made, they were restored.

Elder Peckham held the office of pastor up to the time of his death, which occurred, Dec. 18, 1863. There were only a few Sabbaths, near the close of his life, on which he was unable to officiate.

Rev. Stephen Hazard Peckham was born in Ledyard in 1805, the youngest of fifteen children. His parents were Benjamin and Lucy (Wilcox) Peckham. He was thrice married. First, to Phebe Esther Barber, Nov. 20, 1825. By her he had three sons and four daughters. She died April 4, 1843. On Nov. 30, 1843, he was married to Phebe F. Gates, who bore him one son and two daughters, and died Nov. 15, 1849. His third marriage was to Almira Holdredge, Sept. 2, 1850, by whom he had

three daughters. While pastor of the Church, Elder Peckham lived in the house at the foot of Rose Hill, which has since been owned by Mr. John Main; and later, in the house which his son, Stephen H. Peckham, Jr., took down a few years since and replaced by a new one. Since the death of this faithful and beloved pastor, the Church has had no regular minister for any great length of time. Sometimes the meeting-house has been closed for several months in succession. Then, again, services have been held with considerable regularity, conducted by ministers or lay-preachers from neighboring places. The names of some of them are M. G. Smith, P. Kinney, Elder Tilness, A. E. Goff, Vine A. Starr, Lorenzo Williams Tillinghast. At present, Mr. Frank S. Robbins, of Preston, holds a service on the third Sabbath of each month. The names of the men who have held the office of deacon in the Church are John Myers, Thomas Prosser, Nelson Chapman, Stephen H. Peckham, Jr., John Bennett. In 1892-3, the church was shingled and otherwise repaired at an expense of over \$70.00.

CHAPTER VII.

The Rogerene Quakers

MADE their appearance in New London in the year 1674. Their leader, John Rogers, belonged to a prosperous and influential family that had, for quite a number of years, been connected with the First Church of Christ in that place. After breaking off from the Church of the Standing Order and adopting peculiar views and peculiar practices, they still continued to be orthodox in respect to many of the essential doctrines of the Gospel. As Dr. Blake, in his "History of the First Church of Christ in New London," says of them: "They held to salvation by faith in Jesus Christ, to the Trinity, to the necessity of the new birth, to the resurrection of the just and the unjust, and to an eternal judgment." Some of the respect in which they differed in belief from the Christian people, among whom they dwelt, were these: They held and stoutly maintained that all days were alike; that the Sabbath was no more sacred than other time; that the established ministry of the Gospel, with its paid officials, was an abomination; that a place for public worship, where people might assemble statedly to be instructed in spiritual things and to engage in prayer and praise, was an unnecessary and indeed a very improper thing. As Dr. Blake has expressed it: "They regarded a church-tower, a pulpit, a cushioned pew, a church, a salaried minister, in a black suit of clothes, with peculiar aversion. * * * They did not believe in the use of medicines for the recovery of health; nor in any civil or religious rite in marriage." If they had simply adopted and adhered to these peculiar beliefs, without any offensive demonstrations of them in opposition to the beliefs and practices of other people, there might have been no serious collisions between themselves and

those from whom they differed. But they were not content to do this. On the contrary, they felt themselves called upon to interfere with, and, so far as lay in their power, to obstruct and hinder the religious observances of those whose views and practices were at variance with their own. For this purpose they would hang around the doors of churches Sabbath mornings, and do things calculated to annoy the people, and especially the ministers, who entered. They would make boisterous and offensive noises under the open windows and in the porches of the churches, while the people were engaged in worship. Their women would walk into the churches with their spinning wheels, take their places in the aisles, and proceed with their work in the presence of the congregations, and in the very midst of the services. And some would even go so far as to rise up in the congregation, while the minister was preaching, and contradict what he was saying. Dr. McEwen, giving a historic sketch of these proceedings, uses the following language: "They regarded worship performed on the first day of the week as a species of idolatry, which they ought to oppose. They held it to be their special mission to destroy priestcraft. In carrying out their peculiar notions, they used a variety of measures to disturb those who were assembled for public worship on the Lord's day. They traveled about in small companies, and entered churches and other places of worship in a rude and boisterous manner, and sometimes engaged in different kinds of manual labor in order to break up and interrupt the religious services." Says Dr. Blake: "They would often rise up in worshipping assemblies and interrupt the preacher and call him a hireling, accuse him of making merchandise of the flock, telling the people that they were sunk in the mire of idolatry, and entangled in the net of anti-Christ, and calling the preacher a liar, if he said anything which they did not believe. They even went so far as to rush into church and interrupt the preacher to declare their violations of the laws respecting the keeping of holy time. Bathsheba Fox, a sister of John Rogers, went openly to church to proclaim that she had been doing servile work on the Christian Sabbath. John Rogers went with her, and interrupted the preacher to proclaim

a similar offence. On one occasion he trundled a wheel-barrow into the porch of the church during divine service." (Pages 83-4). John Rogers took it upon himself to show his defiance of all laws and statutes in regard to marriage in this way. After his first wife, Elisabeth Griswold, had been divorced from him and he had lived without a wife for twenty-five years, he assumed to marry himself to his maid-servant by going into the county court and there, in the presence of the court and a great crowd of spectators, declaring that he and the woman he had with him were husband and wife; and presently going to the house of the Governor, and repeating the same performance there. Some time after this, as Mr. Rogers and his so-called bride were walking upon the street they fell in with Rev. Gurdon Saltonstall, the pastor of the Church to which Mr. Rogers had formerly belonged. Mr. Saltonstall questioned them as to the report in circulation of their being married, and said: "Why, John, do you mean to say that you take this woman to be your wife?" "I do," said Mr. Rogers. And turning to the woman, Mr. Saltonstall addressed a similar question to her: "Do you mean to say that you take this man, who is so much older than yourself, to be your husband?" "I do," said she. "Well, then," said Mr. Saltonstall, "I pronounce you husband and wife—united in marriage according to the laws of this colony." The Quaker, seeing that the minister had stolen the march upon him, and that he was now legally married, in spite of his determination not to be, could only reply: "Ah, Gurdon, thou art a cunning creature."

As many of the things done by these people were not only out of harmony with all the decencies and proprieties of civilized society, but were also open and defiant violations of statute law, the penalties of the law were visited upon them. The penalties inflicted were at first comparatively light; but were increased as the contest continued; and, in some cases, amounted in the aggregate to large sums of money, and long and weary months spent in prison. It is said that John Rogers, after he began to proclaim his peculiar views and to act openly in accordance with them, spent nearly one-third of his life in prison. Writing upon the subject in 1706 he used the following language: "I have

been sentenced to pay hundreds of pounds, laid in iron chains, cruelly scourged, endured long imprisonments, set in the stocks many hours together, &c." According to the testimony of his son his sufferings continued through the long period of forty-five years.

As we look back over this history we wonder, perhaps, that such events as it records could ever have happened in this "land of steady habits;" wonder that these people could become so perfectly infatuated, and that the magistrates, administering the civil government, could proceed to such extremes in its treatment of them. And we may well rejoice that the times have so greatly changed, and this so decidedly for the better. The parties that were in such violent conflict with each other, here upon New London County soil, over two hundred years ago, still survive in the persons of their successors. But the contest between them has long since passed away. Peace now reigns where strife and contention and violence once prevailed. Quite a community, made up of the successors of those old-time Rogerenes, or Quakers, as they are more commonly called in our day, still live, and for a good many years have lived in the south-east portion of the town of Ledyard. They are a peaceable and prosperous people, and maintain friendly relations with the people who live among them and around them. They are still quite inclined to live isolated from others in many things. They have their own views of religion; their own meeting-house; their own modes of worship; their own Sabbath-school; and their own ways of doing things generally. They are in the main industrious, peaceable and honest, and inclined to let other people have their own ways, provided that other people will let them have theirs. Formerly, they refused to have anything to do with politics; refused to go to the polls to vote; refused to pay taxes; refused to bear arms. Some of these peculiarities have in recent years been partially laid aside. In the Civil War some of their young men enlisted as soldiers, and several laid down their lives in their country's service. The children are now educated in the public schools, and several of the young people have become successful teachers. Two or three of their young ladies have done well in

the line of authorship. One is a gifted and widely-known poetess. Quite a number of their young men, and young women, too, have married into other than Quaker families. The result of this has been that considerable numbers have, in a measure, at least, broken away from the Quaker faith.

The old-time prejudice against churches and ministers, though still retained by some, is slowly wearing off with the rising generation. Whenever a marriage ceremony is to be celebrated, generally a clergyman is called in to officiate. At funerals also a minister of the Gospel is generally requested to take charge of the service. With few exceptions they are strongly opposed to war; and have for many years been putting forth strenuous efforts to promote universal peace among men. They hold an annual Peace Meeting, so-called, on the banks of the Mystic river, just south of the village of Old Mystic. The meeting occurs in the month of August—is continued for three successive days—and brings together from the whole surrounding region large numbers of people. The services are held in a plain, yet spacious and well-arranged structure bearing the name of Temple of Peace. It is located on a hill-top in a beautiful grove. Distinguished speakers from abroad are usually present to participate in the exercises.

In the religious movements outlined in the foregoing sketches, we have perhaps a pretty fair sample of what has been going on during the last two hundred and fifty years all over New England, and to a considerable extent also in other parts of the country—in the line of spiritual development and ecclesiastical progress. Very many and quite varied religious opinions and practices have prevailed. Earnest discussions and sometimes violent contentions have taken place. Religious societies have come into being and prospered for a time, then declined and disappeared, and others have taken their places. Still the great under-lying principles of the holy religion of Jesus Christ have survived; and that most important element—religious liberty—has been more and more thoroughly understood, and more and more firmly established as the years and the generations have passed by. And

what has been done in this respect here in New England has been of incalculable service to the nation and the world. Well did Josiah Quincy, a former president of Harvard University, once say: "What lessons has New England, in every period of her history, given to the world? She has proved that all variety of Christian sects may live together in harmony under a government which allows equal privileges to all, exclusive pre-eminence to none; and that human happiness has no security but freedom, freedom none but virtue, virtue none but knowledge, and neither freedom nor virtue nor knowledge has any vigor or immortal hope, except in the principles of the Christian faith and in the sanctions of the Christian religion."

CHAPTER VIII.

The Revolutionary War—1775-1783.

THE struggle for liberty, through which our fathers passed a century and a quarter ago, was between a few feeble Colonies on one side, and a great and powerful Kingdom on the other. It resulted, indeed, in the independence of the Colonies, and the establishment of a Republic which has become one of the great powers of the earth. But it was at an expense of treasure and of blood, which, considered in connection with the small population and the limited resources of the country at the time, seems truly appalling.

Each of the thirteen Colonies had a share in that vast expenditure; but no one probably a larger share, according to its means, than Connecticut; and no part of Connecticut a larger share than New London County, and no part of the county a larger share than New London and Groton. And North Groton, now Ledyard, had its full proportion. Abundant proof of this is furnished in the following account of the massacre at Fort Griswold, taken from *The Springfield Republican*, also in the appended list of North Groton men who served in the Revolution—so many of them at the cost of their lives.

THE FORT GRISWOLD BATTLE AND MASSACRE.

“At daybreak on Sept. 6, 1781, a British fleet of 32 sails appeared at the mouth of New London harbor. Sir Henry Clinton had sent Benedict Arnold to destroy stores, privateers, and forts. A native of Norwich, Arnold knew the country and its inhabitants. At about nine o'clock the troops began to land in two divisions of eight hundred men each. The first, under command of Arnold, landed on the west side of the harbor and

immediately moved on the town of New London. Fort Trumbull was then only a water battery, and readily yielded to a superior force coming from the land on its unprotected rear. Capt. Shapley and his men retired in their boats to reinforce Fort Griswold on the opposite heights. The second division, under command of Lieut.-Col. Eyre, landed at Groton point, on the east side of the harbor. This force was to take Fort Griswold, which commanded the surrounding country, and would prevent all operations if held by the Americans. Meeting no opposition, they moved rapidly up the hill in two bodies.

“Fort Griswold had a small regular garrison, but depended on the support of militia who responded to alarm guns fired at the first sign of danger. From its position the surrounding country was entirely at its mercy. On the morning of the fatal day Lieut.-Col. William Ledyard, commander of the military district of New London, Groton and Stonington, took personal command of this position as the best place from which to protect the country.

“When the British fleet appeared, the alarm was fired to call in the militia. The signal was broken by the enemy. This alarm consisted of two guns discharged at intervals. Privateers had been in the habit of firing three guns on entering the harbor after a successful cruise. Arnold knew the signal of the fort, and he knew the habit of the privateers. By ordering a third gun, he broke the alarm. Ledyard then sent out two messengers to tell every militia captain to hurry his men to the fort. But expresses could not go far in a few hours, and the enemy moved rapidly. Only 160 men were in the fort when the storming commenced. They were not enough to man the 32 guns of the fort and dependent batteries. While many had seen service on battle fields and privateers, a very large number had never been in action.

“A detachment under command of Col. Eyre halted and prepared for action behind a ledge of rocks 130 rods south of the fort; one under command of Maj. Montgomery, behind Avery’s hill, 150 rods to the south-east. About 10 o’clock Eyre sent a flag to demand surrender, which was refused. A second flag was

sent, with the statement that if he had to take the place by storm, martial law would be put in force. This was understood to mean death by bayonet to all who survived the storming. Without a dissenting vote, Ledyard and his officers replied that the fort would not be given up, be the consequences what they might. The obstinacy of these men is inspiring. If they had surrendered in this contest of five to one, history would have approved the act. Fort Griswold was thus made an altar of liberty, on which was offered the last sacrifice on New England soil; it was transformed into a monument to the bravery of its little garrison and their stubborn loyalty to duty.

It was 11 o'clock when the second flag returned with Ledyard's answer. Immediately both British divisions started, moving rapidly. Capt. Halsey directed a charge of grape into Eyre's solid column, clearing a wide space, killing and wounding over 20 men, disabling their leader and scattering the column. They rallied and returned to the attack, to be repulsed a second time. Montgomery's column was approaching from the east, suffering severely under a heavy fire from the fort and east battery. Several times the enemy were repulsed and demoralized, once so completely that the cheers of the little band rang out over the hills in triumph to their listening homes.

"But for an accident the fort would probably not have been taken. Seeing that the position was stronger than he had supposed, Arnold sent an officer to Eyre to countermand the order for an attack. This officer was instructed to make all possible haste to deliver the message, that the storming might not be begun. But a stray shot cut the halyards of the flag and it fell to the ground. Though this was instantly caught up and remounted on a pike pole, the enemy thought it had been struck by its defenders and rallied with determined energy. They swarmed into the ditch and assaulted the fort on three sides. There was hard fighting at every point. Cannon balls and other missiles were hurled by hand upon those who came near the walls. Williams and Bailey, who worked the one-gun battery at the east, were forced to fly for their lives. One of the assailants boldly tried to unlock the gate and was killed. It was a long

time before another could get near enough to make the attempt. The assailants were losing heavily.

"A grand-daughter of Caleb Avery writes me: 'I have often heard grandmother and aunt and father recount the terrible massacre at Fort Griswold; I have always understood from them that the British were repulsed so successfully that they were in a demoralized condition, when the flag was shot from the pole, which caused the enemy to make a desperate assault.' Caleb Avery was one of the defenders.

"That desperate rush gave entrance at the south-west bastion, which was entered through its embrasure. Soon the sallyport was forced. The enemy mounted the south wall. Montgomery was killed while coming through an embrasure, and died with the words, 'Put every man to death.' The main gate had now been opened and the British were pouring into the fort. The day was lost.

"Ledyard ordered his men to throw down their arms. He himself approached the British leader to surrender. When within six feet, Bromfield called out: 'Who commands this fort?' 'I did, but you do now,' said Ledyard, presenting his sword. Bromfield seized the weapon and plunged it through Ledyard's heart, driving it through the body from the left armpit to the right. Capt. Youngs Ledyard and many of his companions rushed again into the thick of the fight and died around the body of their chief. Maddened by the determined resistance of so small a force, by Montgomery's death, and by the havoc made in their ranks, the enemy proceeded to execute the threat made by Eyre before the battle. Platoon after platoon delivered their fire into a garrison that had thrown down their arms. Squad after squad kept pouring volleys into the magazine, where many had fled, till Bromfield called out: 'Stop firing; you'll send us all to hell together.' Soldiers in broken ranks rushed here and there plying the bayonet on living and dead. Some they brained with clubbed muskets, others they knocked senseless and stabbed. Daniel Stanton, helpless with a bullet wound, received 20 gashes with bayonets and cutlasses. The wounded crying piteously for life were murdered in their blood. Park Avery received a bayo-

net thrust that carried away one eye and part of the skull. One man's ribs were driven from the bone by the stroke of a musket butt. 'Be Jasus, I'll skipper ye!' screamed a Briton as he planted his bayonet in Rufus Avery's breast. Charles Eldridge, helpless with wounds, saved his life by giving a gold watch to the soldier that would transfix him. John Daboll, who had been already disabled, was knocked senseless by a ruffian who was in the act of bayoneting him when a British officer drove him off. Edward Stanton's left breast was torn open by a wound that showed the heart; but a British officer, of whom he asked aid, bound up the wound with a night-cap that he took from his pocket, gave him water, and saved a life. Some fought with the desperation of despair, selling their lives at a fearful price. Others dropped among the slain and feigned dead. Many jumped from the parapets to meet death in trying to flee. Samuel W. Jacques alone escaped unhurt. Having killed his antagonist in a hand-to-hand fight, he leaped from the walls unseen. But 'it was a source of grief to him in his last hours that he won his freedom by the death of one so young and beautiful.' The enemy kept saying that they must all die before sundown; for that was in the summons sent to Col. Ledyard.

"But not all were of this mind. After the deadly order had been well-nigh executed, an English officer, who is said to have entered the fort too late to stop the butchery, cried out: 'My soul cannot bear such destruction!' Ordering the drums to beat a parley, he stopped the carnage.

"Stephen Hempstead says: 'The cruelty of our enemies cannot be conceived, and our renegade countrymen surpassed in this respect, if possible, our British foes. We were at least an hour after the battle within a few steps of a pump in the garrison, well supplied with water; and although we were suffering with thirst, they would not permit us to take one drop of it nor give us any themselves. Some of our number, who had not been disabled from going to the pump, were repulsed with the bayonet, and not one drop did I taste after the action commenced, although begging for it after I was wounded of all who came near me.'

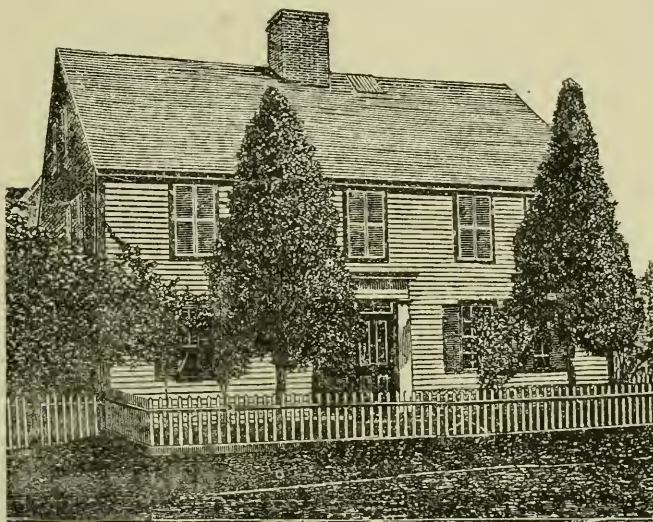
"Eighty-eight victims of 'martial law' lay dead upon the

ground. Most of those not killed were wounded by the bayonet. Only six or seven of the garrison had been slain when the fort was taken. One month later Yorktown fell, but not a Briton was killed except in fair fight. Alexander Hamilton led the American attacking column. The redoubt that he took was carried by the bayonet. Not one of the enemy was injured after he surrendered. Our troops showed to the world that they would not be provoked into retaliation for the butchery of Fort Griswold. Two years before this Wayne had stormed the fortress at Stony Point. The attack was at midnight, when fiercest passions might be aroused in a hand-to-hand fight in the darkness. Yet not a man in the fort was put to death except in fair combat, and not one was hurt after he surrendered. The British themselves praised the magnanimity of our men.

“At 1 o'clock the enemy began preparations for departure. They loaded a large wagon with the wounded to be taken to the boats. They piled them in on top of each other, like cordwood. Starting to draw the wagon down hill to the place of embarkation, they found themselves unable to control the heavy load. Letting the wagon run down the incline, it struck a tree with such force that many of the wounded were thrown out and killed. One who had been thrown out attempted to crawl away and was knocked in the head with a musket butt. Twenty-six were carried off to Briton prison ships. Thirty-five of the most severely wounded were paroled at the request of Ebenezer Ledyard, eldest brother of the murdered colonel. These were taken by the British into the house of Ebenezer Avery, near the place where the enemy were to embark. Soon after the men had been taken to this house, marauders fired it in several rooms. These fires were extinguished with difficulty. At Mr. Ledyard's request, Capt. Bromfield posted a sentinel to defend the helpless fellows till the last British soldier had embarked. This was not till 11 o'clock at night. The blood that flowed from their wounds stained the floor where the men lay. The owner of the house, who was one of the number, would never allow it to be washed out. These blood stains can be seen to-day.

“It was a night of terrible anguish. Thirty-five mangled, ex-

hausted men suffered by exposure and cold, racked by spasms and the tortures of undressed wounds, weakened from loss of blood, parched with thirst; not a friendly hand to relieve distress, turn the aching body, or bear a last message from those upon whom the day would dawn in eternity. But the morn brought relief. None of the friends or neighbors dared to come to their relief till daylight, not knowing that the enemy had gone. First



AVERY HOUSE.

to appear was Miss Fanny Ledyard, neice of the dead colonel. Stephen Hempstead says: 'We were a horrible sight at this time. Our friends did not know us. Even my own wife came in the room to search for me, and did not recognize me; and as I did not see her, she left the room to look for me among the slain. . . . It was with the utmost difficulty that many of them could be identified, and so we were frequently called upon to assist their friends in distinguishing them, by remembering particular wound, etc. Being myself taken out for that purpose,

I met my wife and brother. . . . Never, for a moment, have I regretted the share I had in it. I would be willing, if possible, to suffer it again.'

"The American dead were left unburied, mostly within the fort walls. The British had all that they could do to attend to their own wounded and slain. Their dead were buried in the ditch of the triangular work before the gate and in shallow graves near it. Maj. Montgomery and one or two other officers were buried in the fort, under the embrasure where Montgomery fell. Great emergencies call forth acts of pathetic devotion. Edward Mills lived three miles from the fort, and responded to the alarm on that fatal morning. Anna Warner was a member of her uncle's household. During the long hours of that terrible day no tidings reached the home but the boom of cannon. At its close no message came. Night passed and morning dawned, but no tidings reached the distracted wife. At an early hour Anna walked to the fort. On the floor of Avery's house she found her uncle. At sight of her he began to mourn for his wife and children. Hastening back to the lonely home, placing the wife and elder child upon the horse, and taking the babe in her arms, she hurried to the dying father and placed the infant on his breast. Capt. Burroughs, hearing the signal gun, left his oxen still hitched to the plow and started for the fort, taking his son to ride back the horse. 'When will you get back?' asked the wife. 'Good-by! God knows!' On the morrow the son rode back the horse for the body of his father. The wife and daughter of Buddington watched, with anxious eyes, as he left their home above the fort and went within its gate. All that dreadful day they watched the battle and conflagration from the rocks above the fight. The long suspense ripened into months of heartache. They never knew whether father and husband were dead or alive till the starved and sick survivor of the prison ship staggered across the threshold of his home. John Prentis, and others who had dropped among the slain and feigned dead, arose during the night and ministered to the wants of their dying companions.

"The defenders of Fort Griswold were mostly young men. Fifty-two of their tombstones give dates of birth. Most of them

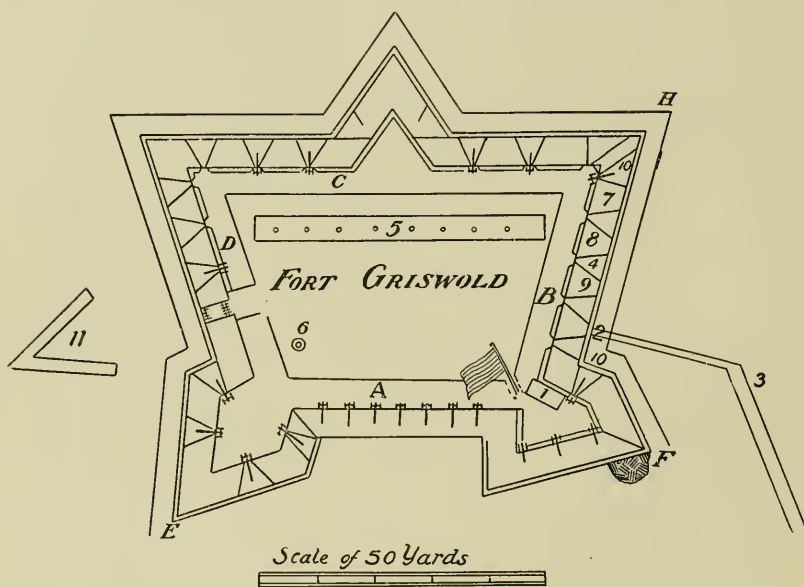
were less than 30; 36 were under 40; only 16 were over that age. Lieut.-Col. Ledyard was but 43. Boys were there, and one aged sire whose locks had been silvered by the snows of 70 winters. Daniel Williams fell at the age of 15; James Comstock at 75.

"In the darkness of the morning, anxious wives and mothers, daughters and aged sires, sisters and those of a tenderer tie, groped among the slain for those who had left their hearth stones not a day before. As the lantern gleam showed the lifeless features of one, and another, and then another of neighbors whom they had known for years, they came at last upon the mutilated form of the one they sought. Often they were so disfigured as to need some mark to prove the body. The dead were borne, one by one, to their last resting places in the different towns.

"Four or five hundred yards south-east of the fort are the graves of Ledyard and many of his fellow-martyrs. Here Ledyard saw the British column trample the grave of his daughter whom he had laid to rest just six weeks before that day. The state of Connecticut has erected a granite monument over the remains of William Ledyard. Near it is all that relic hunters have left of the original tombstone. The inscription has been nearly all chipped away, but it may be found copied upon the north side of the monument. In a wooded valley called 'Gungawamp' is a rough granite slab bearing the letters N. A. This marks the grave of John Adams's brother, Nathaniel. Many of the graves were never marked and cannot be located. In 1826-30, Groton monument was erected 'In memory of the patriots who fell in the massacre of Fort Griswold near this spot on the 6th of September, A. D. 1781, when the British, under the command of the traitor, Benedict Arnold, burnt the towns of New London and Groton, and spread desolation and woe throughout this region.' The top of this granite obelisk is 265 feet above the harbor. Within the door of the monument is a marble slab bearing the names of those who fell; beside it hang many relics of the battle. In the Bill Memorial Library near by is the sword of Ledyard. It is a short weapon of the rapier pattern. In the

atheneum at Hartford are the vest and shirt that he wore, with the rents made by the sword. The writer has a piece of the trimming of this vest, presented by a granddaughter of Gurdon Ledyard, a brother of the colonel.

"In form and outline Fort Griswold is substantially the same as when taken by the British. In the south-west bastion is the



PLAN OF FORT GRISWOLD, GROTON, CONN.

ruined masonry of the old magazine. Across the east side of the parade are the remains of the barrack chimneys; the stone foundations of the old platform run along the west. On the right of the gate is the well; in the south wall, opposite, is the sallyport where Shapley's party entered, with its covered way outside. In front of the gate is what was left of the breast-work after the enemy had shoveled it into the ditch to bury their slain; just within is the marble slab* marking the spot where Ledyard fell.

*This was erected by Frederic Bill, of Groton.

On the south parapet is the embrasure where Montgomery died by Lambert Latham's pike; near it is his grave. Capt. Amos Stanton of the continental army happened to be at home at the time on a furlough, and went into the fort that morning as a volunteer. He was an experienced soldier, and far superior in military ability to any man present at the council of war held early in the day. He wished to meet the enemy at the landing and skirmish with them through the woods, handling his men so that they would seem more than they were. The constantly arriving militia and volunteers could thus be given an opportunity to swell the number of fighters, while the enemy were held in check. It was the plan followed with success at Concord, Lexington, Norwalk and other places. But as it was, the speedy arrival of the British prevented the assembling of more than 160 men.

"Though the Connecticut coast had been terrorized by war ships that patrolled the Sound, New London had thus far escaped in spite of the stronger reasons for destroying it than attached to any other place. British and tories hated the town. It was a stronghold of the privateers that played such havoc with English merchant marine, and helped to bring the war to its close. 'Two hundred and fifty vessels in the West India trade, with cargoes amounting to \$10,000,000, were captured in a single year.' 'In the year 1777 alone only 40 English vessels out of 200 engaged in the African trade escaped the American cruisers.' For the insurance of a single vessel for a single voyage more than 50 per cent. was paid in England. Most of these privateers went out from the harbors of Essex County in Massachusetts and New London County in Connecticut. At the end of the war the port of Salem counted a privateer force of 4,000 men and 1,280 guns. The New London force was as strong till weakened by Arnold's raid. In the single year 1779, 18 prizes were taken into that port. A few weeks before the event of which we write, the *Hannah*, laden with an unusually rich cargo, was brought into New London by the *Minerva*. This prize, valued at \$400,000 was probably the richest that the American privateers had ever taken. It is thought that this seizure was the immediate cause of Arnold's raid.

"In New London was a fabulous amount of accumulated store; but the enemy enjoyed no plunder, and were able to destroy but a small fraction of this booty. The privateers and 12 other vessels, having taken on board their stores and plunder, went up the river out of danger. The forts were not even destroyed, owing to the haste of the enemy and the watchfulness of the Americans. Arnold's orders had been to burn the barracks of Fort Griswold and blow up the magazine. When leaving the enemy laid a train of powder and fired it. This was put out by those who had dropped among the slain to save their lives. The Italian historian, Botta, says: 'This expedition was but a piratical inroad, absolutely without utility.'

"This was probably, also a move on the chessboard of war. Washington and Clinton were playing a game between Yorktown and New York, with advantages in Washington's favor. Some doubt the theory that Arnold's raid was to draw off Washington from New York, which Clinton supposed was the real objective point of the expedition to Virginia; but suggest that Clinton thought a severe blow against New London would delay reinforcements from that region. It has always been believed that Clinton hoped to secure this as an advantageous base of operations from which to attack New England. The obstinate resistance at the fort, the militia that were rallying like hornets, the threatening attitude of the inhabitants, and the non-appearance of the sympathizers that they expected to see, warned the enemy that the place was untenable.

"While the British failed largely to accomplish their declared object, they destroyed a large amount of private property. Shipping that did not go up the river was burned, with most of the wharves and warehouses. The Hannah, the immediate cause of all this trouble, was destroyed, with her cargo. Arnold pretended to aim only at the destruction of privateers and public property. He professed great regret for the burning of the towns, but strong evidence supports the personal malice theory. One hundred and forty-three buildings were destroyed in New London, including the homes of 97 families; in Groton 12 houses and 9 other buildings. The British lost over 220 men, killed and missing."

MEN OF LEDYARD IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Ichabod Babcock,	William Noyes,
Daniel Stoddard,	William Latham,
Robert Stoddard,	Nehemiah Gallup,
William Forsyth,	Thomas Roach,
Joshua Bill,	Ralph Stoddard,
John Packer,	Vine Stoddard,
Andrew Gallup,	Asa Lester,
Thomas Smith,	Nathan Lester,
Zebanah Williams,	Phineas Bill.

KILLED IN FORT GRISWOLD.

Capt. Samuel Allyn,	Joseph Moxley,
Capt. Simeon Allyn,	Corporal Luke Perkins, Jr.,
Belton Allyn,	Elisha Perkins,
Benadam Allyn,	Luke Perkins,
Corporal Andrew Billings,	Asa Perkins,
Andrew Baker,	Elnathan Perkins,
Samuel Hill,	Simeon Perkins,
Sergeant Rufus Hurlbutt,	Capt. Amos Stanton,
Moses Jones,	Sergeant John Stedman,
Lieut. Joseph Lewis,	Corporal Nathan Sholes,
Ensign John Lester,	David Seabury,
Corporal Simeon Morgan,	Lieut. Henry Williams,
Thomas Miner,	Joseph Wedger.

CHAPTER IX.

The Second War with England—1812-15.

OUR second war with England, like the first, was occasioned by England's fault; and both of them resulted disastrously to her—advantageously to us. Previous to this second war England had been accustomed to assume and maintain "the right of search" in regard to our vessels upon the high seas. Under the cover of this so-called right she would board and overhaul American vessels wherever found—take from them able-bodied men, upon the claim that they were deserters and press them into her naval service. In this way many grievous wrongs were committed. American citizens, engaged in legitimate pursuits, were seized and hurried away into the service of England. This nefarious business was carried on for many years. At length it was felt by our rulers, and perhaps by a majority of the people, that it should be endured no longer. The result was the War of 1812-15. The fighting in this war was mostly done at sea and, in the great majority of cases, with brilliant achievements on the part of the American Navy. The battle of New Orleans on Jan. 8, 1815, under the leadership of Gen. Andrew Jackson, was a triumphant conclusion of the war—fought, though it was, after the terms of peace had been agreed upon. This war was not very popular in Connecticut, though the Connecticut *sailors* went into it most heartily, hoping thus to avenge the injuries that the mother country had heaped upon them by her "right-of-search" proceedings. The people of the State generally were not in favor of the war for the reason that a law, recommended by the President and adopted by Congress, to the effect that "the seamen, ships and merchandise of the United States should be detained in port to preserve them from the dangers which

threatened them upon the ocean," interfered very seriously with their trade to foreign ports. Still there was no open revolt, and the State as such co-operated in carrying on the war till a favorable conclusion was reached. Large numbers of men were called out from Groton and adjoining towns for the defense of Stonington, when bombarded by a British fleet in Aug., 1814. Almost every man in North Groton, liable to bear arms, went into the service. Though no man was killed, there were two at least who had a very narrow escape, viz., William Avery and Joseph Geer. By direction of the officer in charge, they had gone down to the beach with an ox-team to draw away a field-piece that was lying there to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy. While engaged in this work a cannon ball, fired from one of the British ships, passed over the backs of their oxen, and within a few feet of their own heads, and near where Gurdon Bill, who was doing sentry duty, stood. Mr. Bill was, at the time of this attack, in Stonington, engaged in teaching school, and while not a member of the military company, yet was summoned by the officer above-named to the duty assigned as above. Shortly after the incident referred to a boat-load of British troops started for the shore, with a view, doubtless, to reconnoiter as they landed, and while forming, a company of minute men concealed behind a stone wall near by, opened fire and being taken completely by surprise the enemy went pellmell for their boat, and in doing so quite a number lost and dropped their guns which were picked up by our men. Mr. Bill securing one, which was always kept by him as a trophy of the battle, and is now in the possession of Mr. Frederic A. Bill, of Springfield, Mass.

Early in the war the squadron of Commodore Decatur, consisting of three ships, was chased into New London harbor by a greater force of British war-ships, and for two years Decatur's ships lay in the Thames within a few miles of Norwich, the British ships remaining off the mouth of the harbor and so closely blockading its approaches that no vessels could enter or leave without risk of capture. While lying in the Thames the gallant Commodore took measures to defend himself should the

British attempt to ascend the river and attack him. He built a fortification on the top of a high hill just north of Gale's Ferry, and mounted cannons upon it in positions which would render it well-nigh impossible for any British vessel to proceed northward



FORT DECATUR.

much above New London. That old fortification is still extant, though in quite a dilapidated condition. It is in the form of a triangle. One side, fronting eastward, is 130 feet, more or less, in length. Another, fronting toward the south-west, and lying nearly at right angles with the

river, is about 110 feet long. The remaining side, parallel with the river, is about 90 feet long. The fortification has long borne the name of Fort Decatur. On its north-west corner is a huge granite boulder, five or six feet high, bearing this inscription:

THIS BOULDER WAS MARKED BY THE
BELTON ALLYN SOCIETY C. A. R.
OF GALE'S FERRY AS BEING THE
NORTH BOUNDARY OF FORT DECATUR
THAT WAS ERECTED IN THE YEARS
1813 AND 1814 TO PROTECT
DECATUR'S FLEET FROM THE BRITISH

FEB. 28, 1898.

CHAPTER X.

The Civil War of 1861-5.

THE Civil War of 1861-5 was between the great loyal North on one side and the "solid South" on the other. It was precipitated by the South in their secession from the Union, and this with the view of riveting more firmly the chains of slavery. It was entered upon and prosecuted by the North primarily for the purpose of preserving the integrity of the nation. It resulted in the overthrow of slavery, the emancipation of three millions of bondmen, and the re-establishment of the nation upon a much broader and firmer foundation than that upon which it had previously rested. The cost of the war in treasure and blood was immense. In the South it was perfectly overwhelming. In the North the strain was so severe that it was felt in every fiber of the nation's life. Every portion of the country, from the largest city to the smallest town, had a share in it about as large as it was able to bear. How large the share of Ledyard was will appear in part in the long list of volunteers engaged in the conflict. A granite shaft, in memory of the fallen, stands on the "Common," in front of the church at the center of the town, and dedicated on July 4, 1873, and was the gift of Ledyard Bill. The services of the dedication were held in the church where Gov. Wm. A. Buckingham, and Col. Hoyt, speaker of the House of Representatives, delivered addresses, followed by remarks by Col. John T. Wait and others, Mr. Bill first making delivery of the monument to John Brewster, Esq., Chairman of the Selectmen. The committee in charge of the arrangements for the day consisted of Hon. Henry Larrabee, Edmund Spicer, Esq., and Rev. Charles Cutting. At the close of the exercises, a picnic dinner was served by the ladies of the town to several hundred people.

The address of Gov. Buckingham, on this occasion, was ac-

counted by his friends to have been among the very best of all his efforts during his public life.

VOLUNTEERS FROM LEDYARD, 1861-5.

First Connecticut Cavalry.

Cook, William T., Lieutenant.*
Knapp, Henry E., Private, Co. B.
Lamb, Franklin A., Commissary Sergeant, Co. B.
Brown, Daniel H., Private, Co. C.
Egan, Michael, Private, Co. C.
Brown, Elias S., First Lieutenant, Co. G.
Whipple, Daniel, Sergeant, Co. G.*
Whipple, Samuel S., Sergeant, Co. G.
Bolles, Orrin S., Corporal, Co. I.*
Chapman, Daniel, Private, Co. L.
Brown, Ferdinand, First Sergeant, Co. M.
Turner, Isaac D., First Sergeant, Co. M.

Eighth Infantry.

Lamb, Samuel S., Private, Co. G.

Tenth Infantry.

Allyn, Asa, Private, Co. H.
Bromley, Lyman W., Private, Co. H.*

Eleventh Infantry.

Satterlee, Dwight, Assistant Surgeon.
Rogers, Samuel C., Private, Co. H.
Smith, George A., Private, unassigned.

Twelfth Infantry.

Avery, Horace, Private, Co., D.
Ball, Cephas, Private, Co. D.
Turner, Henry, Private, Co. D.
Allyn, Stanton, First Lieutenant, Co. K.
Avery, Alexander W., Sergeant, Co. K.

*Enlisted in other towns, according to Catalogue

McCracken, Charles T., Sergeant K.
Stoddard, Orrin E., Sergeant, Co. K.
Ball, Frederick N., Corporal, Co. K.
Ball, John G., Corporal, Co. K.
Clarke, Thomas J., Wagoner, Co. K.
Ball, Grosvenor, Private, Co. K.*
Clark, Edwin, Private, Co. K.
Comstock, Charles H., Private, Co. K.*
Peckham, Adin R., Private, Co. K.
Perkins, Albert M., Private, Co. K.
Perkins, Charles L., Private, Co. K.
Pratt, Gurdon, Private Co. K.*
Reynolds, William H., Private, Co. K.
Cold, George, Private, unassigned.

Thirteenth Infantry.

Smith, William, Private, Co. I.

Fourteenth Infantry.

Wagner, Henry, Private, Co. C.
Lull, Oscar S., Private, Co. E.
Dart, John N., Private, Co. H.
Perkins, Prentice A., Private, Co. H.
Thomas, George, Private, Co. I.
Allyn, Stephen D., Private, Co. K.
Allyn, William R., Private, Co. K.*
Dyetch, Jacob, Private, Co. K.
Hasler, Henry, Private, Co. K.
Maynard, Erastus A., Private, Co. K.
Babcock, George W., Private, Co. K.

Eighteenth Infantry.

Caswell, Guilford, Private, Co. F.
Mastin, James W., Private, Co. F.
Sweet, William H., Private, Co. F.

*Enlisted in other towns, according to Catalogue.

Twenty-first Infantry.

Bailey, Thomas L., Corporal, Co. C.
Wilcox, Chauncey F., Corporal, Co. C.*
Gallup, Francis E., Private, Co. C.
Latham, Ira C., Private, Co. C.*
Maynard, Augustus E., Private, Co. C.
Meech, George F., Private, Co. C.
Peckham, Benjamin B., Private, Co. C.
Green, Gurdon, Private, Co. E.
Moxley, Solon R., Private, Co. F.
West, William R., Corporal, Co. G.
Lamb, Warren A., Private, Co. G.*
Main, John L., Private, Co. I.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Gray, Montgomery, Private, Co. B.
Jolmson, Henry, Private, Co. B.
Lamb, Noyes, Private, Co. B.
Avery, Timothy A., Second Lieutenant, Co. D.
Moffitt, Arden, Second Lieutenant, Co. D.
Tuttle, Erastus R., Sergeant, Co. D.
Chapman, Ephraim A., Corporal, Co. D.
Lee, Denison P., Corporal, Co. D.
Miller, George, Corporal, Co. D.
Allyn, James A., Private, Co. D.
Allyn, Denison, Private, Co. D.
Allyn, Nicholas, Private, Co. D.
Ball, Henry J., Private, Co. D.
Bromley, Isham, Private, Co. D.
Chapman, William E., Private, Co. D.
Christie, Edwin L., Private, Co. D.
Christie, Jonathan L., Private, Co. D.
Crouch, William W., Private, Co. D.
Farrelly, Peter, Private, Co. D.
Frink, Thomas H., Private, Co. D.
Maynard, Appleton J., Private, Co. D.

*Enlisted in other towns, according to Catalogue.

Mitchell, John N., Private, Co. D.
 Murfit, Ray, Private, Co. D.
 Myers, Elias E., Private, Co. D.
 Palmer, Moses N., Private, Co. D.
 Slater, Rudolph, Private, Co. D.
 Smith, William, Private, Co. D.
 Stoddard, Simeon A., Private, Co. D.
 Whipple, Austin, Private, Co. D.
 Gray, Stephen, Private, Co. K.
 Sawyer, Peter, Private, Co. D.

Twenty-ninth Infantry—Colored.

Fisher, Isaac J., Private, Co. K.
 Hoxie, Noyes J., Private, Co. K.
 Jones, John M., Private, Co. K.
 Lawrence, Amasa, Private, Co. K.
 Lee, George, Private, Co. K.

Thirty-first Infantry—Colored.

Peckham, Albert A., Private, Co. B.

Enlisted in Regular Army.

Spicer, Allen, Third Artillery.
 Turner, Henry, Fourteenth Infantry, Co. E.
 Morgan, Frank, Fourteenth Infantry, Co. H.
 Morgan, Simeon, Fourteenth Infantry, Co. G.

Members in Navy.

Ball, Justin.
 Gallup, Christopher M., "Landsman."
 Allyn, Gurdon L.
 Bailey, Latham A.
 Ball, Guilford.
 Brown, Latham A.
 Satterlee, Charles A.
 Stoddard, Ebenezer M.

Enlisted in other States.

Ball, Thomas, New York.
 Gallup, Simeon, Rhode Island.

CHAPTER XI.

Family Histories and Genealogies.

THE ALLYN FAMILY.

(BY THOMAS LATHAM).

THE Allyn's of Ledyard are undoubtedly of English descent. A coat of arms, at present in possession of Gurdon F. Allyn, of Salem, Conn., has an accompanying description which contains the names of John Allyn, of Utoxeter, in the county of Stafford, Francis Allyn, of London, and also the names of Richard Allyn, Thomas Allyn and William Allyn.

History informs us that a certain William Allyn was a Protestant Martyr of Walsingham, England, during the reign of the "Bloody Mary." We are told that for refusing to read the "Book of Sports," and for refusing to follow the cross in procession he was condemned to death, was permitted to go to the stake untied, where he was chained and stood *quietly without shrinking*, until he died, one year after John Rogers suffered martyrdom at Smithfield.

I.

Robert Allyn, who was born in 1608, emigrated to Salem, Mass., in 1637. He united with the church in 1642, and moved to New London in 1651. He was one of the company who first purchased the Town of Norwich, and he obtained a grant of a large tract of land on the Thames River, including "Allyn's Point," where he died, in 1683, aged 75 years.

His children were

John, m. Elizabeth Gager.

Sarah, m. George Geer.

Mary, m. Thomas Park,

Hannah, m. Thomas Rose.

Deborah, m. John Gager, Jr.

II.

John Allyn, who was born about 1640, married Elizabeth Gager, daughter of John Gager, of "New Norridge," Dec. 24, 1668. He died in 1709, leaving an estate valued at £1,278, to be divided between his only son, Robert, and only daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Waterman. His inventory named three farms and a trading post on the Thames river.

Among his household effects were a silver tankard, cup, tumbler and whistle, a gold ring, a wrought cushion and a lignum-vitæ mortar and pestle.

III.

Robert, son of John Allyn and Elizabeth Gager, married Deborah Avery, Jan. 26, 1691.

Their children were

1. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 20, 1693, m. Jonathan Williams.
2. John, b. Jan. 10, 1695, m. Joanna Miner, 1726.
3. Robert, b. Jan. 25, 1697, m. Abigail Avery, 1725.
4. Ebenezer, b. Feb. 29, 1699, m. Mary Thurber, 1726.
5. James, b. Feb. 29, 1699, m. Althea Avery, 1729.
6. Christopher, b. April 12, 1702, died March 26, 1703.
7. Samuel, b. May 26, 1704, m. Hannah Avery, 1731.
8. Christopher, b. July 26, 1706.
9. Lucy, b. July 29, 1708, died unmarried.
10. Nathan, b. Oct. 5, 1711, m. Jane Purl.
11. Deborah, b. ———, m. Jonathan Lester.

IV.

Ebenezer Allyn, born Feb. 29, 1699, married Mary Thurber, April 27, 1726. He died April 21, 1760. She died Nov. 16, 1780.

Their children were

1. Ebenezer, b. Jan. 25, 1727, died same date.
2. Mary, b. Nov. 26, 1727, died young.

3. Son, b. Sept. 6, 1729, died Nov. 5, 1729.
4. Deborah, b. Oct. 1, 1730, died April 19, 1731.
5. Lucy, b. Feb. 14, 1732, m. James Avery, 1749.
6. Mary, b. July 4, 1734, m. Thos. Lester, 1754.
7. Priscilla, b. June 24, 1736, m. John Allyn.
8. Rebecca, b. May 3, 1738, m. Ezekiel Turner.
9. Ebenezer, b. March 28, 1740.
10. Thomas, b. June 23, 1742, m. Lucy Avery, 1762.
11. Rufus, b. Aug. 17, 1745, m. Hannah Billings, 1766.
12. Amos, b. Feb. 21, 1748, m. Elizabeth Morgan.

V.

Thomas Allyn married Lucy Avery, Nov. 30, 1762.
Their children were

1. Thomas, b. Sept. 20, 1763, died May 20, 1849.
2. Lucy, b. March 16, 1766.
3. Eunice, b. Aug. 7, 1768.
4. Joshua, b. July 22, 1770. —
5. Cyrus, b. May 22, 1772, died Oct. 25, 1774.
6. Anna, b. Jan. 13, 1775.
7. Phebe, b. Oct. 17, 1778, died June 12, 1786.

VI.

Thomas Allyn, son of Thomas and Lucy Avery Allyn, born Sept. 20, 1763, married Susannah Morgan. He died May 20, 1849. She died June 20, 1850.

Children:—

- Isaac A., died Nov. 27, 1802, aged 17 years.
Cyrus, b. Feb. 14, 1786, died Jan. 12, 1840.
Susannah, died March 16, 1839, aged 50 years.
Lucy, married Edmund Stoddard.
Prudence, died Dec. 30, 1814, aged 23 years.

The Susannah, who died in 1839, was the first wife of Guy C. Stoddard.

VII.

Cyrus, son of Thomas and Susannah Morgan Allyn, born Feb. 14, 1786, married Mary Morgan. He died Jan. 12, 1840. She died June 12, 1869.

Children:—

1. Cyrus Morgan, b. March 27, 1816.
2. Sidney, b. May 12, 1817, died April 15, 1890.
3. Caroline, b. Oct. 9, 1818, died Oct. 13, 1820.
4. Susan Mary, b. Feb. 10, 1820, died Oct. 12, 1896.
5. Thomas Avery, b. Dec. 5, 1821, died Feb. 8, 1895.
6. Theophilus Morgan, b. Nov. 23, 1823.
7. Charlotte Maconda, b. Oct. 6, 1824.
8. John Hobart, b. Sept. 30, 1827, died March 29, 1887.
9. Byron, b. Feb. 2, 1830, died Nov. 25, 1830.
10. Byron, b. Oct. 31, 1831, killed Nov. 16, 1881.
11. Jeannette Dwight, b. April 2, 1834, died Aug. 22, 1875.
12. Prudence, b. March 20, 1836.

VIII.

Thomas A. Allyn, who died in 1895, had three wives. His first wife, who died in 1862, left one son, Cyrus, who in A. D. 1900 is in possession of a farm at Allyn's Point, which has been owned by nine succeeding generations of Allyns. The names of the owners, in the direct line of succession, is as follows:

1. Robert, original grantee, who died in 1683.
2. John, who died in 1709.
3. Robert, who married Deborah Avery.
4. Ebenezer, who married Mary Thurber.
5. Thomas, who married Lucy Avery.
6. Thomas, who married Susannah Morgan.
7. Cyrus, who died in 1840.
8. Thomas, who died in 1895.
9. Cyrus, present owner in 1900.

THE AVERY FAMILY.

THE Averys of Ledyard and neighboring towns are descendants of James Avery, who was born in England about 1620, and who, with his father Christopher, came to this country with Gov. Winthrop's Company in 1630. They lived at first in Boston or Salem, afterwards in Gloucester. About 1650, James, with his wife, who was Joanna Greenslade, of Boston, and his three oldest children, moved to New London. They constituted a portion of quite a party from Cape Ann, including Rev. Richard Blimnan, the pastor of the church in Gloucester, who became the first pastor of the First Church in New London.

James Avery built the famous "Avery Hive" on Poquonnoc Plain in 1656, and moved thither with his family. In 1684 the church edifice in New London, being no longer large enough to accommodate the congregation, was sold to James Avery. He took it down, moved the materials to Poquonnoc, and with them made a large addition to his house. The house, thus enlarged, was occupied by him and his family, and also by a regular line of his descendants from generation to generation, till it was set on fire by a spark from a passing locomotive on the railroad, July 20, 1894, and burned to the ground. A bronze statue of James Avery, mounted upon a column of Scotch granite, now marks the spot where it stood.

In their earlier generations in this country the Avery families were very large—from ten to fifteen children generally in each of them. While a goodly number, bearing the name, still reside within a few miles of the spot where the old Hive stood, others have scattered off in all directions; and Groton Averys, or their descendants, may be found in almost every town in New London County and every State of New England; also in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, North Carolina, Louisiana, Oregon, California and other States and Territories.

The majority of them have been farmers with moderate means and limited aspirations. Some, however, have become the owners of large farms, and been withal very enterprising and progressive. John J. Avery (1776-18—), of Groton, had a well-

tilled farm of 700 acres, covering the ground now occupied by that charming summer resort, Eastern Point. Robert Stanton Avery (1771-1846), of Preston, had a farm of 250 acres, which included a large part of Avery's Plains, so-called. He was the first man in Preston to own a wagon, and the first to use a cast-iron plow; the first to introduce into his neighborhood Merino sheep from Spain and blooded stock from England. Dwight Avery (1828—), of Norwich Town, is an extensive market-gardener, running his spacious greenhouses with their appendages in connection with a large milk farm. One of the many who have gone West, and become farmers on a much broader scale than any who have settled down in the Nutmeg State, is Phineas O. Avery (1838—). After enlisting in the Fourth Illinois Cavalry and serving his country over three years in the Civil War, he settled in Humbolt, Nebraska; and in 1866 owned 800 acres of fine farming land, all under cultivation, 300 head of Hereford cattle and 30 horses.

Several Averys, of the Groton stock, have developed a good deal of mechanical skill; and some of this class have acquired distinction as inventors. This is true of John Avery, Jr. (1732-1794), of Preston, a self-taught silver-smith and clock-maker; of Samuel Avery (1760-1836), of Preston, inventor of a nail-cutting machine; of Otis Avery (1808, living in 1889), of Honesdale, Pa., who was one of the first to receive a patent for a sewing machine—a patent which was taken out not only in this country, but also in England and France. To his inventive talent, Mr. Otis Avery added that of a legislator, and that also of a judge, and was called to fill these offices as long as he was willing to hold them.

Some of the Groton Averys have proved themselves capable of managing large business concerns, and have acquired fortunes in doing it. Benjamin Franklin Avery (1801-1885), of Central New York, was a man of this sort. For many years he was engaged in the manufacture and sale of plows on a grand scale. His plows were of such superior quality that they commanded a ready sale wherever they were thrown upon the market. Abraham Avery (1824-1893), of Boston, is another good example.

He was a printer by trade, and for many years was a member of the firm of Rand & Avery, whose publications, including "Uncle Tom's Cabin," went—thousands upon thousands—into every land where the English language is spoken.

A pretty fair percentage of the family have been liberally educated, and have entered the learned professions. Nineteen have been graduated from Yale University; a dozen or more from Harvard; and enough from Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth, Middlebury and Brown to make out between forty and fifty from these New England Colleges. And a good many more have been graduated from colleges outside of New England.

Some of the men who have attained to a good degree of success in the professions may be fittingly named here. In the medical profession, Christopher Swan Avery (1788-1862), who served as an army surgeon in the War of 1812-15, and afterward settled in Windham, Conn. Amos Geer Avery (1822-1898), who after much valuable service in the War of 1861-5, settled in Iowa, afterward in New York. George Whitfield Avery (1836-1893), who performed very extensive and valuable services as a surgeon in the army during the Civil War—afterward built up a large practice in Hartford, Conn., and was stricken down in the midst of eminent usefulness. Edward Woodbridge Avery (1841—), who, as a surgeon, held important positions in the Army and Navy of the United States, also in the German Army during the Franco-Prussian War, and afterward settled down to practice in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Of Groton Averys, who have attained to eminence in the legal profession, the following may be named: Edward Avery (1790-1866), who, after several years of legal practice, became Judge of the Supreme Court, Wooster, Ohio. Daniel Dudley Avery (1810-1879), a lawyer and judge in Baton Rouge, La. Edward Avery (1828-1898), lawyer and statesman, Boston, Mass.

A very large number of the Averys have been clergymen. Among them are the following: Parke Avery (1710-1797), pastor of the Separate Church in Groton, Conn. Nathan Avery (1712-1780), pastor of the Separate Church in North Stonington. Christopher Avery (1737-1819), pastor of the Separate Church

in North Stonington. David Avery (1746-1818), a chaplain in the army of the Revolution, and pastor of Congregational Churches in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut. David Avery (1801-1875), pastor of Baptist Churches in Moodus, Ashford and other places in Connecticut. Charles Eldridge Avery (1794-1854), pastor of Congregational Churches in the State of New York. Jared Reid Avery (1804-1885), pastor of Congregational Churches in Groton and Franklin, Conn. John Thomas Avery (1810—), evangelist in Cleveland, Ohio, and neighboring places. William Pitt Avery (1816-1885), pastor of Congregational Churches in Bozrah, Conn., and Chapin, Iowa. Frederick Denison Avery (1818—), pastor of Congregational Church in Columbia, Conn. John Avery (1819—), pastor of Congregational Churches in Lebanon, Central Village and Ledyard, Conn. George Porter Avery (1852—), pastor of Methodist Churches in New York and Minnesota.

Of the educated men, who have not entered either of the three learned professions, some have performed very valuable services. The following may be named as representatives of this class: Prof. Charles Avery, LL. D. (1795-1883). His life was given to teaching—35 years of it as Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in Hamilton College, N. Y., his alma mater. Through his instrumentality large endowments were secured for various departments of the institution. Elroy McKendree Avery, Ph. D. (1844—), of Cleveland, Ohio, is the historian of the family. He made a good military record in the War of '61-5; and has since been largely engaged in teaching. He has written quite a number of educational works—some of which have obtained wide circulation. Robert Stanton Avery, Jr. (1808-1894), of Washington, D. C., was for many years connected with the United States Coast Survey, and for over 20 years the head of its Tidal Department. He wrote several treatises on phonographic, mathematical and scientific subjects. He published several of these works in his lifetime, and a short time previous to his death arranged for the publication of others by the Smithsonian Institute bequeathing the greater part of his estate to the Institute for this purpose.

The Averys have participated more or less largely in the wars in which the country has been involved. James Avery himself was a prominent leader in the conflicts with the hostile Indian tribes. In the spring of 1676, during the war known as King Philip's War, the Connecticut authorities gave him command of a company of English from New London, Stonington and Lyme with as many Pequots as he should deem necessary, and sent him into the Narragansett country. His third son, John, was also in the company. His great-grandsons and great-great-grandsons fought heroically in the Revolution, and nine of their number fell in Fort Griswold. In the War of 1812-15, a large number of his descendants, in the sixth and seventh generations, were called out for the defense of New London, Stonington and other places against British invasion. In the Civil War, 1861-5, many took an active part; and several for their valor in action were highly honored. They became captains and majors and colonels; and one at least, Robert Avery, having been engaged in many battles and several times severely wounded, was breveted a brigadier and then major-general of United States Volunteers.

In civil affairs the Averys have from the first taken an active part. The founder of the family held almost every honorable position to which he was eligible; and in some of the offices to which he was elected he was retained for many years. Many of his descendants have been in like manner honored. Hon. Richard A. Wheeler, in 1872, published an article in a Mystic newspaper, in which he gave the names of all the men who had represented the town of Groton in the General Assembly of Connecticut, between the years 1704 and 1871, inclusive. The whole number was 545. He closed the article with these words: "It is worthy of note that of these 545 Representatives, 104 were Averys—all of them descendants of Capt. James Avery. Glory enough for one man in one town."

Some of the Averys have been elevated to high positions in the national government. Daniel Avery (1766-1842), whose father fell in Fort Griswold when he was fifteen years old, settled in Central New York, and represented his Congressional Dis-

strict in three different Congresses. William Thomas Avery (1819-1880), was elected a member of Congress in Tennessee in 1857 and again in 1859.

Quite frequently some of the side shoots from the parent stalk have yielded fruit not at all inferior to that borne by the principal branches. In other words, the descendants of the daughters of the Averys as well as the descendants of the sons, have become widely known and been highly honored. Temperance Avery, daughter of Capt. Christopher Avery, of Avery Hill, in Ledyard, married William Morgan, and became the grandmother of Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, governor of the State of New York. Lucy Avery, second daughter of Col. Ebenezer, of Groton, married George Colfax, and became the great-grandmother of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, who was a member of Congress fourteen years in succession—Speaker of the House of Representatives through three successive Congresses, and Vice-President of the United States during the first term of President U. S. Grant. Lucy Avery, a descendant of James, 1st, through his son, Samuel, and his grandson, Humphrey (who lived and died at Poquetanuck), married Godfrey Rockefeller, and is the mother of John D. Rockefeller, the famous millionaire.

The Averys, like most of the people who came from England with them were Puritans, who left the mother country that they might find upon these Western shores "freedom to worship God." The religious element in their character was a predominant one. And it has given clear evidence of its presence in each of their successive generations from the first settlement of the country to the present time. They have been firm believers in the Christian religion and earnest defenders of it, even when it cost much to do it. Especially has it been true of them that they have accepted and acted upon the great moral principles which constitute such an important element of the religion of Christ. Most of them, doubtless, have received and profited by family training much like that which one of their number administered in his household—the substance of which was reiterated again and again in his parental instruction: "My children, don't you ever allow yourselves, under any circumstances whatever, to do a mean thing."

THE AYER FAMILY.

John Ayer, of Haverhill, settled in Stonington in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

His homestead farm was north of "Lantern Hill," and adjoining the town of Groton. His son, John, born in 1689, married Sarah Colt, and later, settled in Saybrook, as the marriages of several of his children are recorded there.

John, Jr., died in 1760, leaving seven children, one of whom, Joseph, married Thankful Drake, and settled in Stonington. His father, John, gave him 150 acres of land in 1743 and he afterward added to it by purchase, until he had a tract of between four and five hundred acres in Stonington, Groton and Preston. Joseph's brother John married Abigail Cook and settled on what was formerly his grandfather's homestead farm.

Joseph died in 1814, leaving to his son, Joseph, his lands in Stonington, and to his son, Elisha, his lands in Groton and Preston. Elisha died in 1853, and his farm descended to his son George.

It is still in the possession of his descendants.

Dr. James C. Ayer was born in Ledyard (North Groton), May 5, 1819. He was the son of Frederick and Persis (Cook) Ayer. He married Josephine M. Southwick, of Lowell. They had two sons and one daughter. Dr. Ayer died July 2, 1878. Dr. Ayer was an enterprising and bright man. He early went to Lowell, where he served as clerk in a drug store, of which later on he became the owner, and then prepared patent medicines that afterwards had an extensive sale, and made him famous and wealthy. His son, Frederick Ayer, succeeded to the large business established by his father and is a prominent citizen of Lowell, Mass.

THE BELLOWS FAMILY.

Nathaniel Bellows lived on the farm in Ledyard now owned by Samuel Caswell. He was born in Groton in 1757. He served in the Revolutionary War as private in Capt. Amos Stanton's Company, of Groton, from March 19, 1777, to March, 1780.

He married Sarah Smith, daughter of Lieut. Nehemiah and Abigail (Avery) Smith. He died Jan. 24, 1814.

His wife died March 10, 1827, and both are buried on their farm.

They had one child, Elizabeth, born Aug. 16, 1794. She married Frederick Avery and removed West.

Nathaniel was descended from John Bellows, who came from England in the ship "Hopewell" in 1635, at the age of twelve. He married May 9, 1655, Mary Wood, of Marlborough, and settled in Concord, Mass.

Their ninth child, Nathaniel Bellows, was born in Concord, April 3, 1676, and removed to Groton, Conn., where land was granted to him by the town, Feb. 27, 1699. He married Nov. 15, 1704, Dorcas Rose, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Allyn) Rose, of New London. Groton land records show numerous purchases of land by him as late as Dec. 25, 1732.

In 1736, Nathaniel and his wife Dorcas, joined in a deed to their son, Ithamar. The last mention of his name in Groton records occurs Feb. 22, 1759, when the bonds were recorded between himself and his grandson, John Bellows. Their children were

John Bellows, born Sept. 13, 1705.

Danuris Bellows, born Sept. 17, 1707.

Zerviah Bellows, born Oct. 30, 1709.

Johanah Bellows, born March 24, 1711.

Ithamar Bellows, born Feb. 24, 1713, died Oct. 24, 1777.

Margaret Bellows, born Jan. 5, 1718.

Dorcas and Hannah Bellows (twins), born Oct. 18, 1722.

Dorcas married Israel Standish, of Preston.

The eldest son above, John Bellows, born Sept. 13, 1705, married Mary ———. They had a son, John Bellows, born Feb. 29, 1727, and died Sept. 16, 1793. He married Elizabeth Williams, who was born Sept. 18, 1733, and died May 11, 1803.

They were the parents of Nathaniel, the subject of this sketch.

John Bellows, of Groton, is mentioned in the Colonial records of Connecticut, as collector of the Colony tax in the town in 1763.

Lucretia Bellows, daughter of John and Elizabeth Bellows, born Sept. 2, 1763, married Jan. 1, 1784, Daniel Stoddard, who was born Nov. 6, 1761. They had eight children—Lucretia, Daniel, Lucy, Phebe, Clarissa, Maria, Sidney and Edward.

Another daughter of John and Elizabeth Bellows, Cynthia Bellows, born April 12, 1771, married Shubael Morgan, and had eleven children.

Ithamar Bellows, who was born Feb. 24, 1713, married Dorcas ———, born 1728, died July 22, 1811. Their children were

Thomas Bellows, born May 2, 1755.

Hannah Bellows, born Dec. 6, 1756.

David Bellows, born May 8, 1760.

Asa Bellows, born June 15, 1762.

Anna Bellows, born July 7, 1764, married Richard Bushnell of Norwich.

Ephraim Bellows, born July 14, 1766.

Lydia Bellows, born May 14, 1767; married.

Asa Bellows, born June 15, 1762, married Lydia Kellum, daughter of Capt. Samuel and Thankful Rose Kellum. They had five children—Thomas, Lucy, David, Lydia, Laura.

Some of the above named persons are buried in the old churchyard near the Bill parsonage. [E. G.]

THE BILLINGS FAMILY.

The family from which the Billingses of Ledyard and neighboring towns are descended, settled first in Eastern Massachusetts, later in New London, and later still in Stonington.

The earliest immigrant to this country was William Billings, who located in Dorchester, Mass., in 1654, and was married to Mary — in 1658. They had several children, among them William, Joseph and Lydia. It is uncertain whether these children were born in Massachusetts or Connecticut.

Their son, Ebenezer Billings, of the second generation, was born in 1659. He settled in Stonington and became an influential man in that town, frequently holding office as a magistrate. Large grants of land were made to him, lying chiefly in what is now North Stonington. He was married in 1680 to Ann Com-

stock. Their children were Ann, Ebenezer, James, Zipporah, Margaret, Jemima and Increase.

Their son, Increase Billings, of the third generation, was born in 1697. Like his father before him he was prominent in military and civil affairs. He was married in 1720 to Hannah Hewitt. Their children were Andrew, Stephen, Increase, Abigail, Lucy, Tabitha, Jemima, Sophia and Jaheel. After the death of Mrs. B. in 1751, Mr. B. was married to Sarah Perkins, widow of Robert Stoddard.

Stephen Billings, son of Increase B. and Hannah Hewitt, of the fourth generation, was born in 1723. He resided in North Groton (Ledyard). He was married in 1746 to Bridget Grant. By her he had six children. Mrs. B. and her infant child died in 1762; and Mr. B. was married to Mary Avery, widow of Youngs Ledyard. Three children were the fruit of this marriage. This second wife died in 1787; and Mr. B. was married the third time to Martha Denison. She died in 1808, and he, in 1814.

Stephen Billings, 2d, son of Stephen B. and Bridget Grant, of the fifth generation, was born in 1750. He entered the Army of the Revolution as a sergeant in 1775, participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, served through the entire war, and was honorably discharged at the close of it, holding the office of captain at the time. He was married, in 1774, to Cynthia Hewitt. By her he had four sons and one daughter. She died in 1786, aged 28. In 1787 he was married to Anna Raymond, by whom he had four daughters and one son—also a child that died in infancy.

Stephen Billings, 3rd, of the sixth generation, son of Stephen B., 2nd, and Cynthia Hewitt, was born in 1781. He resided in North Groton (Ledyard). He was a captain in the War of 1812-15; and later was colonel of militia. He was married, in 1809, to Martha Allyn. Their children were Cynthia, Hannah, Adelia, Anna, Patty or Martha, Stephen, James Allyn, Henrietta.

James Allyn Billings, of the seventh generation, son of Stephen B., 3rd, and Martha Allyn, was born in 1821. (See biographical sketch of him). He was married, in 1852, to Margaret J. Allyn. Their children were Martha, Mary J., Stephen A., and Anna E.

THE BILL FAMILY.

The name is one of the oldest in English annals. Members of this family lived in the Counties Kent, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire and in Wales; likewise in London, Birmingham and Manchester. At the present time there are about as many persons living in England bearing the name as in this country.

The first of whom we have a full and authentic account is one Dr. Thomas Bill, who was born about 1490, though the name has been traced back to the year 1300 when surnames first came into general use. This Dr. Thomas was a physician. He was in attendance at one time during an illness of Princess Elizabeth in 1549. He achieved the distinction of a B. A. in 1524; in 1548 he received the degree of M. A. He travelled for several years on the Continent, and attended medical lectures and received the degree of M. D. from the celebrated university founded by Emperor Charlemagne at Pavia, Italy.

He was physician to Henry VIII. and Edward VI; from the latter he received a grant of £100 per annum. He died 1551.

William Bill, LL. D., a brother, born about 1505, was edu-

cated at St. John's College under Sir John Chekes, who later gave him a letter of introduction to Queen Anne Boleyn, wherein he spoke of him as a "learned and honest man, plentifully endowed with knowledge and of exemplary morals." He received several degrees from said college and later was, on recommendation of Lord Somerset,



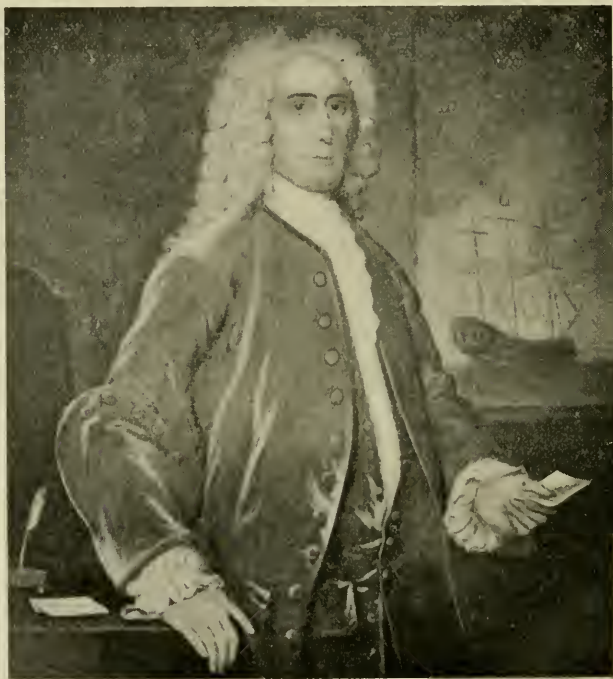
REV. WILLIAM BILL, D. D.

elected master president of the college. In 1547 he received the degree of D. D., and became vice-chancellor of the University, 1548-9. In 1551 he was appointed master of Trinity College. After the accession of Queen Mary, he was in disfavor on account of his protestantism, but when Queen Elizabeth came into power he was again in favor and preached the next Sunday after her accession, Nov. 20, 1558, at St. Paul's Cross, and soon after was made the Queen's almoner and was, by command of the Queen, on June 30, 1560, installed as Dean of Westminster. He died on July 15, 1561, and was buried on the 20th, in St. Benedict's Chapel in Westminster Abbey. No other person ever held, at the same time, the positions of master of Trinity, provost of Eton, and Dean of Westminster. (His tomb has been visited by Frederic Bill, on different occasions, when in London.)

Charles Bill, born in London about 1550, a son of the preceding, was a celebrated Latin scholar and was made the successor of Sir Thomas Smith as Latin secretary to the King.

John Bill, son of the above, was born in 1576, and appears in London, in 1613, as a "Publisher to His most excellent Majestie King James the 1st." One of the earliest books, printed by him, was one by King James himself. A copy of this volume may be seen at the New York Society Library in University Place, New York City. From 1607 to 1700, the names of this John, and then that of his son, Charles, appear as publishers. They printed Bibles and prayer books for the use of churches, besides sermons and various miscellaneous work. The printing of the Bible was only allowed by royal permission, and both John and Charles had that right for many years. As many as twelve different editions of the Bibles published by them, ranging from large folios to 18mos. in size, can, even now, be seen at the American Bible House on Fourth avenue in New York City. The writer likewise has several examples of their work. The first news sheet, as such, ever printed, was the "*English Mercuric*," and it is believed John Bill printed it. It is certain, however, that he printed the first "*London Gazette*," in time of Charles II.

John Bill, son of above, came to America in 1633, followed by his children in 1635 on the "Hopewell," and settled in Salem or vicinity of Boston. His son, James, settled at what is now known as Winthrop, then called Pullen Point, and owned large



HON. RICHARD BILL.

tracts of land there, and his next neighbor was Mr. Deane Winthrop, son of Gov. Winthrop, Sr. The old bound made by three walls in Winthrop, at one corner of his farm, was standing in 1894, as was also the old house where one of his sons lived.

Richard Bill was born in Boston, March 25, 1685, and was married on June 30, 1709, to Sarah Davis, daughter of Maj. Benj. Davis. His wife died April 24, 1727, aged 49 years. His

second wife was Miss M. Minot. This Mr. Bill was a prosperous merchant, doing business on Cornhill, near the post-office in Boston. He was a noted citizen of his day and generation and widely known to all the people of the Bay Colony. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1707. In 1720 he was a lieutenant of the company, and later captain of one of the local military organizations. In 1714 he was a member of the Commission having to do with the Abenaki Indians who dwelt partly in New Hampshire and partly in the Bay Colony. In 1741, and for several years prior thereto—five years in all—he was a member of the Colonial Governor's Council and a warm friend and neighbor of John Hancock, James Otis, Paul Revere and Dr. Warren. His portrait, given here, is a copy from a painting by John Singleton Copley, a celebrated artist of those days. A duplicate of said painting, presented by Ledyard Bill in 1898 to the State, now hangs on the walls of the capitol in Boston. He was the owner of "Spectacle Island" in Boston harbor and several houses in Boston. He gave his daughter, Elizabeth, who married Joshua Henshaw, Junior, of Boston, a house on Sudbury Street, as a wedding present. He died in 1757.

Philip Bill was living in Ipswich, where John Winthrop, Jr., had also lived before going to New London. Philip returned with Winthrop to occupy a portion of the grant of land which Winthrop had obtained from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The latter held a Commission to begin a plantation which was bounded "Easterly from the Thames river four miles and North-erly from the sea six miles."*

Passing rapidly, Joshua was the son of Philip, Phineas was the son of Joshua, and Joshua, 2d, was the son of Phineas. This Joshua, 2d, was born 14th May, 1762. He was wounded at the battle of Groton Heights, and one Dr. Crary dressed his wounds. He received a pension from the Government, but not till many years after the battle. He died on 20th Dec., 1841.

Gurdon Bill, Sr., the son of the above Joshua, was born in Groton (Ledyard), Jan. 18, 1784. He had few advantages in his

*See Wheeler's History of Stonington.

early life. He decided upon obtaining an Academic education, and to this end attended Plainfield Academy. Later he taught school seven successive winters and worked on a farm during the summers. He taught the first grammar school ever taught in Groton. While teaching school in Stonington he was called out as a "minute man" to do guard duty near the harbor. The British fleet lay off the town and made an attack. A boatload



of British soldiers gained the land and he, with others, who were sheltered by a stone wall near the shore opened fire whereupon the invaders took to their heels and to the boat and rowed back to the fleet, but in their haste to get safely away they dropped several guns and accoutrements; one of the guns captured he had as a trophy and it is still kept in the family as a souvenir of that affair in the War of 1812. He, however, was never mustered into the government service and did duty only during the attack on Stonington. He was engaged for a time in the wholesale fish trade at the old "Fly Market" in New York City.

Leaving there he returned to Groton and entered the mercantile business in the store which now stands opposite the "parsonage." This business he conducted successfully for a number of years. In those days the spinning of cotton yarn for the mills at Jewett City, engaged the attention of many families, and he procured every two weeks from those factories a supply which was distributed among the people in North Groton for spinning. This product he returned to the mills regularly and this grew to quite a large business in itself. He finally bought a part of two farms lying adjacent to his store, one of which was the old Bishop Seabury place. This Seabury house, now destroyed, was the first parsonage in America. The house on the other place nearest the store, he had remodelled for his own use and at considerable cost for those days. He employed Isaac Gallup to do the work. In the second story he had made a large hall for the accommodation of the Masonic Lodge, of which he was the master, and which since has served as a place for lectures, meetings, dancing, and in later years as a place where the trustees of the Bill Library have held their annual dinners. The Lodge was moved to Mystic Bridge.

He married in Aug., 1821, Miss Lucy Yerrington, of Preston, Conn.

He represented Groton in the General Assembly of 1828. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Universalist Church of Norwich, Conn., of which church he, in 1820, with David Tracy, H. K. Park and Paul Harvey, was among the founders. He died Sept. 10, 1856, and was buried in the family lot in Ledyard, with Masonic honors by members of Norwich fraternity. The lodge for which he had built a home was later located in the lower village of Mystic where it now flourishes. He left a large family of children, three of whom died early and eight arrived at maturity. Two daughters, Eliza and Harriet, died at the ages of 16 and 18, respectively. The others were:—

Edward M. Bill, the oldest son, born April, 1822. He learned the carpenter's trade and for a while was located in Norwich and then travelled West, where he married and settled in Iowa, rais-

ing a family. He was a member of the Iowa Senate for four years, their terms of office being two years. He was also superintendent of schools of Munroe County for several years. He died in 1886.

Henry Bill—See biographical sketches.

Gurdon Bill, Jr., was born June 7, 1827, and remained on the farm until the age of eighteen, after which he engaged in the sale of books for several years, travelling in many of the Western States, also in New England and the British Provinces. He then engaged with his brother Henry in the publishing business. In the year 1855 he removed to Springfield, Mass., and entered the publishing business on his own account, and continued successfully in that line until the year 1868 when he sold out to his brother Charles. Later on he became interested in the paper, envelope and other manufacturing enterprises. In 1871 he represented Springfield in the General Court, and in 1885 became the president of the Springfield and New London Railroad Co., and vice-president of the Connecticut Valley Railroad, until the latter road was sold to the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. For several years he was the president of the Second National Bank of Springfield; in 1900 he resigned.

He gave to the City of Springfield the soldiers' monument located on Court Square in said city. By economy and business sagacity, Mr. Bill has gathered an ample fortune. He married May 12, 1853, Emily A. Denison, daughter of Nathan Fish Denison, of Groton. She died Feb. 17, 1879. They had children:—

Nathan D., b. Oct. 12, 1855, m. Ruth Wight, and lives in Springfield, Mass.

Harriet E., b. Aug. 21, 1857, m. George D. Dutton, and lives in Pittsfield, Mass.

Mary A., b. Sept. 15, 1859, m. E. Howard Beach. She died Jan. 24, 1889.

Edward E., b. Feb. 22, 1862, single, and lives in Springfield, Mass.

Charles G., b. Feb. 13, 1870, m. Susan P. Marsh, and lives in Unionville, Conn.



GURDON BILL, ESQ.

Frederic Bill was born in 1833. His early life was spent upon the home farm. He was educated in the public schools, Roberts' Academy at Poquetanuck and Suffield Literary Institute. He afterwards taught school in the "Lester" district in the western part of the town. Though successful as a teacher, he chose a more active life, and travelled in the British Provinces, visiting Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, subsequently spending a considerable time in the South and West in the sale of books. In 1856 he engaged in the publishing business in Springfield, Mass., in connection with his brother Gurdon, who was already established there. In 1858 he spent a winter in Cuba, and in the spring of the same year, married Lucy G. Dennison, daughter of Nathan F. Dennison, of Mystic, Conn. At the beginning of the Civil War he disposed of his interest in the publishing business. In 1865 he became interested in the importation and manufacture of linen goods under the firm name of Tracy & Bill, with a place of business on Franklin street, New York City. After a few years he bought out his partner and continued the business alone, until 1873, when he disposed of his entire interest and retired from commercial life. Soon afterward he made a tour of Europe with his wife, spending a year abroad. Since 1872 he has resided in Groton, Conn., near the mouth of the river Thames. His wife died in April, 1894. In August, 1895, he married Julia O. Avery, daughter of E. D. Avery, of Groton, immediately going abroad, visiting many countries on the continent, including Norway, Sweden and Spain, extending his tour to the far East and the river Nile. In 1888 he presented to the village of Groton a library in memory of his deceased sisters, which was incorporated under the title of the Bill Memorial Library, and in 1890 erected a granite library building at a cost, including grounds, etc., of nearly twenty thousand dollars, which he also presented to the trustees of the library. Subsequently, he gave the board of trustees ten thousand dollars as an endowment fund. He is a director in the Chelsea Savings Bank, of Norwich, and in other institutions. He has always declined political preferment.

Ledyard Bill, born in 1836. He was brought up on the farm with one season's "working out" for Isaac Avery "thrown in." It was the rule of his father that his boys should have a taste of going away from home to work. It was and is a wholesome rule in the case of boys. He attended school at Norwich and Suffield Academy for a brief period, and then naturally drifted into the business of travelling and selling books. This was followed for a number of years in about all portions of the country. Finally he was encouraged to settle in Louisville, Ky., with a branch publishing office at that place. He remained there till the Civil War broke out, but, before leaving, he with several other Union men in that city, established the first Union League Club in this country, in time of that war. This society flourished, and saved that border state, it was believed, from secession. Later he removed to New York City where he opened an office at 10 Spruce street, and afterwards, at 75 Fulton street, and continued publishing. He was married in June, 1872, to Miss Sophia Earle, in Brooklyn, N. Y. Subsequently, he gave up business and removed to Paxton, Mass., where he still resides.

Mr. Bill has been for about twenty years chairman of the selectmen and chairman of the school board, saying nothing of the other local offices held, temporarily filled, such as town treasurer, town clerk, and overseer of the poor. In 1891 he represented his district, comprising five towns, in the General Court at Boston, and was the chairman of the committee on agriculture, and also a member of that on printing. In 1894 he was chosen to the Senate as a Republican in a previously strong Democratic district. This district comprised 19 towns—three of which, Webster, Southbridge and Spencer, are large manufacturing towns and nearly eligible to promotion as cities. He led every person associated with him on the ticket and redeemed the district. In the Senate he was the chairman on engrossed bills, member of the committee on education, chairman of roads and bridges, a member of committee on agriculture, and sundry other special committees. In 1895 he was re-elected from the Fourth Worcester County district to the State Senate at Boston, without difficulty. He defeated the "Salary Grab" measure in the House

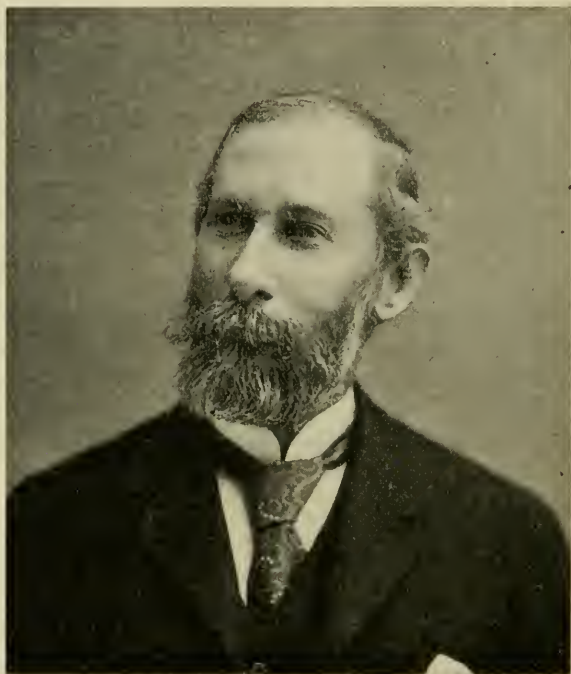


LEDYARD BILL.

in 1891, thereby saving to the State over \$70,000.00 per year, also defeated the sportsmen's game law and caused to be enacted the oleomargerin act. In 1894, in the Senate, as chairman of the committee on roads and bridges of the State, he advocated "good roads," and secured, after a hard and prolonged contest, an appropriation of \$200,000., being the first dollar ever granted in the United States by any State Legislature for State roads, pure and simple. In 1895 he advocated a larger sum, which was given, viz., \$300,000. It has now become the policy of the State and to date, something over two millions have been appropriated and over two hundred miles have been constructed at an average cost of about ten thousand dollars per mile for a macadam highway. Other states have fallen into line and, eventually, this country will have fine carriage roads. Mr. Bill defeated the tuberculin act which was about to sweep the State before much was known as to its merits. Instead of being mandatory the statute is now permissive. Mr. Bill has been mentioned of late years as a possible candidate for Congress. He is a member of the Society of American Authors of New York; a corresponding member of New England Historic-Genealogical Society, of Boston; an honorary member of the Wisconsin Historical Society; a member of the corporation of the Mechanics Savings Bank, of Worcester, Mass.; chairman of the Third Congressional District Republican Committee; a member of the Republican State Committee, declining further service; vice-president of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, when in its most flourishing condition; was on the committee to dispose of its fair grounds, obtaining \$185,000.00 for the same; president of the Oraskaso Historical Society of Worcester County, Massachusetts, for several years; a member of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of the American Revolution of Massachusetts; a member of the Worcester County Horticultural Society, also of the Fruit Growers' Association of Massachusetts, and original projector and member of the Bay State Agricultural Society; gave the soldiers' monument, now standing in his native town, to the town on July 4, 1873; was instrumental in establishing the free public library in his adopted town in Massachusetts.

He has written several volumes, namely: One on Florida, also one on Minnesota, one on the town of Paxton, Mass., and compiled a volume on the Civil War, and a genealogy of the Bill family in this country.

Charles Bill, Ph. B., the youngest of the children of Gurdon Bill, Sr., was born June 7th, 1840 and lived at home till 1856,



CHARLES BILL, PH. B.

when he entered the State Normal School at New Britain, Conn., where he remained one year when he entered the Norwich Free Academy, at which school he continued till time of his graduation in June, 1861. He was the valedictorian of his class. He entered Yale in the fall of 1861, taking a scientific course, graduating in 1864, taking the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He won at Yale three prize medals in the course of his studies,

one for declamation, one for the best examination in the natural sciences and one as an essayist. He was later offered a professorship in an educational institution in York State, but on account of his health declined. He decided upon an outdoor occupation and commenced the sale of books by subscription; finally locating in Chicago, Illinois, at 132 South Clark street, having a general publishing agency. In 1868 he succeeded his brother, Gurdon, in the publishing business in Springfield, Massachusetts, under the firm name of Bill, Nichols & Company. In 1869-70, he, in connection with his brother, last named, erected a large iron block on Main street, in said city. Soon after its completion he met with a serious accident, caused by a gas explosion in the building, which nearly cost him his life. It was a couple of years ere he recovered his usual health, meanwhile he disposed of his business to his partners and set sail for Europe, spending a year and more abroad, visiting all portions of Europe and the Holy Land, including a voyage up the Nile. He returned in 1874, somewhat improved in health. He afterwards repeated in part his European tour.

He was a member of the National Academy of Science; also a member of the Yale Alumni Association of the Connecticut Valley; was a member of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; and of the American Economic Association; also of the Science Association of Springfield; and of the Winthrop and Nyassett Clubs of that city; a member of the Apalachian Club of New England. He was fond of out-door life and was a well-known amateur ornithologist. He was a member of the South Congregational Church in Springfield, Mass. He made a trip in the winter of 1897 to Florida, and on his return was taken ill at Lithia Springs, Georgia, where he died after a brief illness on April 15, 1897. His public benefactions were many, chief of which were those to the church and library of his native town and six thousand dollars to city hospital of Springfield, and seven thousand dollars to found a free scholarship in Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. The place of his interment was in the family lot at the old homestead in his native town.

THE BOLLES FAMILY.

(BY AMOS HURLBUT).

Robinson Bolles, oldest child of Amos and Abigail (Smith) Bolles, was born in New London County, Jan. 25, 1766. When a small boy he went to live with his grandfather, James Smith. He was married Nov. 26, 1789, to Hannah Stoddard. They lived at Gale's Ferry, on the plot of ground now owned by Mr. Frank Brown. In 1810, Mr. and Mrs. Bolles, with nine children, moved to Rush, Susquehannah Co., Pa. They made the journey with their own team, drawn by horses, in twenty-one days, every one of which was rainy. Some of the way their route was through a wilderness where there were no roads, and their course was indicated by marked trees. They located about eight miles from Montrose, the present county seat, near Wyalusing Creek. Deer were very plenty in the region; and it was no uncommon thing to hear wolves howling about their cabin at night. Mr. Bolles established the first tannery in the region; and it was patronized by the people for many miles around. His sons cleared away the forests; and divided their time between hunting, fishing, trapping and farming. The miller, not far away, was generally glad to exchange meal and flour for the meat which they had to dispose of; so that their larder was always well supplied. Once every year—usually in the winter—they carried a load of meat, furs and leather to New York City. Mr. John A. Bolles, in "The Bolles' Genealogy," says: "In the spring of 1860 I visited Fairdale and the vicinity, in which reside the children of Robinson and Hannah (Stoddard) Bolles; and a more vigorous and manly race I never saw. The men were farmers, all of them above the medium height—most of them upwards of six feet—and had never tasted ardent spirits or tobacco. I felt proud of this branch of our tribe."

Mr. Bolles died at Rush, Pa., Jan. 28, 1842, aged 76. Mrs. B. died at Jessup, Pa., Nov. 20, 1852, aged 84.

Their children were

Hannah, b. Aug. 29, 1790, d. April 25, 1792.

Simeon A., b. Oct. 13, 1792.

Maria, b. Sept. 26, 1794.

Abel, b. Dec. 14, 1796.

Nelson, b. May 25, 1799.

Elkanah, b. April 28, 1801.

Hannah, b. Sept. 9, 1803.

John, b. Sept. 5, 1805.

James S., b. July 28, 1807.

Nancy L., b. May 17, 1809.

Amy Bolles, second child of Amos and Abigail (Smith) Bolles, married Benjamin Bill May 9, 1791. They lived near the present residence of Mr. Moses Baily. They had two children—Fanny Bolles and Sarah. Mr. Bill was lost at sea in the month of January, 1795. Mrs. Bill was married in 1803, to Jonathan Stoddard, by whom she had one child, Hester. With this daughter, at the old homestead, Mrs. Bill spent the closing years of her life. She died Feb. 11, 1861, at the age of 93.

THE BREWSTER FAMILY.

The Brewsters of Ledyard and vicinity, also many bearing other names, such as Avery, Crary, Gallup, Morgan, Roach are descendants of Elder William Brewster, who was the spiritual leader of the Mayflower Pilgrims, who established the first permanent settlement in New England, at Plymouth, Mass., in the year 1620. He and his associates in this enterprise were fugitives from religious persecution. They were originally from Scrooby and adjacent towns in the east part of England. They had spent a dozen years in Holland before coming to America. But not finding in that country all that they desired they concluded to try their fortunes in the new world. From the time that they left their homes in the father-land on for a good many years they experienced great privations and hardships, but at length succeeded in establishing upon this continent a colony that has been instrumental of unspeakable good to our own land and to the world.

Brewster was pre-eminently a leader, not only in spiritual, but temporal things in this exceedingly difficult undertaking.

Though a man of education and refinement, educated at Cambridge University, and originally possessed of a large estate, he freely consented to share with his fellow-pilgrims in the indignities and penalties that were heaped upon them by tyrannical oppressors, as well as in the arduous labors and extreme sufferings necessarily incident to the planting of a colony 3,000 miles from home, across a stormy ocean, in an unsubdued wilderness and in the presence of untamed savages. Yet he had the happiness of seeing his labors crowned with success, and prospects opening before him and his fellows of the most encouraging character. He was one of the Mayflower Pilgrims who lived to see not a few of the fruits of their great self-denial and arduous toil. As he drew near the end of life in 1643-4, some of the accomplished results which he had the pleasure of witnessing were: "A Christian colony planted; the savage foe, to a large extent, appeased, conciliated, and, in several cases, encouragingly influenced by Christian instruction and example. From that *one poor settlement* had others arisen, now numbering eight towns. Instead of one small church, he could behold eight Christian folds, with their pastors. In room of the small number of fifty souls, spared through the first season, were now eight thousand, with a constitution, established laws, and a government defined. Along with their churches, he had witnessed the establishment of schools, to be the glory of New England; and not only these, but a college, and its graduating classes, showing their purpose, that freedom, education and religion should go hand in hand."

(Steele's Life of William Brewster. Page 382).

William Brewster was born about 1560, and died at his home in Duxbury in 1644, aged 84. His wife, Mary (Love?), died at Plymouth, where the family then resided, between 1623 and 1627.

Their children:—

1. Jonathan, b. at Scrooby, m. (probably in Holland). Lucretia (Oldham), d. 1661; buried at Brewster's Neck, near Poquetanuck Cove. Mrs. B. d. 1671.

2. Love, b. (probably in Holland), m. May 15, 1634, Sarah Collier; had four children; lived to 1650.

3. Wrestling. The following things are *probably* true of him:

m. 1630, Emla Story—settled in Portsmouth, N. H.—had a daughter b. May 3, 1636, named Love Lucretia, d. in 1636, or soon after.

4. Fear, m. about 1625 Isaac Allerton; had one son, Isaac; d. 1632.

5. Patience, m. 1629, Thomas Prince; had three daughters; d. 1634.

Jonathan Brewster, son of Elder William B. (1560-1644), settled first in Duxbury, Mass., and became a leading man in the affairs of the town. About 1649 he moved to New London, and later to Brewster's Neck, where, on land purchased of Uncas, the chief of the Mohegans, he established a Trading Post.

Children of Jonathan and Lucretia Brewster:—

1. William, b., m. and settled in Duxbury.
2. Mary, b. 1625, m. 1645, John Turner, of Scituate.
3. Benjamin, m. 1659, Ann Dart, of New London.
4. Elizabeth, m. 1654, Peter Bradley, second, Christophers, of New London.
5. Grace, m. 1659, Daniel Wetherell, of New London.
6. Ruth, m. 1648, John Picket, of New London, second Charles Hill.

Children of Benjamin and Ann (Dart) Brewster, who probably resided at Brewster's Neck:—

1. Ann, b. 1662.
2. Jonathan, b. 1664.
3. Daniel, b. 1667, m. 1686, Hannah Gager.
4. William, b. 1669.
5. Ruth, b. 1671.
6. Benjamin, b. 1673.
7. Elizabeth, b. 1676.

Benjamin Brewster died 1710, aged 77.

Benjamin Brewster (1633-1710), who married Ann Dart, had a son Jonathan (b. 1664, m. Judith Stephens), who had a son Joseph (m. Dorothy Witter), who had a son Nathan, who had a son Nathan who was the father of the late Franklin Brewster, of Ledyard.

Joseph Brewster, who married Dorothy Witter, had a son Jabez (1747-1802), who had a son John (1782-1848), who was the father of Hon. John Brewster, now (1900) living in Ledyard.

Children of Daniel (b. 1667) and Hannah (Gager) Brewster:—

1. Hannah, b. 1690.

2. Mary, b. 1692.

3. John, b. 1695, m. 1725, Dorothy Treat, daughter of Rev. Salmon Treat.

4. Jerusha, b. 1697, d. 1705.

5. Ruth, b. 1701.

6. Bethia, b. 1702.

7. Jonathan, b. 1705.

8. Jerusha, b. 1710, d. 1711.

9. Ebenezer, b. 1713.

Daniel Brewster died 1737.

Children of John (b. 1695), and Dorothy (Treat) Brewster, who lived some two miles south-west of Preston City:—

1. Oliver, b. 1726.

2. Dorothy, b. 1727.

3. Hannah, b. 1728, d. 1736.

4. Daniel, b. 1731.

5. Sarah, b. 1733, m. Moses Parke, of Preston.

6. Sybil, b. 1735.

7. John, b. 1737, d. 1752.

8. Eunice, b. 1740, m. Oliver Crary.

9. Levi, b. 1743, d. 1750.

10. Asaph, b. 1746.

Sarah Brewster, daughter of John and Dorothy, who married Moses Parke, had a daughter Parthenia, who married Stephen Morgan, of North Groton. This Stephen Morgan was the grandfather of Stephen Morgan, now resident in Ledyard.

Eunice Brewster (1740-18—), daughter of John and Dorothy (Treat) Brewster, married Oliver Crary. Their children:—

Oliver, m. Desire Ayer, had three sons and one daughter.

Elisha, m. Nabby Avery, had five sons and two daughters.

Sarah, m. Robert S. Avery, had five sons and three daughters.

Dorothy, m. Amos Avery, had four sons and four daughters. Nancy, second wife of Robert S. Avery, had no children.

[E. G.]

THE FANNING FAMILY.

About the year 1635-40, Edmond Fanning arrived in America and took his place among the early pioneers; he was followed by a son of the same, and he by a grandson bearing the Christian name of his grandfather.

A son of the third Edmond had a son William, and he a son George.

George Fanning was the first of this family settling in North Groton, near Lantern Hill, about 1770. He married Eunice Barnes. They had three children, viz.: Eunice, James (b. Aug. 5, 1772) and Keturah.

These children were left fatherless at an early age. The date of his death is not given on the head stone which marks his grave. His widow died Aug. 21, 1829.

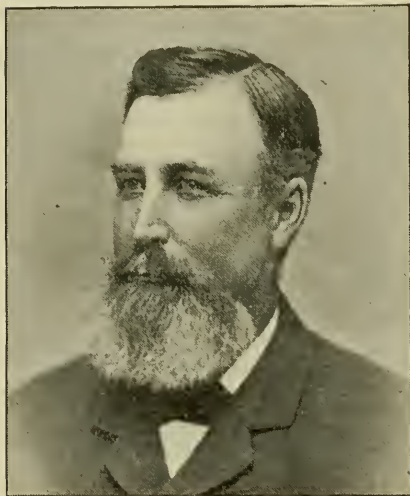
The son James was early in life bound to Caleb Tyler, of Preston, with whom he lived till the age of twenty-one, suffering many hardships, as was sometimes wont to be the case under like circumstances. After leaving Mr. Tyler he learned the carpenter's trade and followed that occupation for a number of years. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Williams and located in Preston, where five children were born to them, viz.: George, James, Phebe, William, and Isaac.

This family, later on, moved into North Groton (now Ledyard), and settled on a farm purchased of one Nathaniel Brown, his wife's grandfather, being the same place now occupied by Lyman A. Latham, about one mile and a half north-easterly from the Bill parsonage. On this farm he lived during the remainder of his life. He died quite suddenly on July 9, 1839, of heart disease.

His son William was born Dec. 14, 1808, and was married July 21, 1836, to Mary Ann Gallup, of Ledyard. He remained on the old homestead and was an industrious farmer. In 1863 he was chosen to represent the town in the General Assembly at Hartford. Later he moved to the William Williams farm,

located in the northerly part of Ledyard. This farm is noted as being the birthplace of the notable Silas Deane, minister to France in the time of the Revolution.

Mr. Fanning died May 1, 1880, of heart trouble. His son George Fanning, born Oct. 4, 1837, married Mary A. Spicer, daughter of Capt. Edmund Spicer, of Ledyard, April 16, 1862. They have several children, some of whom are married. Mr. Fanning occupies the farm of his father and finds time to run a small store at Shewville, formerly known as "Ayer's Mills," and is the post-master at that place. For many years Mr. Fanning has taught school in his native town, and was a well-known and



GEORGE FANNING, ESQ.

popular teacher, and is a member of the school board of the town and served as acting school visitor and secretary for many years of the board. In 1880 was chosen judge of probate for the town, serving continuously for ten years. Mr. Fanning is the president of Bill Library board of trustees. He is known as a very capable man, far above the average of men holding positions of trust and influence in like rural communities. The names of their children follow, viz.:

Mary Bethiah, was born March 19, 1863 and married July 11, 1894, Walter A. Waterman, who was a graduate of Yale in class of 1894, and is now a teacher in the "Dwight" school, New York. They reside in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and have four children.

Fannie Elizabeth, born Nov. 24, 1864, and lives in Hartford.

Susan Elida, born Sept. 21, 1866, married Christopher Allyn Brown, 2d, Sept. 21, 1866. They lived in Gale's Ferry. He

was a merchant there and died Feb. 26, 1890, leaving a widow and two children.

William Edmund, born June 27, 1870, was married to Ada Marie Moxley, of Norwich, May 24, 1893. They live in Hartford where he is the proprietor of a steam laundry. They have three children.

Hattie Eunice, born Dec. 18, 1872, married William S. Thomas, March 10, 1898, and live in Groton, near Poquonock Bridge. [G. F.]

THE GALLUP FAMILY.

The first ancestor of the Gallup families, now residing in Ledyard, was John, who came to Boston from county Dorset, England, in 1630. He lived in Boston or vicinity, and died there in 1650.

His son John came to New London, 1650, and settled upon land granted him in Stonington in 1654, which was named "Whitehall," and is midway between Old Mystic and Mystic. He was married, in 1643, to Hannah Lake, and was killed in the great swamp fight at Narragansett in 1675.

His son Benadam married Esther Prentice and lived and died, in 1727, at "Whitehall." His son (Lieut.) Benadam, born 1693,

married Eunice Cobb in 1716, was the first to settle in Groton (now Ledyard), upon a grant of land said to contain about 1,000 acres. He at first lived in a log house, upon a part of the grant now owned by Joseph Albert Gallup, his great-grandson; about 1730 he built the large and commodious house, now occupied by Augustus O. Ackley, which was long used as a tavern stand, it being on the old post-road



THE GALLUP HOMESTEAD.

commanding a fine view of the sound, Atlantic Ocean and Long Island. His son Benadam, born Oct., 1716, married Hannah Avery, 1740, and built, in 1751, the house now occupied by his great-grandson, Joseph Albert Gallup. Col. Nathan Gallup (son of Lieut. Benadam), born 1727, married Sarah Giddings, in 1749, and the same year built the house occupied by his grandson, Dwight Gallup, until it was demolished in 1876, and the present one built. These two farms, which contain about 400 acres, are all of the original grant, that is left in the Gallup name. There have been many deacons among the descendants of Col. Benadam, but few ministers. Rev. James A. Gallup, of Madison (a great-grandson), being, I think, the only one bearing the Gallup name.

Rev. Salmon McCall was a great-grandson. The present deacons of the Ledyard Congregational Church are descendants—Nathan S. Gallup, a great-grandson, and Isaac G. Geer and Russell Gallup great-great-grandsons.

GALLUP LAND GRANTS.

“A Session of the General Court held at Hartford October 12th, 1671.

“John Gallop is Granted a hundred Acres of Land, for his Service in the Pequott Warr, Provided he take it up where it may not prejudice any former Grant, Granted to any Plantation or Particular person.

“A True Copy of Record,

“Test George Wyllys Secretary.”

“Att a Session of the General Court held in Hartford October 10th, 1678

“Upon the Petition of Mrs. Hannah Gallop and as a recompense for great loss She hath Sustained,

“This Court do see cause to Grant unto the said Mrs. Gallop aforesaid and her heirs, the Sum of Two hundred Acres of land, which she may Take up in Two places provided She do not take it up where it may prejudice any former grant to any particular person or Plantation.

“A True Copy of Record,

“Test George Wyllys Secretary.”

In the colonial records at Hartford may be found the following :

"February 9, 1652-3, John Gallup, in consideration and with respect unto the services his father hath done for the country, hath given him up the river of Mistick, which side he will 300 acres of upland. February 6, 1653-4, John Gallup, hath given him a further addition to his land at Mistick, 150 acres, which he accepts of and acknowledgeth himself satisfyde for what lands he formerly laide claim unto upon the general neck as a gift of his father's which as he saith was given to his father by General Stoughton after the Pequott War."

BENADAM GALLUP'S MILITARY COMMISSION LIEUTENANT.

"Joseph Tallcott Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesties Colony of Connecticut in New England

"To Benadam Gallop, Gent, Greeting You being by the General Assembly of this Colony, Accepted to be Lieutenant of the 2d Company or Trainband in the town of Groton, Reposing Special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and good Conduct, I do by Virtue of the Letters Patents from the Crown of England to this Corporation, We thereunto Enabling, Appoint and Impower You to take the said Company into your Care and Charge, as Their Lieutenant Carefully and Diligently to Discharge that Trust; Exercising your Inferior Officers, and Soldiers in the Use of their Arms, according to the Discipline of War; Keeping them in good Order and Government, and Commanding Them to Obey You as Their Lieutenant for His Majesty's Service.

"And you are to Observe all such Orders and Directions, as from Time to Time you shall Receive either from Me, or from other your Superior Officer, pursuant to the Trust hereby Reposed in you. Given under my hand and the Seal of this Colony, in Hartford the 29th Day of May, In the Sixth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord GEORGE, the Second, KING of Great Britain &c. Annoque Domini, 1733. J. Tallcott.

"By his Honours Command

"Hez. Wyllys Secr."

BENADAM GALLUP'S MILITARY COMMISSION LIEUT.-COLONEL

"Jonathan Trumbull, Esquire, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief, of the State of Connecticut, in America.

"To Benadam Gallop Esq; Greeting You being by the General Assembly of this State appointed to be Lieutenant-Colonel of a Regiment now ordered to be raised in this Colony, and to join the Continental Army, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Fidelity, Courage, and good Conduct, I do, by Virtue of the Laws of this State, We thereunto enabling, appoint and impower you the said Benadam Gallop, to be Lieut Colonel you are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of a Lieut Colonel in leading, ordering and exercising said Regiment in Arms, both inferior Officers and Soldiers, in the Service aforesaid, and to keep them in good Order and Discipline, hereby commanding them to obey you as their Lieut Colonel, and yourself to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions, as you shall from Time to Time receive from me, or the Commander in Chief of said State, for the Time being, or other your superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, ordained and established by the Continental congress, pursuant to the Trust hereby reposed in you.

"Given under my Hand, and the public Seal of said State, at Hartford the 2nd Day of December Anno Domini 1776.

"Jonth Trumbull.

"By His Honor's Command

"George Wyllys Sect."

ISAAC GALLUP'S MILITARY COMMISSION LIEUTENANT.

IN CONGRESS

"The Delegates of the United Colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South Carolina, to Isaac Gallop, Gentleman,

"We reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, valour, conduct and fidelity, DO by these presents con-

stitute and appoint you to be Lieutenant in Capt. Spicers Company in the 13th Regiment, commanded by Colo. Parsons, in the army of the United Colonies, raised for the defence of American Liberty, and for repelling every hostile invasion thereof.

"You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Lieutenant by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under your command, to be obedient to your orders, as Lieutenant. And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United Colonies, or Committee of Congress, for that purpose appointed, or Commander in Chief for the time being of the army of the United Colonies, or any other your superior officer according to the rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you. This commission to continue in force until revoked by this or a future Congress.

"By Order of the Congress.

"July 1st 1776

"John Hancock President.

"Attest

"Chas. Thomson Sect."

[J. A. G.]

THE GEER FAMILY.

One of the earliest settlers in North Groton, or Ledyard, was George Geer. He was born in England about 1621, and his brother Thomas in 1623. Tradition says they were the sons of Jonathan Geer, of Hevitree, County of Devon. The original drafts of the Visitation of Devon, in 1620, given in the Harleian MSS., at the British Museum, gives something of John Geer, a relative of Jonathan, to whom the family coat of arms pertains. Mention is also made of the family of John Geer, of Hevitree, in "The Worthies of Devon," by Prince, in 1701, and in "Devonshire," by Thomas Westcote. They came to this country, landing in Boston in 1635. Thomas settled in Enfield, Conn., in 1682, and George came to New London about 1651, probably with Robert Allyn and others. Feb. 17, 1658, he married Sarah,

eldest daughter of Robert Allyn, and settled on a tract of land adjoining or near the said Allyn's land on the grant of fifty acres made to him by the town of New London. About twelve years later he purchased of Eleazer Isbell 150 acres of land which the town of New London had given to Isbell's father Robert Isbell, and was known as one of the "Poquetannock grants." July 24, 1665, the town of New London also granted George Geer 100 acres more of upland.

The survey was May 6, 1698, but evidently covered the grants made in 1653. It is difficult now to designate the precise boundaries of this original farm, but most of it has been occupied by his descendants to the present time. The northern boundary was the dividing line between the towns of Norwich and New London, now known as the Rose Hill road, and included most of the farm now occupied by Isaac W. Geer, and the next farm of the late James Geer, also the adjoining farm south known as the Capt. Nathaniel B. Geer farm, now owned by Alfred Clark, and the intervening land south to a short distance beyond the mill.

He also purchased tracts of land, near Preston City, and in what is now Griswold, of Owaneco, son of Uncas, which have been occupied by his descendants.

George Geer had eleven children, all of whom married and had families.

Of these children, Sarah, born Feb 27, 1659, married Nathaniel Park, and lived in Preston.

Jonathan Geer, b. May 26, 1662, lived in what is now Griswold, on the Fred Brown farm, about ten miles north of his father's. His father deeded this farm of 130 acres to him Jan. 11, 1686. Dec. 27, 1686, he with about twenty other landholders, including the above named Nathaniel Park, petitioned the General Court of Hartford for a town to be set off bordering on Norwich, New London and Stonington. Their petition was granted and the town was called Preston.

Joseph Geer, born Oct. 14, 1664, married Sarah Howard, and lived in Griswold on land his father bought of Owaneco, where David Austin Geer now lives.

Hannah, born Feb. 27, 1666, married Charles Williams, and lived in Preston.

Margaret Geer, born February, 1669, married Thomas Gates, and lived in Griswold, on the place known as the Edward Cook farm, near Jewett City.

Mary Geer, born March 26, 1671, married Zachariah Mainor, and lived near Allyn's Point, adjoining the farm of her grandfather, Robert Allyn.

Daniel Geer, born Sept., 1673, lived in Griswold, on the Nehemiah Prentice farm.

Robert Geer, born Jan. 2, 1675, married April 3, 1700, Martha Tyler, daughter of Hopetill Tyler, and settled south of the homestead on land deeded him by his father, where he built a house and the first grist mill in this part of the country. This was one of three places in the town where warnings were posted; the other places were at Capt. Morgan's and Ralph Stoddard's. Robert Geer served as sergeant and captain in the colonial militia. He died Nov. 20, 1742.

Anne Geer, born Jan. 6, 1679, married Daniel Tyler, May 28, 1700, and lived near her sister Mary, wife of Zachariah Mainor.

Isaac Geer, born March 26, 1681, lived next south of the homestead, where Capt. Nathaniel B. Geer lived until within a few years. The old house is still standing, and occupied by Alfred Clark.

Jeremiah Geer, born Sept., 1683, married Esther Hilliard, and lived with his parents on the homestead place.

George Geer's first house was built on the side hill near a never-failing spring of water, still in use, a few rods from the present house. The second house was built by George Geer, and occupied later by his youngest son Jeremiah, until his death in 1721. George Geer became blind in his old age, and spent the last five or six years of his life with his daughter Margaret, who married Thomas Gates and lived near Jewett City, where he died in the latter part of the year 1726, aged 105 years. He was buried in the old graveyard near the Welcome A. Browning farm in Griswold.

It appears that Jeremiah failed to fulfil the contract made

with his father, and the homestead property reverted to George Geer, about 1718, and was subsequently purchased in part by Robert, who probably removed there from the mill property in his later years, and who deeded the farm to his three sons, Robert, Ebenezer and James.

Capt. Robert Geer, was one of the foremost men of the town and prominent in founding and supporting St. James' Episcopal Church. He died in 1742 and was buried in the churchyard near the Bill parsonage.

Robert Geer, Jr., bought, in 1732, land of the heirs of Jeremiah Geer and settled where Isaac G. Geer now lives. James, the younger brother, succeeded to the mill property and the business of tanning which his father began.

In 1742 Ebenezer bought out the interest of his elder brother, Robert, in the homestead where he lived, and built the third house.

Ebenezer was born April 1, 1709, and married Jan. 2, 1735, Prudence Wheeler, daughter of Richard and Prudence (Payson) Wheeler. He died Aug. 28, 1763.

Of his ten children, Robert, the second son, succeeded to the homestead.

Robert Geer was born Feb. 18, 1744. He was graduated at Yale College in 1763. He married Lucy Fitch, daughter of John and Alice Fitch, of Windham, Nov. 4, 1767. He served in the Revolutionary War as corporal in Capt. Williams' Company of detached militia, under command of Lt.-Col. Nathan Gallup, stationed at Fort Griswold in 1779.

He was prominent in town affairs and was senior warden of St. James' Church many years. He died Aug. 30, 1834, at the age of 90. He had eight children, of whom the sons, Charles and Ebenezer, and two daughters, Prudence, who married Amos Bailey, and Sophia, who married Stephen Breed, who went to Brooklyn, Susquehanna Co., Penn., where they were among the pioneers of that part of the State. The youngest son, James, remained on the home farm.

James Geer was born Oct. 31, 1783. He married Sally Lewis, daughter of Peleg and Abigail (Smith) Lewis, Jan. 20, 1808.

He was teacher of singing schools in Ledyard many years, served as justice of the peace for a long period, and was senior warden of St. James' Church more than forty years. He died March 4, 1872. The fourth house on the homestead farm was built by James Geer in 1848, and is now standing. After his death, his youngest son, Capt. Nathaniel B. Geer, occupied it until his death Aug. 18, 1898, and it is now the home of his two eldest daughters who are of the seventh generation.

James Lewis Geer was born Nov. 8, 1808, son of James and Sally (Lewis) Geer. His boyhood days were spent in Ledyard. Later he taught school in the "Lester district," also in Long

Society, Preston, Groton Bank and Geddes, now Syracuse, N. Y.,—seven winters in all. Nov. 19, 1834, he married Prudence Almira Gallup, daughter of Isaac and Prudence (Geer) Gallup, of Preston. She was born in Ledyard, in the glebe house or rectory of St. James' Church, on the Bill farm, March 4, 1815. She died July 17, 1847.



JAMES L. GEER.

Mr. Geer moved to Norwich in 1835 and lived (with the exception of a few years at the homestead) on Park Street. In

his early life he engaged in cabinet-making and house-painting. In 1859 he formed a copartnership with Shubael Gallup under the firm-name of Gallup & Geer, conducting an auction and commission business in Norwich for twenty years. He married, second, Mary Ellen Geer, daughter of Elijah D. and Dorothy Geer, of Griswold, who died June 1st, 1887. Mr. Geer was one of the original members of Trinity Episcopal Church in

Norwich and a vestryman several years. He died in Norwich, Feb. 9, 1899, at the age of ninety years.

Robert Geer, son of James Lewis and Prudence Almira (Gallup) Geer, was born at the Geer homestead March 23, 1837, and attended school in the Geer school-house and Poquetanuck Academy. The rest of his early life was spent in Norwich. He learned the drug business in the stores of Wm. P. Eaton, and John L. Devotion, and later conducted the drug business for himself on Main Street, Norwich, and in Syracuse, N. Y. In 1864 he went to Albany, N. Y., where he has been engaged in the wholesale salt business since that date. He has held various positions of trust in that city. [E. G.]

THE GRAY FAMILY.

Tradition affirms that two Scotch boys, by the name of Philip and Benjamin Gray, taken on board a vessel off the coast of Great Britain, were landed in Boston, and that Philip is the ancestor of the Grays in this part of the country. He came from Eastern Massachusetts to New London, later to North Groton. About 1710 he married Mrs. Mary (Stoddard) Button. Their children were Philip, Benjamin, Ezekiel, Elijah. Philip Gray was by occupation a knitter. He died 1780, aged 90 years.

His son, Philip, married Hannah Latham. They had six children—Jonas, Latham, Ezekiel, Stephen, Lydia and Mary. After the death of Mrs. Gray, Mr. Gray married for a second wife, Mercy Chapman. They had one child, Asa Gray.

Philip Gray, 2nd, died in 1802, aged 63 years. Mrs. Mercy Gray died in 1816.

Benjamin Gray, second son of Philip, 1st, and Mary Stoddard, was born in 1740. He married Temperance Baxter. They had two sons—Thomas Baxter and Philip Gray, 3rd. Benjamin died in 1813. Ezekiel Gray, son of Philip, 1st, and Mary, died at sea, aged 18 years.

Elijah Gray, son of Philip, 1st, and Mary, born 1743, married Candice Perkins. They had four children—Elijah, Prudence, Hannah and Eunice. Elijah lived in the time of the Revolution,

was wounded, taken prisoner and died on board Jersey prison-ship near New York.

Jonas, son of Philip, 2nd, and Hannah, was born 1770. He married Lucy Spicer. Their children were Philip, Winthrop, Oliver, Abisha, Hannah, Mary and Althea. Jonas followed the West India trade. Lucy, his wife, died in 1813. Jonas married May Gardiner as his second wife, then moved to Pennsylvania.

Latham Gray, son of Philip, 2nd, and Hannah, born 1772, married Amy Brown. Their children were Henry, Latham, Mercy, Esther, Annah, Betsey, Amy and Filena. Latham, 1st, died 1821; Amy died 1822.

Stephen, son of Philip, 2nd, and Hannah, born 1775, married Lydia Stedman. Their children were Stephen, 2nd, Austin, Norman, Lydia and Ardelia. Stephen, 1st, died 1840.

Asa Gray, son of Philip, 2nd, and Mercy Chapman, born in 1786, married Susannah Wilcox. They had one son, Asa Gray, 2nd, who lived in the eastern part of the town of Ledyard. He was a store-keeper, mechanic and farmer. He printed a little history himself in 1851.

Thomas B. Gray, son of Benjamin, 2nd, and Temperance Baxter, born 1769, married Suweah Stanton. She soon died. He then married Katurah Stanton. They had five children—Benjamin, 3rd, John, Thomas, Suweah and Temperance. This family lived on the place now owned by John Yeomans. The father and children moved into the State of New York, and their descendants are still living there. Thomas B. died in 1830. Though we know but little of the family we presume that the name of the post-office, Gray, in Herkimer County, was suggested by the fact that so many Grays are living in the region.

The three heads of Gray families living in the town of Ledyard in 1836 were as follows:

Philip Gray, 3rd, known as Esquire Gray, a carpenter and builder. He lived in the house now occupied by William H. Spicer.

Asa Gray, 2nd, a mechanic and farmer.

Stephen Gray, 2nd, a mechanic.

Philip Gray, 3rd, son of Benjamin and Temperance Baxter,

born in 1775, married Sabrina Stanton. She soon died. He then married Sarah Morgan. Their eight children were Thomas Baxter, Benjamin Shapley, William Morgan, Sabrina, Mary, Sally, Julia, Betsey. Philip Gray, 3rd, died 1838. Sarah Morgan, his wife, died 1854.

Thomas Baxter, born 1802, married Amanda Williams. They had eight children—Philip B., Thomas B., James B., William Shapley, Daniel M., Amandar W., Prudence M. and Lucy A. His wife, Amanda Williams, died 1849. He then married Martha B. York. They had one son, Eneas M. Gray, born 1851.

Philip B., born 1825, married Mary Myers. Their children were Henry B., Amos M., Daniel E., Hadley G. and Philip B., 5th.

Henry B. married Mary Bryan.

Daniel E. married Martha A. Gray. Their children were Elsworth Cutler, Philip Enos, Hadley P. and Allyn D.

Hadley G. married Mary Capwell. They had one child, Nettie May.

Philip B., 5th, married Charlotte Weathered.

Thomas B. Gray, 3rd, married Esther Gates. Their children were Charles H., born 1853; Luther C., born 1857; Frank, born 1861, died 1886; Edwin.

Charles H. married Phebe Babcock. Their children were Minnie, Arthur and Frank.

Luther C. Gray, born 1857, married Mary E. Beckwith. Their children were May Belle Gray and Edna Gray.

Edwin Gray married Edith Thornton. Their children were Ruth, Herbert, Thomas B., 4th, Lewis H. (Earl M. and Esther M., twins), Helen G. and Walter.

James B. Gray, lost at sea; unmarried.

William Shapley Gray, settled in Iowa; married. Their children were John, William.

Daniel M. Gray settled in Iowa; married Samantha Wheeler. Their children were James, Samantha, Lucy and Thomas.

Amandar W. Gray, the well-known horticulturist and fruit grower and dealer, married Francis Peckham, daughter of Rev. Stephen Peckham. They had eight children, viz. :—

Charles A. Gray, born 1858, married Elizabeth Peckham.

James B. Gray, born 1860, married Helen Littlefield. Their children were Betsey L., Bertha F., Alba A., Julia, Charles A., Frederic and Helen M.

Hattie Gray, born 1861, married Ralph W. Gallup.

George Gray, born 1863, married Miss Snyder.

Edwin Gray, born 1865, married Lena A. Turner.

William Gray, born 1873.

Frank Gray, born 1875.

Jennie B. Gray, born 1876, married Frank E. King.

Francina P. Gray, wife of Amandar W., died 1897.

Amandar W. Gray married, for his second wife, Mrs. May Staubly, who was Miss May Sawyer.

Prudence M. died at the age of 18 years.

Lucy A. Gray married Henry M. Durfey. Their children were Harry and Lucy.

Eneas M. Gray, born 1851, married Sarah J. Harvey. Their children were Martha A., Mason T., Benjamin U., Nathan G. and Mary E.

Eneas M. Gray married, for his second wife, Millie McKenzie. They had one child, Eneas M. Gray, Jr.

William Morgan Gray, son of Philip, 3rd, born 1814, married Sarah Gallup. They had five children—Ellen, Edwin, Emily M., William M. and Mary.

Emily M. married Semore Church. They had one child, Emily.

William M. married Nellie Pettigrew. They had one child, Sarah.

William married second wife. Four children.

Benjamin Shapley Gray, son of Philip, 3rd, born 1812, married Sarah J. Lewis. They had three children—John S., Eunice and William W.

John S. married Delia Baldwin. They had three sons—George, Benjamin and Harry.

Eunice Gray married Amos Cutler.

William W. married Anna Wing. They had one daughter, Hattie J. She married Rev. Joseph Carey, 1899.

Sabrina Gray, daughter of Philip, 3rd, married James Williams. Their children were John S. Jackson, James, Sarah, Julia A., Mary Nelson, Charles and Edwin.

Mary Gray, daughter of Philip, 3rd, born 1806, married Charles S. Hewitt.

Sarah M., born 1808, died 1821.

Julia A. Gray, daughter of Philip, 3rd, married Amos M. Allyn. Their children were John and Charles B. Allyn.

Betsey Gray, daughter of Philip, 3rd, born 1821, married Rufus M. Gallup. Their children were Erastus, born 1845, and Russell Gallup, born 1851.

Asa Gray, 2nd, son of Asa and Susannah Gray, born 1802, married Lusanna Prosser. Their children were Asa F., Denman, George, Montgomery, Mercy, Susan and Sarah.

Asa F., born 1823, died 1846.

Denman, born 1830, died 1831.

George, born 1835.

Montgomery, born 1837, died in the War of the Rebellion.

Mercy, born 1822, died 1838.

Susan, born 1825, married Stanton Main. They had two sons—Wilmot and Stanton Main.

Sarah, born 1833, died 1839.

The members of this family living in 1901:

George Gray living now in Ledyard, a printer by trade, and Susan (Mrs. Main), residing in Rhode Island.

Stephen Gray, 2nd, a mechanic, born 1775, died 1841, married Lydia Stedman. They had five children—Stephen, 3rd, Austin, Norman, Lydia and Ardelia.

Stephen Gray, 3rd, son of Stephen, 2nd, a wagon-maker, born 1800, married Caroline Babcock. They had one son, Stephen, 4th; he lived at Gale's Ferry.

Austin L., son of Stephen, 2nd, born 1807, a well-known mechanic and wagon-maker, married Betsey F. Smith. They had five children—Lydia E., Julia F., Sarah J., Austin L., Jr., and John M.

Lydia E. married Austin Benham. They had two sons—John and George.

Julia F. married Daniel Strong. They had one son, Daniel W.

Sarah J. married Erastus Gilbert.

John M. Gray married Flora I. Peckham. Their children were Marion I., John R. and Leslie P. Gray.

Austin L. Gray, 2nd, and John M. Gray, reside in Ledyard.

John M. is the well-known groceryman and general store-keeper and post-master.

There now reside in Ledyard fifteen voters by the name of Gray, all of them descendants of the three heads of families who were living here when the town was set off from Groton in 1836. The name outnumbers every other on the registry list. This brief history is for nearly two hundred years, from the first landing in this country, to the present time.

The Grays are widely scattered over this country.

"Where are they—the companions of our games,

With whom in youth we gamboled on the sod,

The gray-haired fathers and the gentle dames,

Whose hospitable thresholds once we trod!

The beauteous forms that taught our hearts to love,

And woke our hopes and fears with magic spell

The cheerful friends with whom we wont to rove,

Who twines around the hearts we loved so well."

[R. G.]

THE HURLBUT FAMILY.

Thomas Hurlbut, the first of the name in this region, came to Saybrook in 1635. Stephen Hurlbut, descendant of Thomas, in the third generation, settled in New London soon after 1690. John Hurlbut, son of Stephen, married Mary Stoddard, and settled on the farm now owned by Henry Hurlbut. He died May 5, 1761, and she May 22, 1790. Their son, John Hurlbut, Jr., married Abigail, daughter of Dea. John Avery, of Preston. They resided for several years in the north-east part of Groton; but in the spring of 1778 moved to Wyoming, Pa., where they spent the remainder of their days. He was three times a mem-

ber from Westmoreland, Pa., to the General Assembly of Connecticut. They had eight children. He died March 10, 1782, aged 52; and she March 29, 1805, aged 70.—See biographical sketch.

Rufus Hurlbut, fourth child of John and Mary (Stoddard) H., married Hannah, daughter of Peter and Anna Lester. They lived a few rods north of where the Gale's Ferry Church now stands. Mr. Hurlbut was killed in Fort Griswold, Sept. 6, 1781, when the oldest of their nine children was only fourteen years of age.

Hannah, fifth child of John and Mary S. Hurlbut, married James Stoddard Dec. 4, 1761. They lived near Poquetanuck Cove.

Ralph Hurlbut, sixth child of John and Mary S. Hurlbut, died near Lake Champlain, during the French and Indian War. He was never married.

Lydia was the seventh child of John and Mary S. H.

Rispa, their eighth child, was married to Amos Champan Feb. 26, 1786. They lived at Gale's Ferry, near the old wharf.

Freelove, their ninth child, became the wife of Dea. Shapley Morgan, of North Groton.

Freelove Hurlbut, first child of Rufus and Hannah, died April 19, 1767, aged two years.

Ralph, their second child, and oldest son, was born May 19, 1767, and died May 8, 1850.—See biographical sketch.

Rufus Hurlbut, Jr., (1769-1850), third child of Rufus and Hannah, in early life moved to Western New York. After spending three years there, where the city of Rochester now stands, he returned and spent the remainder of his life in Groton. He was married Sept. 29, 1803, to Mary Stuart, of Kent, Conn.

Amos Hurlbutt (1770-1832), fourth child of Rufus and Hannah, had two wives; the first, Sally Starr (1773-1804), of Groton; the second, Betsey Starr (1768-1805). To the first wife he was married Jan. 4, 1796; to the second Sept. 27, 1804. He had four children—1. Sophia (oldest), was born Nov. 10, 1796. In the winter of 1797 he moved with his family from Groton to Venice, N. Y., driving an ox-team and sled, crossing the Thames, the Connecticut and the Hudson rivers on the ice.

Asaph Hurlbut (1772-1810), fifth child of Rufus and Hannah, lived in Groton and Salem, Conn. He had two wives. The first was Hannah Woodbridge, of Groton, who died at Salem, February 27, 1809. They had four children—Hannah (1802-1829), Asaph (1804-1858), Anna (1805-1861), Ralph (1807-1886). His second wife was Hannah Stoddard (1773-1823), of Groton, to whom he was married June 11, 1809. By her he had two children—Tabitha (1810-1853), and Mary (1811-1893).

Hannah (1774-1839), sixth child of Rufus and Hannah, was married March 21, 1793, to Joshua Allen, son of the first Thomas Allen, of Allyn's Point. About 1822 they moved to Homer, now Cortland, N. Y. They had eight children—Hannah (1796—), Eunice (1798-1850), Joshua (1800—), Rufus (1803—), Anna (1804—), Isaac (1807—), Mary (1810—), Thomas (1812—).

Peter Lester Hurlbut (1776-1837), seventh child of Rufus and Hannah, was married Feb. 3, 1822, to Fanny Bill (1792-1866), daughter of Benjamin and Amy Bill, of Groton. They located on the farm, first owned by James Smith (1674-1756), then by his son, then by his grandson, who sold it to Peter Lester Hurlbut about 1822. It is now (1900) owned by Amos Hurlbut, the fifth in the direct line of descent from the above-named James Smith. Peter Lester and Fanny (Bill) Hurlbut had four children—Sarah B. (1823-1859), John (1826-1894), Amos (1828—), Peter Lester (1838-1853).

Lucy (1778-1837), eighth child of Rufus and Hannah, was never married.

Anna (1780-1804), ninth child of Rufus and Hannah, was married in 1801 to Stoddard Niles, of Groton. They moved to Genoa, N. Y. They had a son, Ralph, born in Groton in 1802, and a daughter, Anna, born in Genoa.

Asaph Hurlbut (1804-1858), second child of Asaph and Hannah (Woodbridge) Hurlbut, was married November 7, 1830, to Bridget N. Stoddard (1807-1890). They resided on a farm near Gale's Ferry. After the death of Mr. Hurlbut, Mrs. Hurlbut sold the farm and bought a place in Groton, where she spent the remainder of her life. They had five children—Hannah J.

(1834-1860), Henry J. (1836-1838), Ralph A. (1839-1862), William H. S. (1843-1860), Mary Etta (1853-1864).

Anna Hurlbut, third child of Asaph and Hannah, was born in Salem, Conn., in 1805, and died in Ledyard, in 1861.

Ralph Hurlbut (1807-1886), was the fourth child of Asaph and Hannah. His father died before he was four years old, and he went to live with his uncle and guardian, Rev. Ralph Hurlbut. He inherited the old homestead, where his great-grandfather, John, his grandfather, Rufus, and his uncle, Ralph, in succession, resided. Here he spent his whole life, with the exception of the early years of his childhood and a single year (1864) in Genoa, N. Y. He was married Jan. 27, 1833, to Margaret Bolles. They had seven children—an infant (1837-1837), Ralph W. (1840-1863), Mary A. (1842-1859), Tabitha (1845—), an infant (1848-1848), George W. (1851-1891), Henry W. (1857—).

Mrs. Margaret (Bolles) Hurlbut, born in 1813, is still (1900) living.

Tabitha Hurlbut, fourth child of Ralph and Margaret (Bolles) Hurlbut, was married Aug. 10, 1865, to Robert M. Bailey, of Gale's Ferry. They moved to Belle Plain, Iowa, where they now reside.

George W. Hurlbut, sixth child of Ralph and Margaret B., was married Sept. 14, 1876, to Lucy A. Perkins, of Gale's Ferry. They had five children.

Henry W., seventh child of Ralph and Margaret B., was married Oct. 17, 1881, to Lydia A. Perkins, of Gale's Ferry. They had seven children.

Sarah B. Hurlbut, first child of Peter L. and Fanny B., was married June 18, 1854, to Amos C. Stevens, of Pike, Pa. They had one child, John Hurlbut Stevens, born at Gale's Ferry, Nov. 21, 1859, who is now living near Camptown, Pa.

John Hurlbut (1826-1894), second child of Peter L. and Fanny B. was married January 7, 1857, to Abby Jane Bailey (1830—). They resided on a part of his father's farm near Gale's Ferry. They had three children—Francis Edgar, born 1860; Isaac Lester (1864-1887); Fanny B., born 1866.

Francis Edgar Hurlbut, oldest child of John and Abby Jane

B., is an engineer and electrician. He married Minnie A. Miller, of Colchester, Conn. They have two sons.

Amos Hurlbut (1828——), third child of Peter L. and Fanny B., was married Feb. 8, 1858, to S. Rosella Bolles (1836——), daughter of Elkanah Bolles, of Jessup, Pa. They reside on the ancestral homestead at Gale's Ferry. They have four children—Emma R., born at Jessup, Pa., Dec. 12, 1860; Annie B., born at Ledyard, April 16, 1863; Fanny R., born at Montrose, Pa., May 24, 1872; Ralph Amos, born at Montrose, Pa., Nov. 14, 1880.

[A. H.]

THE LAMB FAMILY.

The first ancestor in this country, of the Lamb family of Ledyard, came from England, and settled in Haverhill, Mass. Having lost possession of his lands in that place, through some difficulty with the Indians, he moved to Connecticut, and bought of Peter Crary a tract of land near the present village of Old Mystic. At a later date he obtained possession of lands which include the place now occupied by Deacon James C. Lamb. This ancestor (whose name has not come down to us) was succeeded in the ownership of the place by his son, Isaac Lamb, whose wife's name was Elizabeth. Daniel Lamb, son of Isaac and Elizabeth, born 1704, was the next owner. He built the house which now stands upon the place. He married Zerviah Button. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters. Their son, Samuel, became the next owner and occupant. He was born in 1748, and died in 1834. His wife was Tabitha Wightman. Daniel W. Lamb (1783-1859), succeeded his father, Samuel, in the occupancy of the place. He was a famous school-teacher in his day. He taught in the Lamb district no less than eleven winters. He was the father of Deacon James C. Lamb, who with his son, Daniel, now (1900) lives on the place.

The Lambs, through their several generations, have been decidedly religious people. Isaac Lamb, the first name on the above list, was one of the first deacons of the first Baptist Church (1705), in Groton, which was the first Baptist Church in Con-

necticut. His grandson, Samuel, was a deacon of the same church, and Samuel's grandson, James C., is now deacon of that church.

The family has been very fruitful in clergymen. Two uncles of Deacon James C. Lamb, Nehemiah and John, were Baptist ministers. The former preached in the States of New York and Michigan; the latter at different places in the State of New York.

Rev. Nehemiah Lamb, above-named, had four sons who were Baptist ministers. Rev. Roswell Lamb, a brother of Deacon James C., preached in Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Rev. J. Curtis Lamb, of Noank, has preached in Lyme and Haddam, Conn.; Hays City, Kansas; Brewster, Mass., and Wilmington, Del.

THE LATHAM FAMILY.

The home of the family, whence all of the Lathams sprang, is Derbyshire, England, and they can be traced back to the time of the Danish conquest of England. The title of Earl of Latham is now held by one of the family there.

Susannah Winslow, the daughter of John Winslow, who came over in the Mayflower, married a Robert Latham.

The first ferryman between New London and Groton was Carey Latham, from whom the Lathams, of Groton and Ledyard descended.

For an account of Carey Latham and his descendants see Miss Caulkins' History of New London.

Among them, as connected with the early history of North Groton (now Ledyard), we note Thomas Latham, who was born April 8, 1744. He married Eunice Perkins July 15, 1770. She was the daughter of Ebenezar and Sarah Perkins and was born Oct. 27, 1750.

Thomas Latham became a ship carpenter and built at Gale's Ferry several vessels, including two ships, one of which called "The Phenix," was of "the burthen of 500 tons."

For services rendered to the United States Government, in the ship-building line, during the Revolutionary War, he received a grant of a considerable tract of land, in the western part of the

State of New York, but owing to his death away from home and the wanton destruction of his papers and documents, his claim, which might have been a rich legacy to his heirs, seems to have been invalidated. He died at Burlington, Vt., Oct. 17, 1801. The children of Thomas and Eunice Latham were Thomas, born March 28, 1771; Eunice, born Oct. 8, 1772; Sarah, born Aug. 6, 1774; Comfort, born Dec. 31, 1777; William, born April 25, 1780; Jacob, born Aug. 29, 1783.

Thomas was drowned at sea Jan. 7, 1796.

Eunice was married to Jonathan Gardner, Dec. 14, 1792, and they moved to Pennsylvania, where they reared a numerous family.

Sarah married Alexander Allyn, Sept. 8, 1791, and was the mother of Captains Christopher and Latham Allyn, also of Henry Allyn, who removed to Palmyra, N. Y., and of Mrs. Sarah Brown, who reared at Gale's Ferry a large family, including Christopher A. and Latham A. Brown.

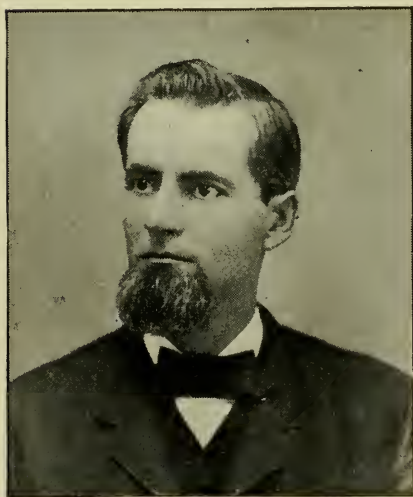
Comfort Latham died in Virginia, in 1802.

William married Esther, daughter of Obadiah and Esther (Williams) Bailey, Sept. 9, 1807. Their children were Emmeline, born July 1, 1808; Sally Maria, born Oct. 3, 1811; Thomas Morgan, born Aug. 29, 1813.

Emmeline married Simeon A. Bailey.

Sally Maria died young.

Thomas M., the father of the writer of this sketch, died October 13, 1898. He was thrice married, and his surviving children at date of writing (Oct., 1900), are Thomas and Orrin, who re-



THOMAS LATHAM, ESQ.

side at Gale's Ferry; Lyman A. and Mrs. Fanny Spicer, of Ledyard; Ira C., of Stonington; John N., of Groton; and Mrs. Sarah Lamb, of Meriden. Their dates, deeds and descendants we leave to future chroniclers.

In writing a sketch of ancestors we have an idea of the sentiment which caused the poet Gray to say:

"No longer seek their merits to disclose
Nor draw their frailties from their dread abode,
There they alike in trembling hope repose.
The bosom of their Father and their God."

[T. L.]

THE LESTER FAMILY.

Genealogy of the Lesters that settled in the town of Ledyard, New London County, Conn.:

Andrew Lester first appears at Gloucester, Mass. An early settler from 1643. (Then called Lister). He was licensed to keep a house of entertainment by the county court, Feb. 26, 1648-9.

The births of four children of Andrew and Barbara Lester, are recorded at Gloucester, Mass.:

Daniel Lester, born April 15, 1642, married Hannah Fox, daughter of Thomas Fox, 1669.

Andrew, Jr., born Dec. 26, 1644, married Lydia Bailey.

Mary Lester, born Dec., 1647, married Samuel Fox.

Anna Lester, born March 21, 1651, married Thos. Way.

Andrew Lester removed to Pequot (now New London, Conn.), in 1651. Early in 1651 a new street was laid out in the rear of the town plot in New London, for the accommodation of "The Cape Ann Company." This street was called "Cape Ann Lane." The lots on this street were nine in number. Hugh Caulkins had the first lot, Hugh Roberts lot 2, Mr. Coit had lot 3, and Andrew Lester lot 4.

April, 1651, the marsh land laying along Alewife cove, was given to a company of undertakers, viz., Mr. Denison, Hugh Caulkins, John Elderkin and Andrew Lester, who undertook to

drain it, and were to have all the land "Now under water forever."

Barbara, wife of Andrew Lester, died at New London Feb. 2, 1653-4, being the first death of a woman recorded in New London.

Andrew Lester's second wife was Joanna, widow of Robert Hempstead, and probably daughter of Isaac Willy. She died in 1659, without issue.

Andrew Lester married, for his third wife, Anna Clark. They had three children—Timothy, born July 4, 1662. Joseph, born June 15, 1664. Benjamin, born 1666, married Ann Stedman.

Andrew Lester was constable and collector of New London in 1668, and bought land in said town, July 12, 1659. He died in 1669. His widow married Isaac Willey. She died in 1692.

Andrew Lester, Jr., removed to Groton and was constable in 1669, and is supposed to have been the first deacon of the Groton Church, and the first Lester that settled in Groton. He settled on land granted to his father. He married Lydia Bailey, daughter of Thomas Bailey. He died in 1708. Their children were Andrew Lester, 3d, born about 1675, married Lydia Starkweather. Jonathan Lester, born 1677, married Deborah Allyn, Sept. 22, 1724. Samuel Lester, born 1679, married Hannah Bill. Hannah Lester, born 1681, married Ralph Stoddard, June 3, 1723. Margaret Lester, born 1683, married — Duglass.

Daniel Lester, son of Andrew and Barbara, married Hannah Fox, daughter of Thomas Fox, of Concord, 1669. Children—Ann, born Aug. 30, 1670. Hannah, born March 11, 1671, married William Chapman, March 22, 1690. Elizabeth, born Feb. 25, 1672, married probably Philip Bill. Daniel, born April 5, 1676, married Mary Wells, Oct. 20, 1702. John, born Oct. 15, 1679.

Sergeant Daniel Lester, son of Andrew and Barbara, lived upon the great neck, New London, where he died June 16, 1716. He was brought in to town and buried under arms.

Joseph and Benjamin Lester, sons of Andrew Lester and Ann Clark, his wife, settled on farms in the vicinity of the town

of New London. The descendants of the latter are quite numerous. By the first wife, Ann Stedman, he had nine sons, and two daughters, and probably other children by a second wife. Only six children are recorded to Benjamin and Ann Lester in New London.

Andrew Lester, 3d, born about 1675, married Lydia Starkweather. He died May 22, 1757. Their children were John Lester, born Jan. 2, 1716. Timothy Lester, born Aug. 2, 1718. John Lester, born July 19, 1721. Mary Lester, born Oct. 19, 1723.

Jonathan Lester, son of Andrew, Jr., and his wife, Lydia Bailey, daughter of Thomas Bailey, born about 1677, married Deborah Allyn, daughter of Robert and Deborah Allyn, Sept. 22, 1724. Children of Jonathan and Deborah Lester—Jonathan, born about 1725. Deborah, born —, baptized Oct. 10, 1731. Thomas, born —, baptized Oct. 10, 1731. Amos, born 1728, baptized Oct. 10, 1731. Wait, born —, baptized Oct. 10, 1731. Peter, born —, baptized Aug. 8, 1732. Simeon, born —, baptized Aug. 4, 1734. David, born —, baptized Nov. 7, 1736.

On July 3, 1742, a severe thunder storm occurred, in which a son of Jonathan Lester was killed. He and his two brothers were at work on hay at the time. The lad killed was ten years of age.

Samuel Lester, son of Andrew Lester, Jr., and Lydia Bailey Lester, was born about 1679. He married Hannah Bill, probably daughter of Philip Bill, Nov. 5, 1707, and died Jan. 15, 1750. She died Nov. 24, 1751. Their children were Samuel, Jr., born Sept. 23, 1711. Elizabeth, born March 23, 1715. Elamuel, born July 18, 1719. Sarah, born Jan. 30, 1722. Hannah, born Jan. 12, 1727. Margaret, born Feb. 17, 1729. Zarniah, born Nov. 11, 1733.

Thomas Lester, probably son of Jonathan and Deborah Allyn Lester, born about 1727. He married Mary Allyn, Feb. 28, 1754. Their children were Thomas, Jr., born March 1, 1755. Mary, born March 14, 1756. Wait, born Dec. 17, 1759; killed in Fort Griswold, Sept. 6, 1781. Ebenezer, born Aug. 1, 1761. Daniel,

born March 27, 1763. Jonathan, born April 9, 1765. Ebenezer, 2d, born Dec. 2, 1766. Charles, born Nov. 14, 1768.

Peter Lester, Sr., probably son of Jonathan Lester, born about 1705. He married Anna Street, probably daughter of James Street, August, 1733. He died Sept. 10, 1789. She died March 6, 1790. Their children were Peter, Jr., born April 1, 1734, married Delight Karon Bailey, daughter of Jedediah Bailey. Anna, born Dec. 17, 1736, married Amos, son of Jonathan Lester. Hannah, born March 17, 1737, married Rufus Hurlbutt, son of John. Asa, born Dec. 13, 1738, died while young. John, born Oct. 13, 1740, married Dorothy Morgan, Dec. 14, 1775. He was slain in Fort Griswold, Sept. 6, 1781. Nathan, born July 25, 1742, married Susanna Gallup. Lucy, born June 4, 1744, died April 18, 1814, age 70 years; never married. Elizabeth, born April 2, 1746, died 1749. Eunice, born Jan. 8, 1748, married Nathan Conda. Deborah, born March 1, 1751, died while young. Sarah, born May 8, 1753, married John Dean, died Feb. 4, 1838; no children. Mary, born June 18, 1755, married Solomon Perkins. They had a large family.

Nathan Lester, son of Peter Lester, Sr., and Anna Street Lester, born July 25, 1742, married Susanna Gallup, April 24, 1798. They had one child, Hannah G. Lester, born June 8, 1798, married Adam Larrabee.

Amos Lester, Sr., son of Jonathan Lester, married Anna daughter of Peter Lester, Sr., and Anna Street Lester. They had five children—Deborah, born ——. Anna, born 1762, married Peter Lester, 3d. Hannah, born —, married Lathrop Allyn. Lyra, born —, died —. Amos, Jr., born March 25, 1776, married Sarah Avery, Jan. 18, 1801.

Asa Lyman Lester, son of Asa Lester and Dorothy Morgan Lester, married Eliza Mariah Lester, daughter of Amos Lester, Jr. He died Oct. 5, 1841. Their children were Sarah, born Sept., 1836, married Edmond Chapman. Dolly, born Aug., 1838, married Ephraim Chapman. Hellen, born Sept., 1840, married Russell Wells. Mary, born May, 1846, married Henry Gay, Jan. 7, 1868.

Asa Lyman Lester died Oct. 5, 1841. His widow, Eliza

Mariah Lester, married, second, Asa Allyn. Child, Henry, born Jan. 18, 1855, married Nellie Gray.

Hannah, daughter of Peter Lester, 1st, married Rufus Hurlbutt, son of John Hurlbutt. Rufus was born 1741; killed in Fort Griswold, Sept. 6, 1781. They had nine children—Freelove, born 1765, died April 19, 1767. Ralph, born May 19, 1767, married Mary Jones, daughter of John and Sarah Jones. Rufus, Jr., born March 19, 1769, married. Amos, born Nov. 10, 1770, married. Settled in Cayuga County, New York. Asaph, born Sept. 10, 1772, married Hannah Woodbridge. Hannah, born Oct. 12, 1774, married Joshua Allyn. Peter L., born June 2, 1776, married Fanny Bill. Lucy, born Dec. 14, 1778, single, died Oct. 17, 1837. Anna, born July 10, 1780, married Stoddard Niles.

Peter Lester, Jr., born April 4, 1734, son of Peter, Sr., and Anna Street Lester, married Delight Karon Bailey, daughter of Jedediah Bailey. She was born April 13, 1741. His second wife was widow Bridget Bailey, who died April 13, 1822. Children by first wife—Asa Lester, born Sept. 26, 1761, married Dorithy Morgan. Jonas Lester, born —, killed at Fort Griswold, Sept. 6, 1781. Peter, 3d, born 1768, married Anna Lester, daughter of Amos Lester. Child by second wife, Karon Lester.

Solomon Lester, born 1771, married Polly Forsyth. He died Dec. 4, 1840. Their children were Prudence, born 1807, married Ephraim Stoddard. She died July 18, 1875, age 68 years. John, born —, single. Amy, born —, married Mr. Isah Adams.

Asa Lester, son of Peter Lester, Jr., and Delight Karon Bailey Lester, married Dorithy Morgan. He died July 2, 1839. She died March 29, 1828. Their children were John, born Jan. 1, 1786, died Aug. 6, 1814; drowned. Eliza, born Oct. 25, 1788, married James McCracken, a widower. Nancy, born Nov. 9, 1790, married John Comstock. Mary, born April 13, 1793, married Amos Etheredge. Sarah E., born Feb. 23, 1795. Lucindy, born May 1, 1798, single, died Dec. 12, 1870. Thomas J., born May 4, 1801, died Jan. 20, 1828. Wiliam P., born July

19, 1803, died Oct. 30, 1807. Asa Lyman, born Feb. 10, 1810, married Mariah Lester. He died Oct. 5, 1841, aged 32 years. Susannah, born Sept 24, 1811.

Peter Lester, the 3d, son of Peter, Jr., and Delight Karon Bailey Lester, married Anna, daughter of Amos Lester, Sr. He died June 5, 1852. She died July 4, 1852. Their children were Avery, born 1791, single, died Nov. 21, 1873, age 82 years. Hannah, born April 10, 1793, married Isaac Bailey, died Oct. 19, 1859, aged 66 years. Abby W., born 1800, single, died Nov. 15, 1853, aged 53 years.

Amos Lester, Jr., son of Amos and Anna Lester, daughter of Peter Lester, Sr., born March 25, 1776, married Sarah Avery, daughter of James Avery, born March 3, 1781, married Jan. 18, 1800. Their children were Anna, born July 20, 1801, married Oliver S. Tyler, Jan. 3, 1831. Lydia, born Dec. 19, 1802, married Erastus Kimball, Dec. 30, 1821. Amos A., born March 30, 1805. Isaac A., born March 4, 1810, married Mary Chapman, Oct. 7, 1838. Eliza Mariah, born July 26, 1813, married Asa Lyman Lester, Aug. 16, 1835.

Isaac Lester, son of Amos Lester, Jr., and Sarah Avery Lester, born March 4, 1810, married Mary Chapman, daughter of Ichobod Chapman, married Oct. 7, 1838. Their children were Amos, 3d, born Dec. 3, 1839, married Caroline S. Spicer, May 28, 1868. Mary Jane, born June 6, 1841, married Courtland Lamb, Dec. 12, 1860. Nathan L., born Jan. 1, 1843, married Sarah E. Spicer, May 24, 1871. Henry C., born Oct. 20, 1844, died Sept. 17, 1850. Jonathan F., born June 11, 1846, married Cecelia Spicer, May 28, 1873. William I., born Feb. 7, 1848, married Sarah E. Simmons, April 16, 1885. Frank L., born April 23, 1850, died Nov. 17, 1876. Samuel W., born April 7, 1852, single. Walter C., born April 15, 1854, died July 14, 1855. Sarah E., born Jan. 22, 1856, died March 11, 1857.

Edward E. Lester, born April 29, 1858, son of Isaac and Mary Lester, married Almyra Chapman, Sept. 6, 1884. Their children were Edna Lucy, born May 28, 1886. Samuel L., born April 23, 1889. Dorothy, born April 20, 1893.

Edward E. Lester and his family reside on the same farm, formerly owned by his great-grandfather, Amos Lester, Sr., and his children are the fifth generation that have lived on this farm in Ledyard.

Allyn Lester, of Groton, son of ———, born April 28, 1775, and Lydia Miner, born Feb. 25, 1782, were married April 17, 1803. Their children were Austin M. Lester, born Feb. 2, 1804, married Nancy Stoddard. Emelyne Lester, born Jan. 20, 1806, married John Short, March 23, 1828. Rebeca A. Lester, born Nov. 11, 1808, married Avery E. Bailey, March 18, 1832. Francis A., born 1810, single.

Austin M. Lester, son of Allyn and Lydia Miner Lester, married Nancy Stoddard, daughter of Asa Stoddard, Sept. 16, 1827. Their children were Sally Ann, born April 22, 1829, died Sept. 6, 1849. Emelyne, born May 25, 1831, married Orlando Stoddard. Austin A., born June 23, 1832, married Laura Marshall, March 12, 1856. Elizabeth, born Jan. 3, 1835, married Charles Davis.

Avery E. Baily and Rebeca Lester, daughter of Allyn Lester and Lydia Miner Lester, were married March 18, 1832. They had no children.

John Short and Emelyn Lester, daughter of Allyn and Lydia Lester, were married March 23, 1828. They had one child, Emelyne Lester Short, born May 12, 1829.

Austin A. Lester, son of Austin M. Lester and Nancy Stoddard Lester, married Laura Marshall, March 12, 1856.

Orlando Stoddard, son of Daniel Stoddard, married Emelyne Lester, daughter of Austin M. Lester and Nancy Stoddard Lester.

Elizabeth Lester, daughter of Austin M. Lester and Nancy Stoddard Lester, married ——— Davis. [T. B.]

THE MAIN FAMILY.

In the early part of the last century, three brothers by the name of Main, with their families, were living in the north-east part of the town of Groton (now Ledyard). Their names were Abel, Samuel and Thomas. They were sons of Benajah Main, who, according to Hon. Richard A. Wheeler, in his "History of

Stonington," was the son of Thomas (born Feb. 13, 1730), who was the son of Jeremiah (born about 1778), who was the son of Ezekiel, the first of the name who came to Stonington to reside permanently. He settled in that town in 1670. He was admitted to the First Church, Sept. 3, 1676, and he died June 19, 1714. The name of his wife was Mary. Their children were Ezekiel, married Naomi Wells, died 1715; Mary, baptized 1677, died young; Jeremiah, married Ruth Brown, died 1727; Thomas, baptized 1679, died young; Phebe, baptized 1681, married Kingsbury; Hannah.

The descendants of Thomas Main, the last of the three brothers named above, are quite numerous. Many of them have settled not far from the places of their birth. At the present time there are probably more persons by the name of Main living in Ledyard than there are of any other name.

THE MORGAN FAMILY.*

The first ancestor of the Ledyard Morgans, resident in this country, was James Morgan, who was born in Wales in 1607. With two younger brothers, John and Miles, he sailed from Bristol, England, in March, 1636, and arrived at Boston, the following April. John journeyed southward and settled in Virginia. Miles joined a company of emigrants, mostly from Roxbury, Mass., and became one of the founders of Springfield, Mass.

James, the elder brother, may have spent a few years in Plymouth, Mass. He is found, however, in Roxbury, before 1640. Here, on August 6, 1640, he was married to Margery Hill, and here most of his children were born. In 1650 he moved to Pequot (New London), where lands were granted him on what is now one of the western suburbs of the city. Here was his home for half-a-dozen years. "On the 25th day of Dec., 1656, he sold his homestead and removed soon after, with several others, across the river, upon large tracts of land previously

*Most of the facts contained in this sketch are found in "The Morgan Genealogy," by N. H. Morgan, Hartford, 1869.

granted them by the town, upon the east side of the Thames river, now the south part of Groton. James Avery, William Meades and Nehemiah and John Smith, who also had grants of land adjoining him, were among the first settlers, and the earliest resident farmers in that region."

"James Morgan was a large proprietor and dealer in lands; distinguished in public enterprise; often employed by the public in land surveys, establishing highways, determining boundaries, adjusting civil difficulties as a magistrate and ecclesiastical difficulties as a good neighbor and a Christian man, in whom all seem to have reposed a marked degree of confidence and trust."

"He was one of the 'townsmen' or selectmen of New London for several years, and was one of the first 'Deputies' sent from New London plantations to the General Court at Hartford, May Session, 1657; and nine times afterwards was chosen to fill the same important position, the last time in 1670." He was an active member of the First Church in New London.

In respect to property he ranked high among his fellow townsmen. In 1662, his list, on the town assessment, stood the third highest in amount, being £250. Only seven, out of about one hundred taxpayers, had lists amounting respectively to more than £200.

"The spot where he first built his house, in 1657, and where he ever afterward resided, and where he died, is about three miles from Groton Ferry, on the road to Poquonoc Bridge. This patriarchal homestead has had an unbroken succession of Morgan occupants from the days of James Morgan, first, down to the present time."

He died in 1685, aged 78.

Children of James and Margery (Hill) Morgan:—

Hannah, born 18th May, 1642, married Nehemiah Royce, 20th Nov., 1660.

James, born 3rd March, 1644, married Mary Vine, Nov., 1666.

John, born 30th March, 1645, married Rachel Dymond; 2d, widow Elizabeth Williams.

Joseph, born 29th Nov., 1646, married Dorothy Park, April, 1670.

Abraham, born 3rd Sept., 1648, died Aug., 1649.

A daughter, born 17th Nov., 1650, died the week after.

The descendants of James and Dorothy (Hill) Morgan have been very numerous. There is hardly a state or territory in the Union which has not had at some time members of the family residing in it.

In regard to the general characteristics of the family its historian, Hon. N. H. Morgan, remarks: "The family, as a whole, is an honorable one, ranking quite above the average in moral and social position. Standing as I have been, for several years, at the focal point of a widely extended family correspondence, gathering in the rays which have come to me from every State and territory of the Union, I have been highly gratified with the abundant evidence of general intelligence, moral worth, and social standing, which has greeted me from every branch of the sept or clan. Although among us 'one star differeth from another star in glory' the constellation is an effulgent one."

All this may be said of the family as a whole.

Then there have been a good many individuals in it who have held important official positions, and filled them often with such ability as to achieve high commendation. The family has had a fair number of representatives in each of the learned professions, and some of them have risen to eminence in their callings. Quite a number, outside of the professions, have developed marked ability in highly useful pursuits, and attained to eminent success. Some have been remarkably successful in business, and have acquired princely fortunes. This is especially true of Charles Morgan, son of Col. George, born at Killingworth, Conn., in the year 1795; moved to New York, and became an extensive shipping merchant and founder of the famous Morgan Iron Works; also of Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, son of Col. Jasper, born in Washington, Mass., in 1811, lived afterwards in Hartford and later in New York City, and there engaged in commercial pursuits which were remarkably successful.

Some members of the family have obtained high rank as military officers, in the several wars, in which the country has been engaged, and been specially honored for their courageous and

efficient services. Quite a number as civilians have been placed in high and honorable positions, and proved themselves every way worthy of the trusts committed to their hands. One, Edwin D. Morgan, for two successive terms, served as Governor of the great State of New York. Three at least have been members of Congress, and done much to shape the counsels of the nation, and guide it in the ways of righteousness. They are Edwin B., of Aurora, N. Y., son of Christopher, born 1806; in Congress for four terms in succession—1850-1858; Christopher, of Auburn, N. Y., son of Christopher, born 1808, in Congress two successive terms—1839-1843; and Edwin D., of New York City, son of Jasper, born 1811, member of the United States Senate from 1863 to 1869.

THE ROACH FAMILY.

The farm now occupied by Calvin Roach, in Ledyard, was bought from Dea. Peter Avery, by Thomas Roach, Sen., grandfather of the present occupant, about 1816.

Thomas Roach, Sen., was the son of John Roach, who enlisted in January, 1777, and joined the Georgia Battalion, April 11, 1777.

Thomas Roach, Sen., enlisted in the Revolutionary Army July 15, 1780, and received a pension for his services in 1839. He was probably born in New London. When a boy he lived in the family of Mr. Vine Stoddard in North Groton. He married Thankful Williams.

Thomas Roach, Jr., married in 1817, Lydia Avery. Their children were Sidney A., m. Isabel Settle. Delia A. Lucy A., m. Simeon Stoddard. Albert B. Erastus N., m. Mrs. Emma Phillips. Frank V. R., m. Mary Burrows. Calvin H., m. Maria Lamb.

Thomas Roach, Jr., served in the War of 1812-15, under Capt. Stephen Billings.

THE SMITH FAMILY.

Lieut. Nehemiah Smith's house stood on a lot east of the Bill parsonage, only the cellar now remains to locate the place. He was son of John and Temperance (Holmes) Smith, of Groton, and was born Oct. 30, 1733. He married May 3, 1758, Abigail Avery, daughter of Benjamin and Thankful Avery and died May 4, 1810. He served in the Revolutionary War as first lieutenant in Capt. William Whitney's Company in Col. Samuel McClellan's regiment, which was raised for one year's service from March, 1778. They served in Tyler's brigade under Sullivan in Rhode Island, August and September, 1778. He had eight children of whom one died young.

Abigail, born Aug. 10, 1759, married first, Peleg Lewis, Jan. 27, 1782, and lived in Groton. He died Dec. 25, 1792.

She married, second, Noah Bailey and lived on Meeting-house Hill, Ledyard. Noah Bailey died Dec. 26, 1819. His wife died Sept. 16, 1842. They are buried in the Starr cemetery, Groton.

Sarah Smith, born Aug. 10, 1761, married Nathaniel Bellows, and lived on the neighboring farm now owned by Samuel Caswell and buried there.

Anna Smith, born Dec. 8, 1765, married Oct. 5, 1786, Capt. Isaac Gallup, who died Aug. 3, 1814. She married, second, Jan. 30, 1825, Seth Williams, who died May 21, 1843. She died Dec. 21, 1848. They were buried in Ledyard.

Nehemiah Smith, born April 21, 1767, married 1792, Abigail, daughter of Amos and Mary (Wight) Geer, and lived in Preston. He died Aug. 13, 1803. His wife died Dec. 2, 1856, in Norwalk, Ohio, and was buried there.

Temperance Smith, born Jan. 1, 1769, married, first, Park Allyn; second, ——— Packer; lived in Ledyard. She died Feb. 6, 1859.

John Smith, born April 9, 1771, married June 13, 1792, Martha Brown, of Stonington. He married, second, March 27,

1839, Abigail, daughter of Reuben Palmer, of Colchester. He died April 3, 1856, and was buried in Salem.

Thankful Smith, born Jan. 21, 1775, married Ezra Geer, son of Isaac and Mary (Leeds) Geer, and lived in Ledyard, north of her parents. She died July 1, 1864. Her husband died June 13, 1855. They are buried in the Poquetanuck cemetery.

Lieut. Nehemiah Smith was fifth in line of descent from Rev. Nehemiah Smith, who was born in England, about 1605. He emigrated to America and was admitted freeman at Plymouth, Mass., March 6, 1637-8. He married Anna Bourne, of Marshfield, Jan 21, 1640, sister of Martha Bourne, who married John Bradford, son of Gov. William Bradford.

Rev. Nehemiah Smith lived in Stratford, New Haven, New London, Groton, and came to Norwich as one of the original proprietors of the town who purchased the land from Uncas in June, 1659.

His son, Nehemiah Smith, born in New Haven, 1646, came to Groton with his parents about 1656. He married Oct. 24, 1669, Lydia Winchester, daughter of Alexander Winchester, of Roxbury, Mass. He served in the Colonial militia and held various offices in the town as justice of the peace, representative to the General Assembly from New London, 1705, and Groton, 1707, and town clerk of Groton, 1707 to 1718. He married, second, Mrs. Elizabeth Haynes, Sept. 7, 1724, and died Aug. 8, 1727. They are buried in Smith Lake cemetery, Groton.

His son, Nehemiah, third, born Nov. 14, 1673, married April 22, 1696, Dorothy Wheeler, daughter of Isaac and Martha (Park) Wheeler. He died Nov. 21, 1724, and his wife died May 25, 1736.

His son, Capt. John Smith, born June 14, 1704, married May 10, 1727, Temperance Holmes, daughter of Joshua and Fear (Sturges) Holmes. They lived in Groton and later in Colchester. He was buried in Poquonoc. His widow married, second, James Treadway, of Colchester.

[E. G.]

THE STANTON FAMILY.

The first ancestor of the Ledyard Stantons, resident in this country, was Thomas Stanton, who bore a very prominent part among the early settlers. He embarked at London, England, Jan. 2, 1635, in the merchantman "Bonaventura." He went to Virginia; but evidently did not stay there very long, for in the next year, 1636, he appears on record in Boston, serving as a magistrate. The next we know of him is in connection with the Pequot War. In this war he came near losing his life in the battle of Fairfield Swamp. Soon after this he returned to Boston; but how long he remained there we are not informed. Some time about 1637-8, he was married to Ann Lord, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Dorothy Lord, of Hartford; and from this time on for quite a number of years his home was in Hartford, though he seems to have been called away from there quite frequently on official business, particularly as an Indian interpreter. He probably went to Pequot (New London) in 1651 and in 1658, to his permanent home in Stonington, where he had already established a trading post on the Poquetuck river, upon a 300 acre tract of land, granted to him as early as 1652. A descendant of Mr. Stanton, Rev. William A. Stanton, D. D., compiler of the "Stanton Genealogy," truly says of him: "Mr. Stanton's prominence, in the affairs of colonial Connecticut, can be best estimated by the possibility of so much about him being secured from contemporaneous history after a lapse of two and a half centuries. As interpreter for Connecticut and for Gov. Winthrop, as interpreter-general of the New England Colonies, as county commissioner and judge for twelve consecutive years, as a member of the Connecticut General Assembly for seven years, as Indian commissioner for many years, as a successful, all around man of affairs, as a worthy husband, father, citizen and Christian, the descendants of Thomas Stanton have every reason to be proud of their emigrant ancestor."

Miss Caulkins, in her "History of New London," speaks of him, as an interpreter, in these words: "Never, perhaps, did the acquisition of a barbarous language give a man such immediate

wide-spread and lasting importance. From the year 1636, when he was Winthrop's interpreter with the Nahantic sachem, to 1670, when Uncas visited him with a train of warriors and captains, to get him to write his will, his name is connected with almost every Indian transaction on record." And it is an interesting fact that all of his sons seem to have inherited their father's ability to speak the Indian dialects, and were in much demand as interpreters.

Children of Thomas and Ann (Lord) Stanton:

Thomas, born 1638, married Sarah Denison, died April 11, 1718.

John, born 1641, married 1664, Hannah Thompson, died Oct. 3, 1713.

Mary, born 1643, married Samuel Rogers, Nov. 17, 1662.

Hannah, born 1644, married Nov. 20, 1662, Nehemiah Palmer.

Joseph, born 1646, married June 19, 1673, Hannah Mead; married Aug. 23, 1677, Hannah Lord; married two more wives, the fourth probably being a Miss Prentice. He died 1714.

Daniel, born 1648, married and died in Barbadoes; he died before 1688, and left one son, Richard.

Dorothy, born 1651, married Rev. James Noyes, Sept. 11, 1674. died Jan. 19, 1742.

Robert, born 1653, married Joanna Gardiner, Nov. 12, 1677, died Oct. 25, 1724.

Sarah, born 1655, married 1st, Thomas Prentice; 2nd, William Denison; died 1713.

Samuel, born 1657, married Borodell Denison, June 16, 1680, died not before 1698.

All of these ten children lived to have children of their own.

The descendants of Thomas and Ann (Lord) Stanton have been very numerous, and have been very widely scattered. During the early generations many of them resided in Stonington. Hence we find on the records of the First Church, founded in 1674, of which Mr. Stanton was one of the first members, and his son-in-law, Rev. James Noyes, the first pastor, that between the years 1674 and 1842 no less than 156 persons by the name of Stanton were baptized; between the years 1674 and 1856, 61

persons received into full communion; and between 1715 and 1871, 83 couples, in which one of the parties was a Stanton, were united in marriage.

Thomas Stanton is the first name on the roll of members, and Thomas Stanton, Jr., is the sixth. Ann, wife of Thomas Stanton, Sen., became a member in 1675. Some pastors failed to leave on record their baptisms, etc. This fact accounts for periods during which the family is apparently not represented in the church. At the same time it is a well-established claim that at no period during the entire history of the church has it been without descendants of Thomas Stanton among its members.

In each of the wars in which the country has been engaged, the Stantons have borne a prominent part. "It is worthy of note," says the genealogist of the family, "that from the Pequot War in 1636 to the Civil War in 1861-5, there was no colonial or national war in which our family was not well represented among its country's defenders. In the massacre at Fort Griswold, Sept. 6, 1781, four of the Stanton family were victims. Quite a number rendered valuable services in the War of 1812-15; and one of them, Phineas Stanton (1780-1842), became a major-general. In the Civil War, of 1861-5, no less than thirty-six Stantons are known to have served, some as privates, quite a number as officers of various rank from corporal up to colonel and brigadier-general.

Some have engaged in the naval service. Thomas Stanton, son of Daniel, and a descendant of the first Thomas in the fifth generation, was with that famous naval commander, John Paul Jones, on board the "Bon Homme Richard," and was killed in a naval battle off the coast of Scotland. John Stanton (born 1758), son of Nathaniel, and a descendant of the first Thomas in the fifth generation, was in the privateer service in the time of the Revolution; was captured and confined for a long time on the infamous Jersey prison ship. Afterward, when France was at war with England, he enlisted in her marine service and remained in it quite a number of years, that he might (to use his own words) "have his revenge upon England for the injury she had done him."

The Stantons have been engaged in almost every industrial employment that has been opened to them. Many have been farmers; many mechanics and merchants and not a few seafaring men. Goodly numbers have entered the learned professions, and a fair percentage of them have acquired honorable distinction. Dr. Daniel Stanton (1799-1884), of Mount Pleasant, Pa., Dr. George D. Stanton (1839—), of Stonington, and others have ranked well in the medical profession. Judge Joshua Stanton (1740—), of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont; Hon. Joseph Stanton (1739-1842), member of Congress from Rhode Island; Hon. Lewis E. Stanton (1833—), of Hartford, Conn.; and others have acquired a good degree of distinction as lawyers and civilians. Henry Brewster Stanton (1805-1887), of Connecticut and New York, husband of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was quite celebrated in his day as a philanthropist and reformer; and his wife was perhaps more celebrated than he. Rev. Robert Stanton (1751-1821), pastor of Baptist Churches in Stonington and Woodstock, Conn.; Rev. Benjamin F. Stanton, (1789-1843), pastor of Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in New York and Connecticut; Rev. Robert P. Stanton (1818-1898), for many years pastor of the Congregational Church in Greeneville, Conn.; Rev. William A. Stanton (1854—), pastor of Baptist Churches in Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania; and many more have stood well in the clerical profession.

THE STODDARD FAMILY.

The name Stoddard has been found in history as far back as 1060. There is a tradition that there was a noble Norman by the name of Stoddard with William when he invaded England in 1066, and that he was a relative of the famous Conqueror. Families bearing the name have lived in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. All the Stoddards in this country claim the same coat of arms, a fact which points to a common ancestry.

Anthony Stoddard and three John Stoddards came from Eng-

land to this country about 1638. Anthony settled in Boston, and became a successful merchant. One of the Johns settled in Hingham, Mass.; another in Newington or Wethersfield, Conn.; and the remaining one, from whom the Stoddards in Groton (Ledyard) are descended, was first at Hingham, later at Saybrook, and about 1651, in New London. Grants of land were made to him in New London, also at Stoddard's landing on the Thames river. Portions of this last named grant are still in the possession of one of his descendants. He married Catherine ———, and had four sons. His posterity is numerous and respectable. He died in 1676, aged 64.

His son, Robert Stoddard, born about 1654, married Mary Mortimer, daughter of Thomas Mortimer, about 1684.

Robert Stoddard, Jr., of the third generation, son of Robert and Mary, born in 1700, married in 1728 Bathsheba Rogers, daughter of John Rogers.

Mark Stoddard of the fourth generation, son of Robert, Jr., and Bathsheba, born in 1743, married in 1768 Lucy Allyn, daughter of Samuel Allyn. Mark Stoddard was a farmer by occupation. He was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. He died March 8, 1829, aged 85. His wife Lucy (Allyn) Stoddard died July 29, 1831, aged 84.

Stephen Stoddard, of the fifth generation, son of Mark and Lucy (Allyn) Stoddard, born in 1788, married in 1810 Sarah Morgan, daughter of Stephen Morgan. He was a farmer. He served in the War of 1812-15, later as captain of militia.

Stephen M. Stoddard, of the sixth generation, son of Stephen and Sarah (Morgan) Stoddard, born 1810, married in 1838 Henrietta Allyn, daughter of Col. Roswell Allyn. In early life he went to sea, and made several whaling voyages out of New London. Later he settled on the homestead of his father, and spent the rest of his life in farming. He died in 1879, aged 69; his wife in 1887, aged 75.

Ebenezer Stoddard, son of Stephen, in early manhood, followed the sea, and during the Civil War served in the Navy and was sailing-master on board the "Kearsarge" at time of the bat-

tle off the coast of France with the rebel "Alabama." He was married at Portsmouth, N. H., and later on lived for a while in Brooklyn, N. Y.

James Allyn Stoddard, of the seventh generation, son of Stephen M. and Henrietta (Allyn) Stoddard, born Oct. 18, 1848, married Sept. 10, 1873, Anna Mariah Davidson. Their children were Henrietta, born Nov. 9, 1874, married John Finnigan, 1892.

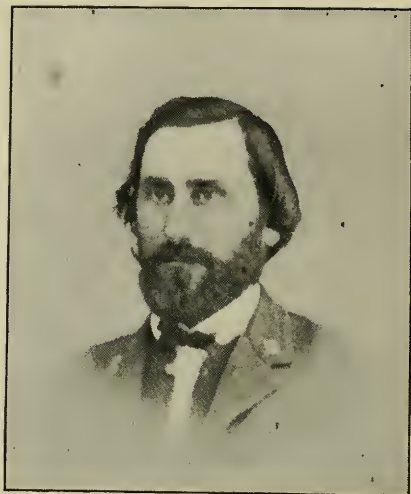
Stephen Denison, born Dec. 1, 1877.

Albert Morgan, born Jan. 19, 1881.

Mrs. Anna Mariah Stoddard, died March 10, 1892, aged 42.

Mr. James A. Stoddard, married Dec. 28, 1892, Miss Amey Jane Hopkins, of Norwich.

The Stoddards have generally been farmers. Quite a number of them have been seafaring men, and several, like Sanford Stoddard (1779-1860) and his son, Sanford Billings Stoddard (1813-1892), have, as sea captains, developed much enterprise and achieved a high degree of success.

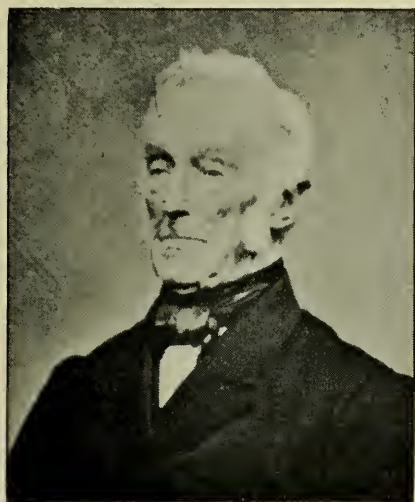


EBENEZER STODDARD.

THE WILLIAMS FAMILY.

Denison Billings Williams, the second son of Deacon Eleazar Williams, was born March 2, 1794, in the old homestead, on Williams Hill, Stonington, Conn. He married twice; first, Hannah Avery, of Groton, daughter of Youngs Avery, and grand-daughter of Caleb Avery (the old soldier), and Hannah Latham, daughter of Capt. Wm. Latham, descendant of

Cary Latham, two of the oldest English families in this country. His second wife was Eliza Avery, daughter of Park Avery, of



DENISON B. WILLIAMS.

Groton. After spending a few years in Norwich, he removed to Ledyard. In 1829, he bought a farm about a mile south of the village of Poquetanuck, and there made his home, in connection with farming; he held town offices, settled estates, and was justice of the peace.

He also bought large quantities of wool in all the surrounding towns for the various mills. He was a member of the Congregational Church in Ledyard, and when his hair was white, did not think he

was too old to attend the Sunday-school.

His two oldest children were born in Stonington, and seven in Ledyard, and at Thanksgiving time they all came home, both children and grand-children, where saucer pies and little cakes were plenty. In 1861 he sold his farm, and moved back to the old homestead, where so many of his family had lived and died. Later, he moved to Preston (Bridge) and bought a home on what is now Williams street, taking his name. He died Feb. 26, 1867, aged 72 years. The children of Denison were

Mary Esther, born March 13, 1818.

Denison Billings, born June 30, 1819, died Feb. 23, 1867.

Cecelia Hannah, born July 9, 1822, died Jan. 30, 1893.

Luke Latham, born Jan. 12, 1824, died Feb. 15, 1859.

Park Avery, born Feb. 28, 1826, died Aug. 31, 1892.

Eunice Avery, born March 1, 1828.

Benjamin Frank, born April 26, 1830, died March 17, 1893.

Youngs Avery, born May 25, 1833, died Aug. 24, 1865.

Elam Vanderpool, born July 1, 1837, died March 9, 1849.

Youngs Avery was a graduate of Rutgers College, and an exemplary and promising young man. At the time of his death he was studying law with the Hon. John Turner Wait and had already been admitted to the bar.

Denison Billings Williams descended from Robert Williams, of Roxbury, Mass., whose ancestry, in Wales, can be traced far back into the Ninth Century. He was born in Great Yarmouth, England, 1598. He married Elizabeth Stratton of the same place, and came to New England in the ship "Rose," in 1635, and lived to the great age of 100 years. Their descendants have been prominent in building up, and supporting the civil, educational, and religious institutions of their country.

One of his descendants, William Williams, of Lebanon, Conn., was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He married Mary Trumbull, daughter of Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut.

His second son, Isaac, born in Roxbury, 1638, settled on five hundred acres of land in Newtown (Newton), then included in Cambridge, Mass. He was a deacon in the church, and represented Newtown in the General Assembly, for six years. From his son, by a second marriage, was descended the Rev. John Williams, the learned and revered Bishop of Connecticut.

Eleazar, of Roxbury, the fourth son of Isaac, by his first marriage, with Martha Park, came to Connecticut, first to Lebanon, then to Stonington, Conn. He purchased in 1712, a tract of land on "Williams Hill" (now known as "Quagataug Hill"), and built a house, where he lived till his death in 1725. He and his wife (Mary Hyde) were members of the "Road" Church in Stonington.

Nehemiah, son of Eleazar, was twice married; his first wife was Deborah Williams, and Gen. Joseph Warren, who dies at Bunker Hill, was their grand-son.

Eleazer, second son of Nehemiah, was born Aug., 1730,

baptized October, 1730, and was the first person baptized in the new meeting-house on Agreement Hill, Stonington, Conn. He married Abigail Prentice.

Deacon Eleazar, son of Eleazar and father of Denison, was born June, 1759, married Mary Billings, Nov. 5, 1786, and died March 20, 1814. He lived in the homestead on "Williams Hill;" made farming his principal business. He was deacon in the church, and served in the Revolutionary Army. His great-granddaughter, Mrs. Josephine Middleton, now owns the homestead.

[P. E. L.]

CHAPTER XII.

Biographical Sketches.

COL. ROSWELL ALLYN, son of James and Anna (Stanton) Allyn, was born in North Groton (Ledyard), July 11, 1789. In the spring of 1806 he commenced as an apprentice at tanning, currying and shoemaking, just north of Preston line, at the place where later was the grist and saw-mill of the late Jonah Witter. He served two years there with a Mr. Capron. In the spring of 1808 he began as a journeyman with a Mr. Woodbridge at the head of Mystic, where he worked two years. In 1810 he set up a small tannery near where he was born and where he afterward lived most of the time, and where he died Aug. 11, 1860. He was twice a representative from Groton in the State Legislature; the first time with Hon. Elisha Haley, who was afterwards in Congress. He held several town offices in Groton. In 1836, after Ledyard became a town, he was appointed sheriff's deputy by Alex. Stewart, then sheriff of New London County. He resigned this to become qualified to act as representative for Ledyard, being elected in April, 1843. He held town offices at various times in Ledyard. He belonged to the order of Free Masons. In early life he enlisted in the troop and when that was disbanded he served in infantry and held offices in company and regiment. In 1811 he married Henrietta Morgan, of Groton, whose children were Henrietta, born 1812, who afterward married Stephen M. Stoddard, of Ledyard, and who died his widow in 1887. Deborah A., died July 23, 1814, aged 10 months, 14 days. Emila, died Aug. 13, 1815, aged six weeks. His wife died Sept. 27, 1824. In June, 1826, he married Harriet Palmer, of Preston, who died Sept. 14, 1888. Her children were Palmer, born April 26, 1827. Stanton, born Aug. 23, 1835, and who died in the army in Louisiana, Aug. 28, 1863. [P. A.]

LIEUT. STANTON ALLYN, son of Roswell and Harriet (Palmer) Allyn, was born Aug. 23, 1835, in North Groton, on the old farm next north of the Bill parsonage, where his father was born. In 1840 his father moved back to the tannery which he had left in 1834. When old enough to work he was employed at

tanning and farming, with the exception of two winter terms when he taught school. He had a common school education, supplemented with instruction by Mr. Joseph H. Gallup for a short time. He had held some important town offices in Ledyard when the Civil War broke out in the spring of 1861. He was very anxious to enlist in the three months' service, but was prevented by private business. In the fall of 1861 he re-



LIEUT. STANTON ALLYN.

recruited a portion of a company and with them went into camp at Hartford the last of November. He was commissioned as second lieutenant of Company K, Twelfth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. The regiment stayed in camp till the last of February, 1862, when they left for Ship Island, Miss., where they

remained till New Orleans was captured in April, 1862. They occupied Camp Parapet, La., for a while. The first time the regiment was under fire was Oct. 27, 1862, when one man was killed from Company K. In the spring of 1863 he went with the regiment into the region of the Red river. Here they were at one time in battle for about three days, when one morning the rebel works were found to be evacuated. The regiment followed in pursuit, but Allyn was taken ill with malaria and had to return to New Orleans, where he went to the hospital and stayed until the last of May, 1863. He went with his regiment to Port Hudson, where General Banks called for a picked company of men to make an assault. Allyn volunteered and nearly reached the rebel works, but was obliged to seek shelter under the same till night came and he was rescued, but it was a terrible trial and required greatest of bravery. He had been recovering from sickness and was poorly able to endure the conflict at Port Hudson. He stayed in camp till Port Hudson surrendered. He with his company and three other companies were engaged on the night of June 10th and 11th, where several men were killed and wounded, almost under the rebel works. Also on June 14, and at other times. They were under fire much of the time during the siege. Port Hudson surrendered July 9th and the regiment soon after left for Brashaer City, Louisiana. Weakened as he had been by sickness the service at Port Hudson was too much for him, and after a few days' sickness at Brashaer City, he died Aug. 28, 1863. His body was brought home and buried in the Allyn burying ground on the Charles Allyn farm, now A. W. Gray's farm.

The following extract from an article on "Port Hudson" in Harper's Magazine for August, 1867, gives us some idea of the character and bearing of Mr. Allyn as a military officer.

"At last daylight appeared. * * * * Lieut. Allyn of Company K, now arrived from lower down the ravine, and went into the lines after the stragglers of his command. Re-appearing in the course of a few minutes with a dozen men, he had to expose himself recklessly in order to shame certain demoralized ones into advancing over the fatal knoll behind us. He was

admirable as he walked slowly to and fro at his full height, saying, calmly, 'Come along, men; you see there is no danger.' Old Putnam, galloping up and down Charlestown Neck, to encourage the Provincials through the ricocheting of the British army, was no finer."

Lient. Allyn was not only a noble specimen of manhood, physically, but mentally as well. He was known perhaps as the best, or one of the best scholars in the town for his years, and perhaps the most promising of all the youth of Ledyard in those days. He was given a sash and sword by his admiring friends early in his military career. [P. A.]

CAPT. GURDON LATHROP ALLYN was in the direct line of descent from Robert Allyn, who came from Salem, Mass., to New London in 1651. He was a son of Nathan and Hannah (Lester) Allyn and was born at Gale's Ferry, Dec. 23, 1799. His surroundings in childhood and youth evidently determined his subsequent career. From his earliest years he was familiar with men and boys connected with the sea-faring life and heard from them many narratives that were fascinating to him. He was an eye-witness of scenes and events which early awakened in him desires and aspirations which could only be satisfied by actual experiences upon broader waters than those of the Thames river, and among other peoples than those who dwelt in and near Gale's Ferry. Hence he embraced the first opportunity of acquainting himself with "life on the ocean wave," by personal participation in its varied and trying experiences. His first trip was with his father to Newport, when only nine years of age. Some two years later he was with his father on a sloop bound from Gale's Ferry to Staten Island for oysters. They encountered a terrible gale on the Sound in which many vessels were wrecked. But they made a port on Long Island in a disabled condition and after necessary repairs finished the round trip with success. One might think that such a trying experience would cure a boy of his longings for the sea, but as a matter of fact it seems to have had the opposite effect. For about as soon as he could do so to advantage, he was studying navigation under

an experienced teacher, fitting himself for the calling which he intended to pursue.

A year or two later he is on the sea, mate of a sloop, of which Capt. Christopher Allyn is master, carrying rice and cotton from Charleston, S. C., to New York.

The next year he is master of the same vessel engaged in the West India trade, and in one year's time and before he was twenty-one years of age, he earned for the owner, Mr. Hyde, of Norwich, more money than he had paid for the vessel.

From this time, for several years, he made many voyages between New London, Hartford and New York, on the north, and various ports in the Southern States, West India Islands and northern coast of South America. Sometimes his enterprises were very successful and at other times quite the reverse.

In 1829, when about thirty years of age, Capt. Allyn attempted a longer voyage. As master of the schooner "Spark," manned by sixteen seamen, he sailed from New London for the South African coast, in pursuit of seal-skins. After an absence of fourteen months, he returned to New London, having made a voyage which was very satisfactory to all concerned.

In 1832 he made a similar voyage, to the region of Cape Horn, and in 1834 still another.

In 1842 he went to the Indian Ocean, in the schooner "Franklin," for whale and sea-elephant oil and returned safely, making a profitable voyage. In 1844-5 he was master of the ship "Brookline," in which he conveyed a cargo of guano from an African Island to Boston. After that as master of the ship "Charles Henry," he circumnavigated the globe, in pursuit of whale oil and made a profitable voyage. After that he made three successful voyages between New London and Patagonia for guano, twice in the ship "Palladium," and once in the bark "Iris." Afterwards he made two more voyages around the world, one in a new bark, the "N. S. Perkins," which was very profitable, and the other in the bark "Tempest." On one of these long voyages he was accompanied by his wife and daughter. On another his wife and the wife of his mate were on board.

On the return from one of these voyages, they had sighted

Long Island, when the captain, wearied with watching, left the vessel in charge of his mate, who disregarded the captain's orders, ran the ship aground on the south side of Long Island, where she became a wreck; but the ship was insured and the cargo of oil was saved. In May, 1861, Capt. Allyn obtained a commission as acting master and coast pilot in the United States Navy, and received an order in June, from Com. Dupont, to report for duty on the United States frigate, "Saint Lawrence." He was a participant in the famous Merrimac and Monitor engagement at Hampton Roads, in March, 1862. He had an honorable career in the navy, and in due time was discharged on account of his age. His salary while in the service, and the prize-money and pension, which he afterwards received, were a great help to him in his declining years.

Capt. Allyn was married Oct. 13, 1822, to Miss Sally Sherwood Bradford, of Gale's Ferry, a descendant in the seventh generation from Gov. Wm. Bradford, who came over in the "Mayflower." They had five children, four sons and one daughter, but were survived by only two, Gurdon F. Allyn, of Salem, Conn., and Mrs. Sarah E. Latham, of Gale's Ferry.

Capt. Allyn and his wife moved from Gale's Ferry to Salem, Conn., in 1839, when the captain took a three years' respite from sea-faring, by managing a farm and a saw-mill and grist-mill, but they returned to the Ferry in 1863 and spent the closing years of their lives amid the scenes of their childhood.

After living together as husband and wife, nearly 66 years, Mrs. Allyn was called away on August 16, 1888. Just three years after, on Aug. 16, 1891, Capt. Allyn followed at the advanced age of 91 years, 7 months, 24 days.

[For a fuller account of Capt. Allyn, see his autobiography].
[T. L.]

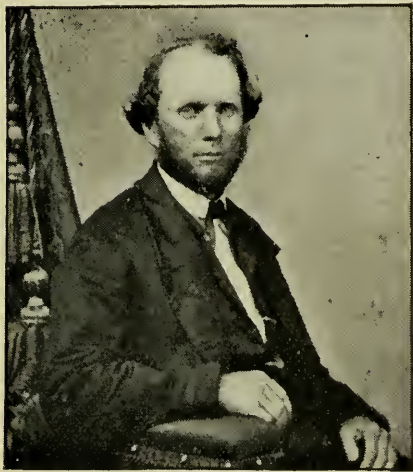
REV. ROBERT ALLYN, D. D., LL.D., son of Charles and Lois (Gallup) Allyn, was born in North Groton (Ledyard), Jan. 24, 1817, on the farm now owned by A. W. Gray. His youth was spent in work on the farm and study in the district school; first in North Groton, then in Montville, whither the family moved

in his boyhood. After a season of preparation in Bacon Academy, Colchester, he commenced his career as a teacher in East Lyme. He fitted for college at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., teaching at intervals while doing so. Taking the four years' course at Wesleyan University, Middletown, he was graduated at that institution in 1841. About this date uniting with the N. E. Southern Conference he supplied for a time the Methodist Church in Colchester, also that at Thompsonville, Ct. Being invited ere long to be teacher of mathematics in Wilbraham Academy he accepted; and in 1845 became principal of that institution. Under his management its number of students was increased and its reputation in the matter of scholarship advanced. He resigned this place to accept the position of principal and financial agent of the East Greenwich Academy in Rhode Island in 1848, and remained in that position till 1854, when he was appointed commissioner of public instruction in that State. He held the office for three years, when he was chosen to represent the town in the State Legislature for the years 1852 and '54. In 1854 he was appointed by the President of the United States, and commissioned by the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, visitor at West Point Military Academy, Robert E. Lee being superintendent of the Academy at that time. While holding this position he formed many valuable acquaintances, and greatly profited by observing the methods of instruction employed in the institution. In 1857 he removed to Athens, Ohio, and became professor of Greek and Latin in the Ohio University, located at that place. At the end of two years he removed to Cincinnati and became president of the Wesleyan Female College in that city, and remained there till 1863, when he resigned to accept the presidency of McKendree College in Lebanon, Ill. Here he continued till 1874, and then was chosen to be principal of the Illinois Normal University which the State was just opening at Carbondale. Here, to a certain extent, he was enabled to carry out his ideas of what an American school should be. The male students in the institution practiced in infantry and artillery each day, taught by a regular cadet from West Point. After resigning this position in 1891 he continued to reside in the place till the time of

his death, which occurred Jan. 7, 1894. The honorary degrees of D. D. and LL.D. were conferred upon him by his alma mater.

Professor Allyn was married Nov. 16, 1841, to Miss Emeline Denison, of Colerain, Mass. After becoming the mother of two children, a son and a daughter, Mrs. Allyn died April 24, 1844. On June 24, 1845, Mr. Allyn was married to Miss Mary Buddington, of Leyden, Mass. Two sons and two daughters were the fruits of this marriage. [In part from New London County History].

ISRAEL ALLYN, ESQ., son of Abel and Mary (Hakes) Allyn, was born in North Groton, May 13, 1822. His education was



ISRAEL ALLYN, ESQ.

in the public schools, being supplemented by several terms of attendance upon select schools. He began to teach pretty early in life and continued in the work nine winters and two summers. Later he served as a travelling agent for the Henry Bill Publishing Co., and remained in the service twenty years, achieving eminent success. After giving up the book business he settled down on the old homestead as a farmer, married and reared a family. His wife was Miss

Mary Ann Williams, to whom he was married Nov. 25, 1873. They had two sons and one daughter. Mr. Allyn and his wife were both members and supporters of the Congregational Church, and he was superintendent of the Sunday-school for quite a number of years. Among the town offices which he held were those of selectman and judge of probate. He represented the town in the State Legislature in 1869. His death

occurred Jan. 22, 1897. He early invested in wild lands in Iowa which, later on, became valuable, and made him quite wealthy. He bequeathed one thousand dollars to the Congregational Church.

EDWARD AVERY, who with his brother Christopher, settled in the north-west corner of Groton (now Ledyard), was the second son of James Avery, Jr., and if the recorded dates are correct he was born March 20, 1676, just seven days before his father left Norwich as lieutenant in his father's company, on the expedition into the Narragansett country during King Philip's war, when the sachem Canonchet was captured, whose capture and death was really the death blow of the war. He married Joanna Rose, June 3, 1699, daughter of Thomas Rose, whose house stood on Rose Hill, and became a noted landmark, being near the boundry line between Preston and Groton and near the south-east corner of the nine-miles square, the original claim of Norwich. He built him a home on the west side of what is now called Avery Hill near Poquetanuck cove. Here he and his wife Joanna lived to a ripe old age, sixty years of married life. They had thirteen children—a baker's dozen—and nearly all of them lived to mature age and married. He died March 14, 1759, and was buried in his own family burying ground, a well selected spot not far from his house on a high bluff just back from Poquetanuck cove.

Since then many of his own family have been gathered around him. His wife survived him less than two years. Their graves are marked by enduring stones, well lettered. His will dated Feb. 1, 1752, was witnessed by Nathan Avery, Jacob Avery and Samuel Hutchinson, and approved June 19, 1759, by G. Saltonstall, judge of probate. An inventory taken after his death of his wearing apparel and household goods contained a long list. The following are a few of the many articles mentioned: Seven coats, one full suit, a beaver hat, eleven pair hose, three pair shoes, six linen shirts, a silver-headed cane, a wearing sword and three belts, a pistol, two cutlasses, two guns and five flints, a drum, a Bible and eleven books, seventeen chairs, a spoon mould, two

button moulds, three shot moulds, and bullet mould, a looking glass, an hour glass, warming pan, two coffee-pots, tea-pot, spice mill, chopping knife, seven iron pots, four brass kettles, tea kettle, lignum-vitæ mortar, eight tubs, nine trays, three sugar boxes, ivory handle knife and fork, case of knives and forks, linen table cloth and napkins, tea and saucers. [B. T. A.]

CAPT. CHRISTOPHER AVERY, was born in Groton, Jan. 25, 1679-80. His parents were James Avery, 2nd, and Deborah (Stallyon) Avery. Both he and his brother Edward settled on Avery Hill in North Groton (now Ledyard), a mile or two south of Poquetanuck, probably on lands granted to their grandfather, James Avery, 1st, in 1653. He appears to have been a very influential and useful man. In the militia he held successively the offices of ensign, lieutenant, and captain. He was also justice of the peace, town clerk, clerk of the ecclesiastical society, and was retained in some of these offices many years in succession. The first pew in the North Groton meeting-house was built by him, so say the society records. For a considerable time after the recognition of North Groton as a separate parish, the professors of religion residing there were connected with the church in the South Society. On a catalogue of these professors, drawn up Nov. 22, 1727, containing about forty names, appear the names of Christopher Avery and wife, Edward Avery and wife, and Christopher Avery, Jr. The subject of this sketch was married Dec. 19, 1704, to Abigail Park, daughter of Capt. John Park, of Preston. This wife bore him four children—John, Abigail, Christopher and Nathan, and died Feb. 12, 1713. On April 14, 1714, he was married to Mrs. Prudence (Payson) Wheeler, widow of Richard Wheeler, of Stonington. Her first marriage was solemnized in Roxbury, Mass., where she probably belonged. She had three sons and a daughter by her first husband. Her children by Mr. Avery were Priscilla, Isaac, Jacob and Temperance. After the death of his second wife, Mr. Avery was married to Mrs. Esther (Hammond) Prentice. This wife also died before him. And in his will, made in 1752, the year before his own death, he speaks of his “wife Susanna,” whom tradition af-

firms to have been a Stoddard. A partial inventory of property, appended to his will, gives the value of his homestead farm as £10,000 (old tenor?), Brewster's Neck farm of 70 acres, £2,500; his negroes, Jude, £500; Jenne, £260; Nero, £530; Lydia, £260; Sarah, £240; and Tom, £210. In the year 1888 a plain obelisk of brown stone, commemorating the memory of Mr. Avery and his four wives, was placed over their graves in the cemetery on the east side of Avery Hill, the expense being borne by several of his descendants.

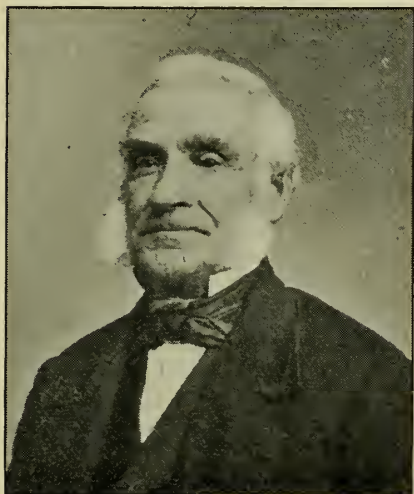
REV. NATHAN AVERY, son of Capt. Christopher and Abigail (Parke) Avery, was born in North Groton, March 10, 1712. He was ordained pastor of the Separate or Strict Congregational Church in North Stonington, April 25, 1759; died in the twenty-second year of his ministry, Sept. 7, 1780. He was married March 21, 1746, to Hannah Stoddard. They had four sons and three daughters. Mrs. Avery died Oct. 10, 1810.

REV. CHRISTOPHER AVERY, son of Christopher Avery, Jr., and Eunice (Prentice) Avery, was born in North Groton, Jan. 23, 1737-8. He succeeded his uncle, Rev. Nathan Avery, in the pastorate of the Separate Church in North Stonington, Nov. 29, 1786, and continued to minister to this church till the time of his death, which occurred July 5, 1819. His grave marked by a large white marble slab, is on Wintechog Hill. He was married, first, to Dorothy Heath, Dec. 16, 1763. By her he had five children, four sons and one daughter. Mrs. Avery died June 14, 1803, aged 61. Mr. Avery was married again, Nov. 7, 1803, to Miss Mary Eldridge, who out-lived him some nineteen or twenty years, dying Dec. 7, 1848, aged 89.

HENRY WILLIAM AVERY, ESQ., was born in Groton, Oct. 12, 1795, the son of Col. Ebenezer and Mary (Eldredge) Avery, and grandson of Ebenezer Avery, Jr., who was slain in Fort Griswold, at the British massacre, Sept. 6, 1781. He was of the eighth generation from Christopher Avery who came from Salisbury, England, in 1630, and settled in Gloucester, Mass.

Through his mother he was of the eighth generation from Elder William Brewster of the Mayflower. His education was gained in the district school of his home opposite the New London fort, the house of his parents and grandparents still (1900) standing. At the close of school age the family moved to the house in North Groton which, in 1836, became the south-east house in the new town of Ledyard. At the age of seventeen he served

about two months in the War of 1812. When nineteen years old he united with the First Congregational Church in Groton, under the ministry of Rev. Timothy Tuttle, afterwards, by letter, Feb. 22, 1835, with the Congregational Church in North Groton (Ledyard), under the same ministry. He was married Nov. 27, 1817, to Betsey, daughter of Frederick and Hannah (Fish) Denison. As justice of the peace his services were regarded as very valuable in adjusting difficulties and



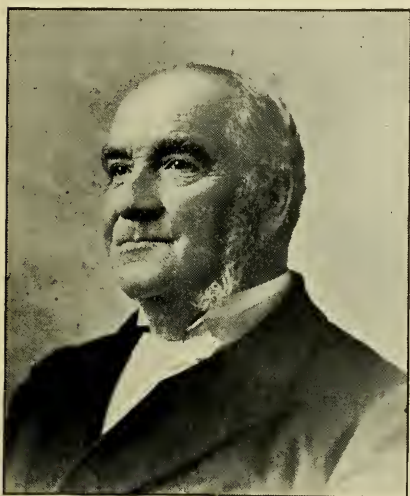
HENRY W. AVERY, ESQ.

reconciling contending parties. For many years he held the position of judge of probate, rendering kindly and faithful services in the fulfillment of the delicate duties of that office. He was ever helpful in his relation to the church, usually among the first to reach the Sabbath services with his family in a drive of five miles. As teacher and superintendent of the Sabbath-school he showed his loving devotion to the spiritual interests of the young. He had the charge of the large farm where, with his parents, he resided for thirty years, giving his loving and faithful care to his aged parents while they lived. When this filial service was no longer needed, he laid aside the responsibili-

ties and labors of his active life, and with his wife moved to Belvidere, Ill., to live in the house which he built on the prairie for the use of himself and his son who preceded him, a few years, to that place. The rest of his days were spent in comparative quiet, yielding what labors he pleased to his garden and the farm of his son. On his removal from Ledyard he connected himself with the Presbyterian Church in Belvidere, and continued to be a punctual attendant at the Sabbath services as long as strength permitted, and with as interested attention as his serious and prolonged defect of hearing would allow. The great and sore trial of his life was the sudden death of his devoted companion in Belvidere, May 11, 1866, at the age of 66. He had hitherto lived much with his Bible, in private and family devotions, but when she who had walked on with him from early manhood until near the jubilee was taken from him, then especially the loved Book became his daily, almost hourly, companion, and this is his own record: "June 21, 1866, commenced reading Scott's Bible with notes and commentaries; finished the first volume Nov. 15, 1866. Finished the second volume Dec. 20, 1866. Finished third volume Jan. 14, 1867. Finished fourth volume Feb. 11, 1867. Finished fifth volume March 9, 1867. Finished sixth volume April 8, 1867." After that he read the Bible, in course without notes, so frequently, that his record shows that he had read it ninety-six times since April, 1867. The hours of the Sabbath were sacredly observed, secular papers and ordinary books being discarded, and sometimes three or four sermons being read instead.

He retained an active mind and deep interest in passing events. His correspondence was quite extensive and continued to the last—the latest letter which came to him, a short time before his death, being from his life-long friend and frequent correspondent, Jonathan Whipple, of Ledyard. The blessing of almost uninterrupted health and strength had been his through his long life. His last sickness kept him to his room and bed only twelve days, and, having no desire to abide, he went to his heavenly home March 5, 1883, aged 87 years, 4 months, 21 days. Two sons, Frederick D. and Henry W., survive. [F. D. A.]

REV. FREDERICK DENISON AVERY, son of Henry W. and Betsey (Denison) Avery, was born in the north-east corner house of the present town of Groton, Oct. 30, 1818. His childhood and youth was spent in the house a few rods above, now in the town of Ledyard. Having graduated from the "Pumpkin Hill" school, he took a "short course" in the study of his pastor, Rev. Timothy



REV. FREDERICK D. AVERY.

Tuttle, whose daughter, Anna Maria, was his principal teacher. At the close of his farm life, when seventeen years old, in February, 1836, his father gave him a sleigh-ride, a week long, to Sherburne in Central New York, where he entered the shop of his uncle, Sidney Avery, to learn the cabinet trade. The first lesson, however, for him to learn was to be a Christian, as he passed immediately into the protracted meetings which his uncle wished all his family to attend. Very soon the

great question of his life was decided, and, with many others he united with the Congregational Church in Sherburne, in April, 1836. In attendance upon the commencement exercises at Oneida Institute where his cousin, Colby C. Mitchel, was to graduate, his attention was earnestly directed by his cousin to the work of the gospel ministry. Having spent eighteen months in the cabinet shop he returned to his father's house to confer with his parents, and in a short time went to a proposed school in Derby, with Isaac Jennings as instructor. This enterprise failing, he followed his instructor to a classical school in New Haven, in preparation for college. He united, by letter, with the Congregational Church in Ledyard, March 3, 1839. After a

winter's practice as schoolmaster, boarding around in the Unionville district in Ledyard, he entered the freshman class in Yale College, in September, 1840, having two years previously secured the privilege and pecuniary aid and had the care of the chapel for his senior year. With a fair standing in his class of 104, he was graduated in 1844. Passing immediately into the Yale Divinity School, he received his graduation there in 1847, in a class of thirty-three, the Rev. John Avery, of Preston, being one. He was licensed to preach Aug. 12, 1846, by the New Haven West Association. Having preached two months in South Kingston, R. I., and two months in Exeter (Lebanon), to aid the minister in each place, and as stated supply in Eden, N. Y., fifteen months, he received a call from the Congregational Church in Columbia, Conn., where he was ordained and installed, June 11, 1850. This pastorate terminated in accordance with the following announcement made July 14, 1895: "To the Congregational Church and Ecclesiastical Society: Forty-five years ago necessity was laid upon me to preach the gospel, and in this house taking the pastoral charge of the church and congregation worshipping here. With this protracted service the necessity is now laid upon me to lay down this charge because of these accumulating years with my increasing disabilities, especially my difficulty of hearing. I, therefore, hereby resign this pastorate, the resignation to take effect on the thirty-first day of October, next. Affectionately, Frederick D. Avery." At the beginning of his pastorate in that farming town, where there was no other church, the church numbered 118, and at its close 178. There were seven special revival seasons, and benevolent contributions were trebled. When his active service closed Mr. Avery, by vote of the church, became Pastor *Emeritus*. He was a member of the school board 36 years, a large portion of the time being acting school visitor. He has now (1900) been a member 32 years, and president 27 years, of a board of trustees of the "Hale Donation Fund" of \$10,000. for the perpetuation and increase of a ministers' library for the vicinity of Coventry, and for giving aid to needing theological students. He has attended sixty-six ecclesiastical councils. He was registrar of

Tolland Association of Congregational Ministers seventeen years, and of Tolland County Conference seventeen years. In 1880 he was moderator of the General Association of Connecticut, and in the following year delivered the moderator's address. His published writings have been pamphlets, including "Historical address at the 150th Anniversary of the Columbia Congregational Church, in 1866;" "Historical address at the 100th Anniversary of the Tolland County Association of Congregational Ministers, June, 1889;" "Loyalty to the Church," an essay, read at the county conference, October, 1893. He was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1885. In the summer of 1879, as a member of the excursion party, directed by Eben Tourjee, he visited the Scottish lakes and cities London, Paris, chief cities of Switzerland, Italy and Holland.

March 12, 1849, he married Julia Sophia, daughter of Roswell and Phebe (Harrison) Smith, in New Haven, Rev. Edward Strong, his former college tutor, officiating. A daughter, Julia Sophia, born June 11, 1855, was graduated from Mount Holyoke Seminary in 1876, and has been engaged in teaching since that time. Her mother died June 24, 1855, at the age of 32. He married at Hagaman, N. Y., May 18, 1857, Charlotte, daughter of Benjamin and Barbara (De Graffe) Mansy, Rev. Lansing Pearce officiating. A son, Frederick Henry, born July 10, 1863, married Lillian Irene, daughter of George B. and June (Clark) Fuller, November 20, 1889, his father officiating. Hugh Frederick, son of F. H. and L. I. Avery, born April 15, 1891, died Sept. 5, 1896. Another son, Frederick Denison Avery, was born Sept. 13, 1895.

Residence of Rev. F. D. Avery, and of his son, F. H., is now at East Hartford, Conn. [F. D. A.]

HENRY WILLIAM AVERY, JR., son of Henry William and Betsey (Denison) Avery, was born in Groton, Conn., May 31, 1823. His childhood and youth were spent in the home of his parents, upon the farm, attending the district school during the winter months, until at seventeen years of age he taught the winter term of school at Ledyard Centre, near the church, and

for three winters and one summer at Burnet's Corners in Groton. He was one of twenty-five, who united with the Congregational Church in Ledyard, Jan. 1, 1843, under the pastorate of Rev. Timothy Tuttle. This was the largest accession ever made to that church at any one time previous to that date. The summer of 1844 was spent in the family of his uncle, Sidney Avery, in Sherburne, N. Y., and in attendance upon the Sherburne Academy. He was married Sept. 10, 1844, to Miss Lydia Goodell Avery, daughter of Sidney and Mary (Dickey) Avery. The following winter they were with his parents in Ledyard, Conn., he teaching in the school-house on Pumpkin Hill, where his early education was obtained. In the spring of 1845 they joined his wife's parents in Sherburne, N. Y., and all emigrated to Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., and united by letter with the First Presbyterian Church of that place. He was soon thereafter elected superintendent of the church Sunday-school, which position he held most of the time for forty years. In 1852 he was elected and ordained ruling elder of the church, and in 1855 he was elected clerk of session, both of which offices he has continuously held and retains to this date, April, 1900. As secretary and treasurer of church and society for forty-five years nearly all the records have been kept by him, and all funds, for all purposes. His occupation for thirty-five years in Illinois, was farming, having converted the natural prairie soil into well-cultivated and fruitful fields. During these years upon the farm, five miles from the city and the church, he organized and helped sustain many country Sunday-schools. In 1881 he retired from the farm of three hundred acres, and located in the city of Belvidere. At the county Sunday-school convention in that year, he was elected president of the Boone County Sunday-school Association, which office was continued by re-election for ten years. In 1887, after having been elected moderator of presbytery and having delivered the address as retiring moderator. Freeport Presbytery, upon its own motion, granted him licensure to preach. Having this authority he has often supplied vacant pulpits and conducted funeral services. Many of his public addresses and essays at Presbytery Sunday-school conventions,

dairymen's conventions and farmers' institutes, have been published. Numerous estates have been entrusted to him for settlement, and his counsel and aid are often solicited. For twenty years he has been and yet is secretary and business manager of "The Belvidere Farmers' Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company of Boone County, Illinois." In May, 1847, the wife of his youth was removed by death, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth Denison, about six months old. In October, 1848, he was united in marriage with Miss Rachel Patterson McCord, daughter of Elder Robert McCord, of Carlisle, Pa. They have no children. His daughter, Elizabeth, was married in June, 1873, to John C. Thompson, of Belvidere, Ill. She died in December, 1880. Two sons, Edward Avery Thompson and Henry Sidney Thompson, survive her. The eldest is now a senior in Ann Arbor, Michigan, University. The youngest is now a senior in the Belvidere High School. The last visit of Mr. Avery to the home of his youth was in 1891, when he preached for his friend, Rev. James A. Gallup, in Madison, for his brother, Rev. F. D. Avery, in Columbia, and for Rev. John Avery, in his home church in Ledyard. He also, by special invitation, made an address at the Bill Library dinner in the Bill homestead, now occupied and used as a parsonage for the Congregational Church.

[H. W. A.]

CHRISTOPHER SWAN AVERY, M. D., son of Isaac and Lucy (Swan) Avery, was born in North Groton, Nov. 25, 1788. "He served in the medical department of the army in the War of 1812; was a successful practitioner, both in physic and surgery, and no man in his time was his superior." His practice as a physician was chiefly in the town of Windham, in this State; though a portion of it, toward the close of his life, was near the home of his childhood, in the village of Poquetanuck and the surrounding community. His first wife was Margaret Brewster, a daughter of Judge Benjamin Brewster, of Windham. She bore him three children—Benjamin Brewster, who died April 4, 1827, aged 8 years. Susan, who married a Prior, and Lucy

Swan, who died July 12, 1827, aged 4 years. Mrs. Avery died April 7, 1827, aged 32. He married for a second wife, the widow of Dr. Kent, from the State of New York. He died in Windham, July 19, 1862, aged 73.

AMOS GEER AVERY, M. D., youngest son of Nathan and Matilda (Babcock) Avery, was born in North Groton, March 3, 1822. He studied with his uncle, Dr. Christopher S. Avery; attended lectures in Connecticut and New Hampshire, and received his diploma from the Medical Institute in Louisville, Ky., in 1845, in a class of 345 members. "Soon after graduating he went to Iowa, then to California and stayed till 1857, when he returned east, and practiced medicine a few years in Orleans County, N. Y. On the fitting out of the Burnside expedition to North Carolina, he was on the staff of William O. Howard, as marine agent, and had charge of eleven boats. He returned broken in health, and crippled by internal injuries, contracted in the line of duty, and was pensioned at seventeen dollars per month. He returned to the army and held an appointment from Surgeon-General S. Oakley Vanderpoel, to the Forty-fourth New York Regiment (Ellsworth's Avengers), General Rice then in command. * * * * He was then chosen for the service in New York and vicinity, in examining men and supervising army camps and hospitals, and this continued to near the close of the war." After the war he located at Bergen, N. J., where he practiced medicine for several years; then moved to Portland, Oregon. But the climate not agreeing with him he went to Florida and resumed his professional work in that sunny state. He was married, about 1859, in Wilna, Lewis County, N. Y., to Caroline Amanda Johnson. They had one son and two daughters. Only one of the three children, the youngest, Frederikie, lived to grow up. She was married April 13, 1872, to Adelbert Vrooman, of Great Bend, N. Y. Mrs. Dr. Avery died in Florida, May 2, 1892. Dr. Avery died at the home of his daughter, Sept. 18, 1898.

HENRY BILL. Few of the sons of New London County have made a more lasting impress upon its material and moral interests than the subject of this notice. He was born in that part of the old town of Groton (now Ledyard) on the 18th of May, 1824, the second born of the large family of Gurdon and Lucy Bill. At the early age of fifteen he entered the office of the *New London Gazette* as an apprentice, but soon afterwards returned to his native town, and the following winter engaged as a teacher in the Broadbrook district in Preston. In order to qualify himself for the profession of teacher he afterwards entered the



HON. HENRY BILL.

Academy in Plainfield, then one of the most celebrated schools in the country. From this time, till the age of twenty, he taught in the schools of Plainfield and Groton in the winter and helped his father on his farm in summer, interspersing his occupations with a brief period of trade in New London. At age of twenty he purchased of his father his remaining year of minority, and soon after entered upon a busi-

ness which was destined to occupy the remainder of his active life, and in the prosecution of which he achieved all the objects of his highest ambition. A near kinsman, the Hon. James A. Bill of Lyme was then engaged in book publishing in the city of Philadelphia. Into his service he entered, and for three years he traveled for

him through the Western States. At the end of that time, in the fall of 1847, he returned to his native county and engaged in book publishing on his own account, locating in the city of Norwich. He was encouraged to do this by the elder Harper Brothers, of New York, who, instinctively, saw the material for success there was in him, and who gave him unlimited credit and remained his warmest friends during their lives. Here, for more than twenty-five years, he pursued his profession of a book publisher with ceaseless energy and with uniform success. Rewarded with the possession of an ample fortune, and failing in health, he then formed his large business into a joint stock corporation, which still flourishes under the title of the Henry Bill Publishing Company, and personally retired, as the world expresses it, from active life. But in temperaments like his, there is no period of a man's life more active than that which succeeds a retirement from that occupation by which he is best known among men.

A list of the works which he has published and distributed by hundreds of thousands all over the United States by agents would include "Stephens' Travels in Yucatan," "Maunder's History of the World," "Murray's Encyclopedia of all Nations," "Kitto's Bible Histories," and "Abbott's History of the Civil War."

Among the many works which have distinguished his life may be mentioned his founding of Laurel Hill, now one of the most thrifty and beautiful of the suburbs of the city of Norwich; the reclaiming of this rugged hillside and meadow was emphatically his work; the establishment of the Bill Library in his native town of Ledyard, a work purely for the benefit of the people of the town, and which, in connection with his gift of a parsonage, has cost him at least twelve thousand dollars; and the donation of a public park on Laurel Hill to the city of Norwich valued at eight thousand dollars. He has been deeply interested in the education of many colored young men in the Southern States since the war, one of whom is now a professor in the Richmond University in Virginia, and one an editor of a paper in Georgia.

In early life Mr. Bill's political affiliations were with the

Democratic party, as his father's were, before him, and as a Democrat he represented the Norwich district in the State Senate in 1853, receiving in the election a large portion of the votes of his opponents; but in the split in that party in 1856 he cast his lot with the anti-slavery sentiment, and has been from its formation an active and uncompromising member of the Republican party. During the Civil War he was greatly relied upon by Connecticut's war Governor, Buckingham, and was his devoted friend. His time and means were always at the service of the State. Mr. Bill from early life was a member of the Congregational Church, and during his residence in Norwich was connected with the Broadway Society. He was married on the 10th of February, 1847, to Miss Julia O. Chapman, of Groton. Seven children have been born to them, of whom two daughters and a son are living. Mr. Bill has always had great faith in the future of his adopted city. His investments have been almost wholly there in real estate. In its care and management he found ample occupation. In all the leading traits of his life, his example has been a safe guide, and when the roll of the sons of New London County, who have made themselves an honored name, is called, his will be found among the first.

He died at Eastern Point, Groton, Aug. 14, 1891, while summing there with his family. His place of burial was Yantic cemetery in Norwich. They had children:

Henry Gustavus, born Nov. 18, 1847, died Nov. 3, 1853.

John Harper, born June 21, 1851, died 1871.

Henry Sumner, born June 19, 1856, died —.

Julia Florence, born April 29, 1858, married Rev. J. Henry Selden, and live in Greenwich, Conn. They have one son, Henry Bill Selden.

Jennie Eliza, born April 8, 1860.

Frederic Abbott, born March 12, 1864, married Ella Sprague, March 15, 1889, and live in Springfield, Mass.

[N. L. Co. History.]

CAPT. JAMES A. BILLINGS, son of Col. Stephen and Martha (Denison) Billings, was born in North Groton, Feb. 24, 1821. He received his education in the public schools; early he began to teach in them, and prosecuted the work through sixteen seasons. He succeeded his father in the occupancy of the homestead farm, and his principal employment on to the close of life was the cultivation of this farm. He and his family were all



CAPT. JAMES A. BILLINGS.

died at his home in Ledyard, December 7, 1896.

members and active supporters of the Congregational Church. In early life Mr. Billings was chosen captain of the military company to which he belonged and bore the title as long as he lives. In the year 1881 he represented the town in the State Legislature. For several years, in the latter part of his life, he held the office of judge of probate. He was married December 28, 1852, to Miss Margarette J. Allyn. They had one son and three daughters. He

FRANKLIN BREWSTER was born Jan. 15, 1811, near Poquetanuck in Preston, on the Shipley Halsey farm. His parents were Nathan and Cynthia Brewster. They died when he was a small boy. He then went to live with his guardian, Theophilus Avery, of Ledyard, with whom he remained till he was a young man, meanwhile learning the carpenter's trade. His leading employment through life was that of a carpenter. He also owned a small farm to the cultivation of which he gave his attention when not pressed with other engagements. He was frequently trusted with important interests by his fellow towns-

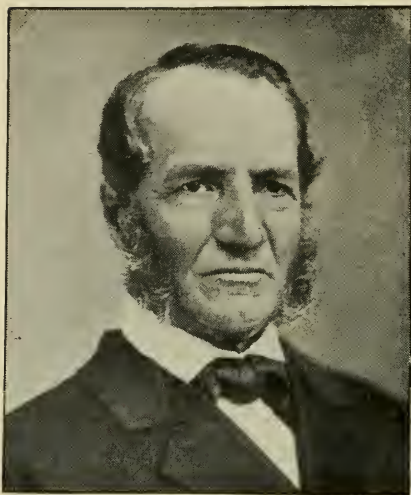
men. In 1876 he was the representative of Ledyard in the State Legislature. From 1876 to 1885 he was president of the Bill Library Association. In this work, from first to last, he had the earnest and efficient co-operation of his wife who gave much time and labor every year to the preparation of the elaborate dinner provided for the trustees and their invited guests. Mr. Brewster was for many years an esteemed member and earnest worker in the Congregational Church. He was married Nov. 23, 1832, to Sarah Elmina Stoddard. They had two children, William Franklin and Harriet. Mr. Brewster died March 22, 1885, at the age of 74.

The son married Ellen Allyn, daughter of Abel Allyn, and went West and lived a number of years, and then returned, and now lives on "Meeting-house Hill."

JABEZ BREWSTER, the father of John, Sr., was a native of New London County, and a farmer. His family comprised six sons and two daughters; one married Jeremiah S. Halsey.

JOHN BREWSTER, SR., was born in Preston, Dec. 15, 1782, and died Nov. 12, 1848, a few days after he had cast his vote for President and Vice-President of the United States. His wife was Mary (commonly called Polly) Morgan, daughter of Capt. Israel Morgan, a soldier of the Revolution. Capt. Morgan's father was William Morgan, and a lineal descendant of James Morgan, born in Wales in 1607, who settled in Pequot, now New London. He died June 4, 1816, his death being caused by an accident. In 1820, John Brewster, Sr., purchased the homestead then known as the "Capt. Israel Morgan Farm," but now called "Hillside Farm." His family consisted of three sons and a daughter, who married Elisha A. Crary, and had a large family.

HON. JOHN BREWSTER, son of John, Sr., and Mary (Morgan) Brewster, now living in retirement in Ledyard, Conn., upon the Brewster homestead, was born May 13, 1816, in the



HON. JOHN BREWSTER.

adjoining town of Preston, and is a direct descendant of the distinguished Pilgrim leader, William Brewster, "the excellent Elder of Plymouth," whose eldest son, Jonathan, was the first town clerk of New London. He is the only surviving son of the family and grew to manhood on the farm, was educated in the common schools, and in Colchester Bacon Academy. He enlisted as sergeant in a rifle company from Groton and Stonington,

when in his eighteenth year, and afterwards was chosen captain, by which title he is now well known. Previous to his marriage he taught school several winters. Mr. Brewster was married April 2, 1840, to Mary Esther Williams, daughter of Denison Billings Williams and Hannah Avery, of Stonington. Mrs. Brewster, now in her eighty-third year, was the eldest of nine children, seven of whom have passed away. The remaining sister is the wife of Richard A. Roberts, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brewster :

Mary Hannah, born Jan. 19, 1841, died Sept. 2, 1842.

John Denison, born Jan. 29, 1843; was married to M. Adaliza Geer, Oct. 18, 1871; died April 30, 1894, leaving his wife and two children, Clara Louise and Arthur Morgan.

Fanny Halsey, born Sept. 14, 1845, was married June 30, 1868, to Thomas A. Geer, of Cleveland, O., formerly of Ledyard. They have one daughter, Mary Brewster, now married to Edwin L. Thurston, a prominent lawyer of Cleveland, O., and have one

son, Thomas Brewster, the only great-grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. Brewster.

Phebe Esther, born July 21, 1848, was married Oct. 22, 1873, to Benjamin F. Lewis, Jr., of Mystic.

Frank Williams, born April 24, 1854, was married Oct. 24, 1878, to Mary L. Brown, of Preston. They have two children, Hannah Elizabeth and Phebe Halsey. The son Frank and his family remain on the homestead.

Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Brewster brought his wife to the home, where he has lived more than eighty years, and with his wife over sixty years. The farm, situated in the town of Ledyard, and just south of the village of Poquetanuck, four miles from Norwich, contains about 140 acres. The house is over 200 years old, but has always been kept in good repair. In it were born the twelve children of Capt. Morgan. It is related that one of the little girls, on her way to school, meeting a stranger, was asked by him what family she belonged to, and she promptly replied, that she "belonged to the tribe of Israel."

In addition to tilling his farm, Capt. Brewster bought wool in company with the late L. W. Carroll, of Norwich, and also for the Yantic Woolen Co. In the capacity of appraiser, trustee and administrator, he has often assisted in settling estates, some or them requiring the handling of large amounts of property, and involving knotty and troublesome problems. He was always conspicuous for broad intelligence, and sound judgment, honest, kind-hearted and generous to a fault. He, with his family, have always attended St. James' Episcopal Church of Poquetanuck, of which he has been a liberal supporter.

He represented the town of Ledyard, in the House of Representatives, 1847, 1851 and 1878, and the Tenth district in the Senate, 1860, 1885 and 1886. A contemporary paper thus speaks of him: "The Tenth district, in the person of senator, who has been one of the most prominent senators at the capitol, has had much excellent effect upon legislation. The senator has cared for fisheries and temperance, being at the head of the committees on those topics, but his usefulness has been in no sense confined to this pent-up field. As a member of the committee on execu-

tive nominations he has served the Senate well. On all the leading matters before the Senate, he has had the courage of his convictions, and has asked questions, and made some statements very hard for antagonists to answer."

For several years he held the office of selectman (first and second), probate judge of the town of Ledyard, and president of the Bill Library Association. He was president of the Merchants Bank, of Norwich, twelve years, and is now the first vice-president of the Norwich Savings Society. He was also director, president and treasurer (until his health failed) of the New London County Agricultural Society, and for several years a member of the State Board of Agriculture. In politics Mr. Brewster was a Republican.

Let a life-long neighbor add her tribute to her worthy friends:

"Captain Brewster and his estimable wife, have ever been noted, in their own neighborhood, for their charity to the needy, and sympathy in sorrow. No poor neighbor ever went to them in trouble who did not come away with a more hopeful heart and a heavier purse. Their generous deeds were not the impulse of the moment, but the fruit of their religious principles. In the evening of their lives, these words of Scott can be truly applied to them:

'When the hour of death comes, it is not what we have done for ourselves, but what we have done for others, that we think of most pleasantly.'

JOHN D. BREWSTER, the eldest son of Captain and Mrs. Brewster, was a worth scion of the parent stock. His genial address attracted, and his uprightness secured for him a host of friends in his business life, under the firm name of "O'Brien & Brewster." He held the positions of councilman and water commissioner, and served the city of Norwich faithfully and conscientiously.

[P. E. L.]

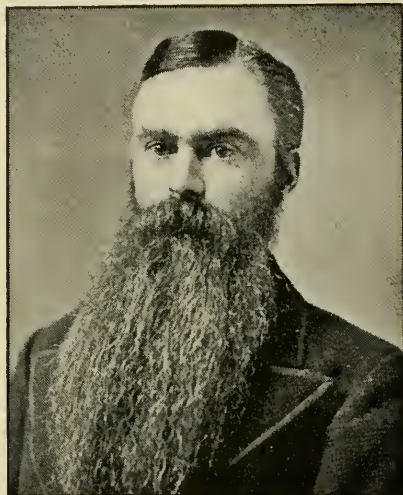
ELIAS S. BROWN, son of Avery W. Brown, enlisted from Ledyard as a private in Company C, First Connecticut Cavalry, Oct. 31, 1861. He was promoted to corporal Oct. 23, 1863, and to sergeant of Company G Nov. 1; while in this position he

was detailed to take charge of the pioneer corps. He re-enlisted as a veteran Dec. 17, 1863; was promoted to first sergeant Feb. 12, 1864, to second lieutenant Nov. 17, and to first lieutenant Dec. 5. On the fourth of February, 1865, he accompanied Col. Whitaker, with three hundred picked men, on a difficult march all day and all night, over the Alleghanies, of seventy miles, thirty of them within the enemy's lines, to surprise and capture Major Harry Gilmore, the famous rebel raider. The war having closed, he was honorably discharged Aug. 2, 1865, and returned to Ledyard, where he pursued the vocation of a farmer and in which town he died March 18, 1877.

HON. STILES ASHBEL CRANDALL was born in Ledyard, Oct. 12, 1851, son of Stiles and Caroline L. (Greene) Crandall. On the paternal side he is of Scotch descent, and on the maternal side English. After receiving a common school education he attended the law school connected with the State University of Iowa, from which he was graduated in the class of 1878. Before taking up the study of law he taught school, besides working on a farm. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar of the State of Connecticut, and at once began practice in Norwich, and has continued in said practice to the present time. In 1881 he was one of the representatives of the town in the State Legislature, and from 1888 to 1892 he was mayor of the City of Norwich. He was a member of the State Senate in 1893; and in 1895 was a candidate for the Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket. He has served six years on the Norwich board of education. He is a member of the Putnam Phalanx, Masons, Odd Fellows and other organizations. He was married April 25, 1883, to Jane F. Stoddard, of Ledyard, by whom he has two children—Mary S. and Billings F. T. Crandall. Mrs. Crandall died in 1886.

LT. WILLIAM TUTTLE COOK, son of Rev. N. B. and Mrs. Anna M. Tuttle Cook, was born at Mystic Bridge (now Mystic), Conn., April 26, 1840. He received his education in the common and select schools, attending in later years the Academy taught by Rev. S. N. Howell, after which he pursued a course of study

under the tutorage of his grandfather, Rev. Timothy Tuttle. While engaged as a clerk in the general store of Mr. A. H. Simmons, at Old Mystic, the Civil War commenced, and Oct. 8, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, First Connecticut Cavalry, under Capt. Wm. S. Fish. He was at once made company quarter-master-sergeant, and his company of cavalry served under Rose-



LT. WILLIAM T. COOK.

crans in West Virginia, in the Potomac, and Shennandoah Valleys under Sigel, during Pope's campaign, up to and including the second battle of Bull Run. Remained for a time in front of Washington, and was finally transferred with his regiment to the command under Gen. Schenck and located at Baltimore. While serving here he was promoted to first sergeant, then to second lieutenant, and again to first lieutenant, afterwards acted as adjutant of the regiment, and later in command of

his company. March 8, 1864, he, with the regiment, started for the front, marching through Washington and across Long Bridge, into Virginia, reaching Stevensburg, March 24th, and was there placed under the command of Gen. Wilson, who commanded the third division of the cavalry corps under Gen. Sheridan. May 4th, 1864, crossed Germania Ford with the advance of Grant's army, took part in the battles at Craig's Church, Spottsylvania, in Sheridan's "Richmond Raid," and other battles which followed, serving until Oct. 25, at which time his three years having expired, he returned to Connecticut. After remaining at home for awhile he went to Saginaw, Mich., and entered the employ of the First National Bank. He afterwards

became a member of the firm of Derby & Co., wholesale grocers, but his health failing he returned to Connecticut. In 1875 he was elected collector of town taxes in Ledyard and continued to act in that capacity till 1880. He was a member of the board of education for twelve years, and for five years was secretary of the board and acting school visitor. He represented the town in the General Assembly in 1879 and 1880. During the first session was clerk of the committee on roads and bridges, and during the second session was clerk of the committee on education. Was assistant adjutant-general of the Department of Connecticut, G. A. R., for the year 1880, and was secretary of the New London County Agricultural Society from 1886 to 1890, inclusive. He was elected a trustee of the Bill Library in 1880, to succeed his father, and was chosen secretary of the organization in 1887, remaining as such until chosen president in 1894. The latter position he resigned in 1897 by reason of failing health. He was secretary of the Ledyard Cemetery Association for four years and has been secretary of the Connecticut Cavalry Association from 1884 to date.

[W. T. C.]

HON. SILAS DEANE was born in North Groton (Ledyard) on the place, formerly known as the Chas. Allyn farm, now owned and occupied by Mr. Amandar W. Gray. His residence in later years, was in Wethersfield, Conn. He was graduated at Yale College in 1758, and early entered the political arena. He held important offices in the towns in which he resided—in the commonwealth of Connecticut, and in the Continental Government. The Legislature of Connecticut appointed him and Col. Dyer as its representatives in the first Colonial Congress which met in 1774. In 1776 he was sent by the Government to France as a political and commercial agent to secure, if possible, co-operation and assistance in the struggle with Great Britain into which the Colonies had just entered. Mr. Deane arrived in Paris in June of that year; and later in the same year, Dr. Franklin and Arthur Lee were sent out to join him; and the three were empowered to act as ministers in negotiating treaties with foreign powers. Though Mr. Deane assisted in making the desired arrangement

with the French sovereign, and inducing the Marquis De Lafayette, Baron De Kalb and others to come to America, and render important assistance in our struggle for liberty, yet his proceedings were characterized by such lavish expenditures and such a profusion of promises, both of office and of money to the young men whom he wished to induce to enlist in our cause, that the Colonial Government felt constrained to recall him. When called to account for his conduct he failed to give an account that was satisfactory. A long controversy ensued, and from that day to this there has been a difference of opinion in regard to the character and conduct of Mr. Deane; some claiming that "he had but very little to recommend him to the high position in which he was placed" (Blake's Biographical Dictionary); others, that he "was fully vindicated from all the aspersions of his enemies," and that "his services to the cause of his country can scarcely be over estimated" (New London County History, page 766). He died at Deal, in England, in 1789. A fair conclusion is that his love of liberty for his country and his zeal in her cause, was such as to hold out inducements and enlarge on the opportunities in this new land. Lafayette came, the navy of France came, soldiers came, and but for them and others from Europe, our cause had been lost. The people of America now know that he could not well have overdrawn the interests of this new world.

NATHAN DABOLL, son of Nathan Daboll, was born at Centre Groton, April 24, 1750. He early developed a fondness for mathematical and scientific studies. At that day it was very difficult for a young man, with tastes like his, to procure such books as he needed. But doing the best he could in this matter, and prosecuting his studies without the aid of a teacher, he prepared himself for a most successful career as teacher and publisher in after life. Through a long series of years he taught in his native place, giving prominence in his instruction to navigation, and thus fitting young men to be practical navigators. From 1783 to 1788 he was the mathematical instructor in Plainfield Academy, a famous institution of learning at that time. "In 1811, upon

the invitation of Commodore Rogers, he taught a large class in the cabin of the frigate *President*," then lying in New London harbor. He began his career as a publisher soon after attaining to his majority. A series of Almanacks, prepared by Mr. Clark Elliott, of New London, and published by Timothy Green, was commenced in 1766. A serious error in the issue for 1770 rendered it unpopular, and by and by opened the way for "the Connecticut Almanack" for 1773, by Nathan Daboll. This work has made its annual appearance from that time to the present, being prepared successively by Nathan Daboll, Sen., Nathan Daboll, Jr., and David A. Daboll, who is now upon the stage.

In 1799, with the warm approval of Noah Webster, Prof. Meigs of Yale, Prof. Messer of Brown University, and other noted scholars, the first edition of "Daboll's Complete Schoolmaster's Assistant" was given to the world. During the period of its preparation, and for some years thereafter, Mr. Daboll resided in North Groton (Ledyard) in a house whose foundations are still visible near the entrance to the pent-way that leads to the house of H. R. Norman. In this house his son, Nathan, who succeeded him as almanac-maker and teacher of mathematics and navigation, was born in 1780.

Nathan Daboll, Sen., died in 1818. On the 11th of March in that year he was buried in a rural cemetery about one mile to the north-west of the village of Centre Groton.

CAPT. JACOB GALLUP was born in North Groton, April 24, 1787. He was a carpenter and farmer and prosecuted his callings with great energy and success. He was a Democrat in politics, and as such represented the town of Ledyard in the State Legislature in the years 1844 and 1848. He was married May 24, 1812, to Parthenia Morgan, who was born Sept. 4, 1794. Their children were

A daughter born Feb. 3, 1814, died Feb. 19, 1814.

Prudence, born Sept. 27, 1815, married Aug. 4, 1836, John W. Bill, of Lyme.

Jacob Lorenzo, born Nov. 27, 1818.

Francina, born April 20, 1821, married Oct. 19, 1841, Dudley Davis, of Stonington.

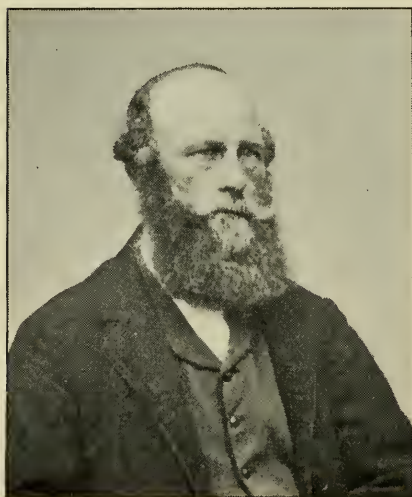
Calvin, died July 20, 1821, aged one month.

Horace, died May 27, 1828, aged eight months.

Mrs. Parthenia (Morgan) Gallup died in 1828. Capt. Gallup married as a second wife, Mrs. Sarah (Bill) Williams. She bore him one child, viz.: Sarah Ann, born Sept., 1835, died May, 1864.

Capt. Gallup died Nov. 11, 1852. His widow, Mrs. Sarah Bill Gallup, died Feb. 24, 1878. Capt Gallup was one of the foremost men in his time. He was a staunch Democrat in his day, and few men were more active in all the offices of life than he.

MAJ. JACOB LORENZO GALLUP was born in North Groton, Nov. 27, 1818. He was the third child and oldest son of Jacob and Parthenia (Morgan) Gallup. When a young man he made



MAJ. JACOB L. GALLUP.

one voyage to the Pacific on a whaling vessel. He succeeded his father in the occupancy of the homestead as a carpenter and farmer. He became specially interested in religious things in the great revival which occurred in Ledyard early in the ministry of Rev. Charles Cutting. From this time on he was an active member of the Congregational Church, always "ready to every good work."

As a deacon in the church and a teacher in the Sunday-school he did much

to promote the interests of religion in the community. As a citizen, a neighbor, a friend, he was much esteemed and beloved. In the year 1856 and again in 1866, he represented the town in the State Legislature. He was married April¹¹ 14, 1841, to Eliza-

beth Spicer who was born Feb. 21, 1815. Their children were Fannie Elizabeth, born Sept. 21, 1842, died May 2, 1864.

An infant, died Aug. 17, 1848.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Spicer) Gallup died June 28, 1854.

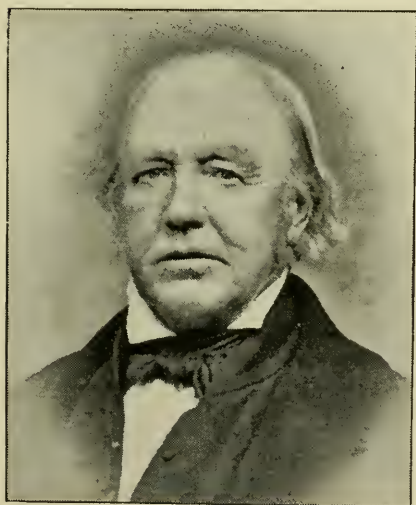
Maj. Gallup married Sept. 9, 1857, Anna Gallup, who was born July 13, 1835. Their children were

Jacob, born Jan. 1, 1859.

Agnes, born Sept. 29, 1866, married James I. Hewitt, Oct. 10, 1888.

Maj. Gallup died Dec. 11, 1877.

ISAAC GALLUP was born in Ledyard (then North Groton) Jan. 21, 1789, and was the second child and eldest son of Capt. Isaac Gallup and his wife Anna, daughter of Lieut. Nehemiah Smith, a direct descendant of Rev. Nehemiah Smith.



ISAAC GALLUP, ESQ.

From the earliest settlement of New England the Gallup family have been distinguished for patriotism, enterprise and prominence in civil and military affairs. The founder of the family in America was Capt. John Gallup, who came to New England in 1630. Isaac Gallup, the subject of this sketch, had the advantage of beginning life in a good home and springing from a strong, brave and capable ancestry. He possessed a robust constitution, a keen and active

mind and a resolute spirit. The Connecticut farm at that period afforded excellent opportunities for the training of boys and girls in industry, economy and other hardy virtues. The

eldest son, Isaac, seems to have been a natural leader, and an example to his seven younger brothers in the energy, earnestness and faithfulness with which he accomplished his tasks. Though his advantages were limited, he early acquired the rudiments of a sound, practical education, was accurate and thorough in scholarship and, at an early age, showed tastes for solid, substantial reading. He always had an aptitude for acquiring practical knowledge and learned so well how to use his mental powers that he was able to meet the requirement of the varied pursuits of a long and busy life. Being of an energetic temperament, his mind readily turned to active pursuits, and in his youth he served an apprenticeship in the trade of a carpenter, with Col. Joseph Smith, one of the leading contractors and business men of Stonington. He seems, also, to have cultivated a taste for good architecture and that absolute thoroughness of construction, so characteristic of his own work all through life. While still a young man, Mr. Gallup went into the business of building, on his own account, employing apprentices and taking such contracts as he could secure. At the age of 23, he was married to Prudence, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Stanton) Geer, a young woman fully as energetic, ambitious and capable as himself, who proved herself a faithful wife and true helpmeet during all the years of their married life. The young couple began house-keeping in a small but comfortable home near the Bill homestead. About that old house (not now standing) some interesting traditions cluster.

Nearly a hundred years before it became the home of the Gallup family, it was occupied by Samuel Seabury, a Congregational licentiate of North Groton, and there, in 1729, was born his son, Samuel Seabury, who became the first Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America. Some years later it was the home of the clergyman who ministered to the Episcopal body who worshipped on the neighboring Church Hill, and has been styled the first rectory in America. Later on the Seabury parsonage and land was purchased by Gurdon Bill, and formed a part of his

realty, and all is now known as the Bill parsonage property, belonging to the Congregational Society of the town.

During the first year of their married life, the bombardment of Stonington occurred, and Mr. Gallup did duty as a soldier during the War of 1812. The death of his father, two years later, considerably increased his responsibilities. He assisted his mother in the management of her business affairs, and helped his younger brothers to acquire useful callings in life. During all these years, he carried on business, taking such contracts as he could secure, the busy wife, meanwhile plying the loom, managing the house and caring for the increasing family of children. In this house were born the four daughters, and the only son. For sixteen years it continued to be their home; but in the spring of 1828 Mr. Gallup felt it advisable to remove his family to Norwich Falls, much of his work being in that vicinity. They remained there one year, and the following spring saw them located in Greeneville, then a mere hamlet, but soon to be the scene of great and varied activity. The year 1829 witnessed the beginning of a great enterprise. The skill of the inventor, as applied to the production of textile goods, was already opening up great possibilities. The keen vision of such capable and far-sighted men as Wm. C. Gilman and Wm. P. Greene, clearly saw that the swift flowing river above Norwich would furnish sufficient power, if rightly applied, to turn the wheels of great factories, and put in motion the thousands of spindles, soon to supersede the slow and tedious handloom. To make that power available it was necessary to construct the Greeneville dam. It was a great, a stupendous work, and its completion was counted a great triumph of engineering skill. The importance of that work can scarcely be over estimated; for the opening of that fine water privilege paved the way for those great and important industries which shaped the future of Norwich and laid the solid foundations of her prosperity. The Greeneville of that time though in its infancy, was a place of great activity, and there Mr. Gallup found full scope for his business talents and executive ability. He

superintended the work of the large force of carpenters employed in the construction of the dam, he also built temporary quarters, and with the aid of his efficient and practical wife and such help as they could secure, cared for the small army of mechanics and laborers there employed. At the end of a year, the work being virtually completed, Mr. Gallup purchased a farm in Preston adjoining the Geer homestead, the birthplace of his wife. His connection with Greeneville continued for sometime later, although his family removed to Preston in 1830, and he held, for a number of years the position of agent of the Norwich Water Power Company. Mr. Gallup took a great interest in improving his farm in Preston, and in building the large, comfortable and well-appointed house which he felt would be a fitting and permanent home for his family. That house, now standing and still in the name and family, has a beautiful and healthful situation, and with its well-tilled fields, large orchards and substantial buildings, is a good specimen of the Connecticut country home.

For many years after his removal to Preston, Mr. Gallup carried on business as a builder, handling many important contracts. Though often absent from home, he skillfully directed the labor of his farm, on which he was constantly making improvements. In addition to other business, he was much occupied in surveying. He probably acquired some knowledge of this pursuit from his father who followed it to some extent. He perfected himself, however, by diligent study and the instruction he received from the late Asahel Robbins, then the leading surveyor of Norwich. In his connection with town affairs and in the settlement of estates, Mr. Gallup's proficiency as a surveyor was of great value. His work was always marked by the thoroughness, accuracy and nice regard for details, which were characteristic of the man. Boundary lines laid down by him were seldom, if ever, disputed.

Possessing a strong mind, a positive character and a sound judgment, Squire Gallup, as he was generally called, was held in the highest regard by his friends and townspeople who often

sought his advice and always valued his counsel. With his fine administrative ability, his wide experience and perfect integrity, he was singularly well qualified for the adjustment of business affairs and the settlement of estates and his services were in demand in his own and neighboring towns. For many years he transacted business for the Treat and Doane families of Preston, whose affairs he managed to their entire satisfaction. Although able to adjust the most complicated and difficult business, he never betrayed a trust or missed an opportunity. Mr. Gallup was a man of strong convictions and took an active part in the early movement for temperance reform, uttering a resolute protest against the habit of treating and the drinking customs of society, and aiding many of his friends and neighbors to shake off the bondage of alcohol. In his mature manhood, Mr. Gallup united with the Congregational Church of Ledyard, of which he was a strong supporter all through life. His pastor and lifelong friend, Rev. Timothy Tuttle, found him a ready helper and counted him his strong right hand in every good work. He exerted an excellent influence on the young men who served him as apprentices. Though a kind master, he was an earnest advocate of good morals, correct habits and honest work. Being himself of a broad, progressive spirit, he always welcomed signs of enterprise and ambition in the young men of his town whom he often aided in making a start in life, by friendly encouragement and practical assistance. Mr. Gallup was devoted to his home and happy in the relations of domestic life. He was also a truly public-spirited citizen, a friend and promoter of good schools, sound government and public improvements. He retained his mental vigor to the close of his long, useful and honored life, from which he departed May 2, 1867.

Isaac Gallup was the worthy head of a good family, and a tower of strength in his day and generation.

The children of the family were

Mary Ann, born Dec. 10, 1812, married Elias B. Avery.

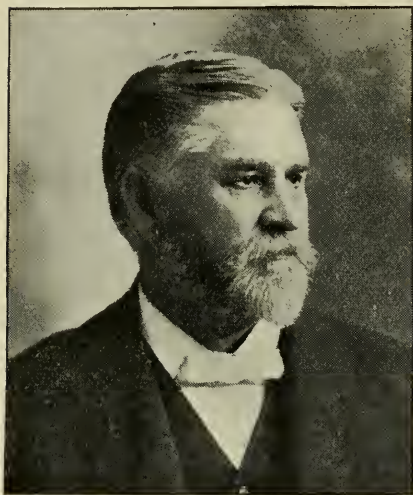
Prudence Almira, born March 4, 1815, married Jas. L. Geer.

Emeline, born Feb. 27, 1818, married Orlando Smith.

Isaac, born Nov. 13, 1820, married Maria T. Davis.

Julia, born April 4, 1823, married Jacob A. Geer. [J. E. S.]

ISAAC GALLUP, JR., born Nov. 13, 1820, married Maria T. Davis, and lived with his father at the homestead for the most



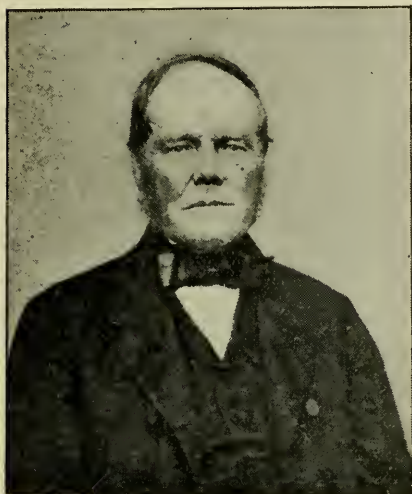
HON. HENRY H. GALLUP.

part till his father's death, when he succeeded to the estate and has since spent his life on the farm near Poquetanuck. His eldest son, Hon. Henry H. Gallup, was educated in the public schools. He early entered business in Norwich in the leather belting and kindred supplies and has won great success in his business, and been conspicuous for many years among the best citizens of that city. Lately he has been honored by the Republican party of his State by an election as

State treasurer. He is a director in several of the banks of Norwich, president of The Bulletin Co., and prominent in church affairs.

DEA. ERASTUS GALLUP was born in Ledyard (North Groton), July 31, 1800, and died at Groton, July 7, 1882, aged 82. He was the son of Isaac Gallup and grandson of Col. Benadam Gallup, a soldier of the French and Indian Wars. He was one of the youngest of a family of ten children, eight of whom were sons—one of those sturdy New England families such as have made its religious and political history and have created its thrift. He received the advantages of the public schools. He was also well grounded in the Scriptures, and to the end of life could recite with ease whole passages of the sacred writings. In his sixteenth year he was put to the carpenter's trade to his older brother Isaac, but

he soon acquired all that was then practiced of the art, and set up in business by himself. He became a master builder and took contracts. He had learned carpentry by what was known



DEA. ERASTUS GALLUP.

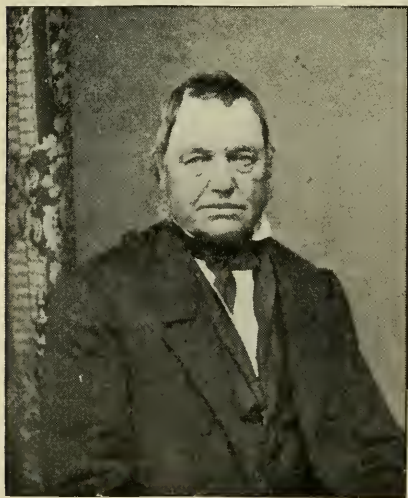
as the scribe rule but soon threw it away for the square rule, which is now altogether practiced by skilled mechanics. His workmanship was so thorough and his terms so favorable that he was sought for as a builder far and near, to construct dwellings, factories, churches and school-houses. As the contracts increased he took apprentices, brought them up in his family, accustomed them to go to church, and in that way became a moral and religious instructor as well.

And it is a fact to be noted that very many of the young men who learned the carpenter's art of Dea. Gallup became devout men. Probably very few teachers have lived to see so many of those under their tuition become members of churches. Two of the deacons of the church of which the departed died a member were apprentices to him. He frequently had six or eight young men in his family at one time. In 1834 he was chosen a deacon of the church in Ledyard of which Rev. Timothy Tuttle was pastor. He had joined the church when a boy. Of this church he remained a member for fifty-nine years, when he removed his connection to the Congregational Church at Groton, where he resided, being then too old and infirm to attend service at the former. He was Father Tuttle's beloved and trusted deacon, ever ready with counsel and encouragement. About the same time that he was elected a deacon of the church at Ledyard

he was also elected captain of the First Flank Company of the Eighth Connecticut Regiment, and he was ever after styled Captain and Deacon interchangeably. He married for his first wife a daughter of Seth Williams. She having died, about 1840 he married again, Miss Frances Sheffield, sister of Dr. W. W. Sheffield, of New London. About this time, 1843, he removed from Ledyard to Groton Bank, where he afterward resided except for a short period at Norwich and again at Ledyard. He continued active through his whole life, and New London County is dotted all over with substantial structures built by him, many of them temples to the God he worshipped, crowning the hilltops with their white spires pointing heavenward, whither he has gone. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like His."

RUSSELL GALLUP, son of Capt. Isaac and Anna (Smith) Gallup, was born in North Groton (Ledyard), April 11, 1791,

and married Hannah Morgan, daughter of Shapley and Hannah (Allyn) Morgan, March 28, 1816, and they had children, viz.: Edwin R., born Jan. 22, 1817. Rufus M., Sept. 24, 1818. Sarah, Sept. 10, 1821. James A., Nov. 15, 1823. Nelson, Jan. 8, 1827. Erastus, Sept. 24, 1828. Ellen, Dec. 18, 1830. Francis E., Aug. 15, 1833, and Joseph Albert, July 2, 1835, three of whom are living—Nelson, in Norwich, Conn.; Francis E., in Groton, Conn., and Joseph Albert, at the old



DEA. RUSSELL GALLUP.

Gallup homestead in Ledyard, Conn. Russell Gallup was a

farmer by occupation and bought the land and built the house in which he lived till his death, which is now owned by his grandson, Russell Gallup. He was a deacon of the Congregational Church for more than fifty years, which office he held till his death. He was in the military service in the War of 1812. He was an honest, upright man, of sterling integrity, always ready as far as he was able to help those in need of assistance or counsel. He died at his home in Ledyard, Feb. 16, 1869. Hannah (Morgan) Gallup died April 26, 1868.

AVERY GALLUP, fourth son of Capt. Isaac and Anna (Smith) Gallup, was born in North Groton (Ledyard), April 6, 1796, and married, first, Melinda Bailey, Nov. 21, 1822. Their children were William A., born Jan. 2, 1826. Elizabeth, Oct. 8, 1828. His wife dying in 1828, he married, second, Mary Haley, March 13, 1834, and their children were Anna, born 1835; Simeon, 1837; Lucy, 1840; Mary, 1843; Emily, 1846; Edward, 1850; of whom Wm. A., Anna, Simeon and Lucy are now living. He learned the trade of blacksmith and worked at it for a num-

ber of years; afterwards purchased the home farm, and devoted the remainder of his life to farming. He was chosen deacon of the Baptist Church in Old Mystic in 1842, and held the office till his death, Nov. 4, 1864, which occurred very suddenly. His widow, Mary Haley Gallup, died Dec. 8, 1891.

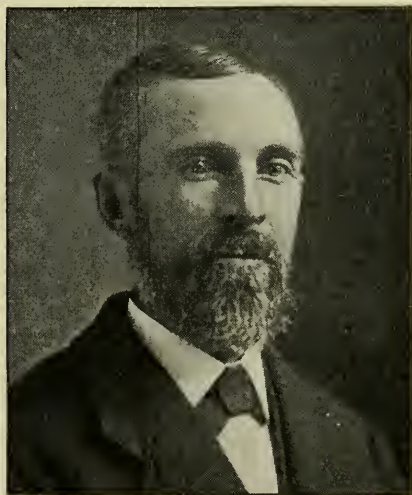
[W. A. G.]



REV. JAMES A. GALLUP.

REV. JAMES A. GALLUP, third son of Dea. Russell and Hannah (Morgan) Gallup, was born in Ledyard,

yard, then part of Groton, Nov. 15, 1823. He was graduated at Yale College in 1851, and Yale Divinity School in 1854. He was ordained and installed as the first pastor of a new Congregational Church in Essex, Conn., May 17, 1854. After a very successful ministry there he accepted a call to a larger field in Madison, Conn. He was dismissed from Essex, Oct. 4, 1865, and installed in Madison, November 2, and continued there with great acceptance until his retirement on account of advancing years and declining health in November, 1893. His connection with the church as pastor *emeritus* was terminated by his death, in Madison, on Jan. 30, 1898, after a distressing illness of several weeks, in his 75th year. He married, on June 21, 1854, Emily T., daughter of Ezra S. Hubbard, of New Haven, who died on May 3, 1870. He next married, on Nov. 28, 1876, Charlotte R., daughter of Rev. Samuel R. Andrew, of New Haven, who survives him. He had no children. [Yale Obit. Record for 1898.]



DEA. N. SANDS GALLUP.

PETER A. GALLUP was born Jan. 16, 1776, and died April 9, 1851. My mother, Rebecca T. Morgan, born Aug. 19, 1793, died Jan. 15, 1886. They were born in Groton and were married April 9, 1820. Their children were

Eliza, born Dec. 16, 1820, died May 22, 1869.

James M., born October 28, 1822, died August 27, 1841.

Annis F., born July 9, 1824, died July 7, 1865.

Nathan Sands, born Sept. 13, 1829.

Julia A., born Oct. 2, 1832.

Ray D., born Aug. 29, 1834, died April 21, 1854.

Mary Ellen, born Nov. 5, 1837.

N. S. Gallup, married Julia A. Gallup, daughter of B. F. Gallup, May 6th, 1858. Their children were

Josiah Wesley Gallup, born March 10, 1859.

Ellen Gallup, born April 23, 1862.

Amos Morgan Gallup, born Oct. 20, 1864.

Cora B. Gallup, born June 11, 1866. [N. S. G.]

AMOS GEER, ESQ., son of Robert Geer, Jr., and Abigail (Greenman) Geer, was born April 14, 1736, in North Groton, on the place now occupied by his great-grandson, Dea. Isaac Gallup Geer. He was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1757. He was a superior penman; and many old documents, in his elegant hand, are still preserved—among them the records of Groton for the years 1797 and 1804. He served the town 34 years as justice of the peace, from 1781 to 1815, and during that period performed the marriage ceremony for more than one hundred couples, as it was customary in those days to call upon a civil magistrate rather than a clergyman for that service. He was appointed by the town one of the committee of correspondence, June 20, 1774, in the cause of liberty, after the British had ordered the port of Boston closed. He represented the town of Groton in the State Legislature in the year 1780—two terms—and again in 1790. He died May 19, 1821, aged 85. He had ten children. His son, Amos Geer, Jr., succeeded him on the same farm. Amos Geer, Jr. (1772-1865), was succeeded by his son, Jacob A. Geer (1817-1857), and he by his son, the present occupant. Dea. I. G. Geer has, within a few years, added to his landed possessions by purchasing the adjoining farm on the east, known as the Seabury Thomas farm, which includes the ledge known as Winthrop's ledge, as it was granted to Gov. John Winthrop, May 6, 1656, and described as "the stone quarry, south-east of Poquetanuck river, near the foot-path from Mohegan to Mistick."—Miss Caulkins. [E. G.]

DAVID GEER was born in the town of Groton (now Ledyard), in the year 1755. He was the son of Ebenezer and Pru-

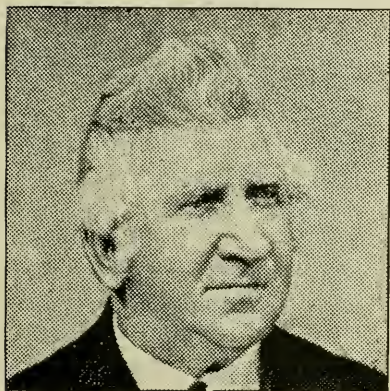
dence (Wheeler) Geer, and was a descendant of George Geer, the first of the Geer family in America. David was of the third generation born in this country. When he was born, Connecticut was a British Colony, and subject to British law. Under that law the eldest son had a double portion, David being the youngest son received a small inheritance of land, to which he added by purchase, and in 1785 he built the house now occupied by Isaac W. Geer. By trade he was a tanner, and shoemaker, trades that then went together. He carried on farming in connection with his trade, and acquired a good estate for the times in which he lived. His wife was Mary Stanton, of Stonington, by whom he had ten children. One child died in infancy. Three of the sons settled in this county. David, the eldest, settled in Lebanon. From him the Geers of that town are descended. Joseph and Isaac settled in their native place. Three sons, William, Robert and Charles, settled in Central New York, which then was a frontier settlement. The daughters were married to men who resided in this county. The subject of this sketch died 1835. [I. W. G.]

COL. ISAAC W. GEER, the sixth son of David and Mary (Stanton) Geer, was born in the year 1801, and came to the inheritance of the homestead. He lived here and carried on farming during his life. In early life he served in the militia where he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He had more ambition to succeed in personal business affairs than for public life, but was honored by several town and society offices. He was passionately fond of music. For 25 years he was chorister in St. James' Church in Poquetanuck. He was one of the old-fashioned singing masters. He taught singing at Meeting-house Hill in Ledyard, at Preston Plains, and Poquetanuck. He was frequently called upon at funerals to conduct the music. He was twice married—first, to Asenath Williams, of Groton, by whom he had one daughter. Later he was married to Experience Avery, of Preston, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. He died 1855.

The children by last wife were Isaac, David, Delia and Louise.

The eldest son lives on the old homestead in Ledyard and near Poquetanuck. The next two are deceased, and the youngest married Capt Brown and they live a mile south of the "ferry" in Groton, Conn. [I. W. G.]

CAPT. NATHANIEL BELLOWS GEER, the second son of James and Sally (Lewis) Geer, was born at Geer homestead, North Groton (now Ledyard), Jan. 31, 1810. He is a descendant, in a direct line, in the sixth generation, of George Geer, who came from England to this country in 1635, settling at the place now known as Geer homestead in 1653, which has ever since been continuously in possession of his descendants. In early life he gave his attention to farming, afterward engaging in teaching in the public schools of Ledyard and adjoining towns.



CAPT. NATHANIEL BELLOWS GEER.

He was also a surveyor. In 1832, he was appointed to the captaincy of the fifth company of the Eighth Regiment of Infantry in the State, and always retained the title. In politics, he was a Republican, holding the offices of constable, assessor, tything-man, justice of the peace, and treasurer of the town deposit fund. As judge of probate he served several successive terms, and on reaching the age of compulsory retirement from that office, was continued in charge as clerk of the court. He was one of the original trustees of the Bill Library Association, and a president of the Poquetanuck Cemetery Association.

In early life he became a member of St. James' Church, Poquetanuck, and in the various capacities of Sunday-school teacher, member of the choir, player of the bass-viol, vestryman, collector, delegate to the convention, parish clerk for sixty years,

and warden for twenty-six years; until the time of his death, he steadfastly wrought in the cause of Christ and His Church.

Nov. 19, 1837, he married Julia, eldest child of Thomas and Mary (Shaw) Davis, of Preston, Conn., whom he survived two years. Soon after his marriage, he purchased the farm adjoining Geer homestead, on the south. Here he lived fifty years, returning to the ancestral home in 1887, where he spent eleven years, being called to the life eternal, Aug. 18, 1898. He left two sons and three daughters—Thomas Henry Geer, of Cleveland, Ohio; Albert Davis Geer, of Binghamton, N. Y.; Misses Juliette and Mary A. Geer, of Ledyard, and Mrs. John D. Brewster, of Norwich, Conn. Also four grand-children—Mrs. Edwin L. Thurston, of Cleveland, Ohio; Harold M. Geer, of Binghamton, N. Y.; and Clara Louise and Arthur Morgan Brewster, of Norwich, Conn. The immediate family relations of Mr. Geer, who survived him, were his brother, James L. Geer, of Norwich, Conn., and his sister, Miss Abby Geer, also of Norwich.

The spirit of his life work is portrayed in tributes to his memory, here briefly quoted.

From the Trustees of the Bill Library Association: "A valuable citizen; an exemplary Christian gentleman."

From The Poquetanuck Cemetery Association: "He possessed the respect and friendship of all who were associated with him in life."

From *The New York Churchman*: "Capt. Geer, as he was affectionately styled for the half century following his meritorious service in the organization of the militia of his native State, was a man of mark, one of those whom a community easily counts among the pillars of Church and State. He combined, with the sweet humility of a disciple of the Christ, the power which qualifies a guide and leader of men. His silent example was a living force. Such men as he, combining high ability with the modesty which never seeks official promotion, are they who have been and continue to be the 'makers' of this nation. And such men as he, as humble-minded as they are brave and true-hearted, are they whose light of Christian living, shining in a naughty world, gives truest glory to Almighty God."

[J. G.]

DEA. JOHN HURLBUT was the son of John, who was the son of Stephen, who was a descendant, in the third generation, of Thomas Hurlbut, the first of the name in this region who came to Saybrook in 1635. Stephen Hurlbut, the grandfather of Dea. John, settled in New London soon after 1690. John, his father, settled at Gale's Ferry, and died there May 5, 1761. The subject of this sketch was born at Gale's Ferry, March 13, 1730. About 1757 he was married to Abigail, daughter of Dea. John Avery, of Preston, by whom he had eight children—four sons and four daughters. After their marriage they lived for several years in the north-east part of North Groton (Ledyard), on what has been known as the Phineas Holdridge place. "In the movements which immediately preceded the Revolution, Mr. Hurlbut was associated with Col. Ledyard, Robert Allyn and Phineas Bill, and others in town as a committee of correspondence. As early as 1773 he visited the Susquehanna Valley, having bought a right in the Connecticut Susquehanna Company. Selling his farm in Groton in the summer of 1777, he, in the spring of 1778, with his wife and children, with two wagons, horses, cattle, sheep and swine, left his home in New England for the Connecticut colony on the Susquehanna. Detained on the way by sickness they reached their destination in November, 1779. Dea. Hurlbut was a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut for three years."

While living in Pennsylvania, the family occasionally visited their friends in Connecticut, and generally made the journey on horse-back. In one instance Mrs. H., hearing that her father was very sick, and fearing that it might be his last sickness, started promptly for the home of her childhood by the usual mode of travel, with a baby in her arms, and one of her little boys, some ten years old, on a pillion behind her. As she approached the Housatonic river late in the afternoon, she halted at a country tavern, where she had been accustomed to stop on previous trips, with the expectation of spending the night there. To her great disappointment she was told that the house was occupied with a great crowd of people, gathered for a social entertainment, and that they could not accommodate her. She

was told, however, that she could find a good stopping-place a few miles further on, just over the river. So she pushed on. As she came to the place where she supposed the bridge ought to be it was so dark that she could see nothing distinctly, but could hear the water rushing by with great violence, the result of a recent storm. Presently, her horse came to a full stop. She urged it to go forward, and it did so, though with slow and measured step. Pretty soon she came to the tavern to which she had been directed, and, upon inquiring if they could keep her over night, was glad to receive an affirmative answer. "But," said the keeper of the tavern, "How did you get over the river?" "Why," she replied, "I rode over on the bridge, I suppose." "But," said he, "the bridge was swept away with the flood a few hours ago." Here the matter rested for the night. And in the morning it was found upon examination that the faithful horse, with his precious burden, had walked over the boiling flood on one of the stringers of the bridge which the swollen river had not displaced. Dea. Hurlbut died March 10, 1782, aged 52. Mrs. Hurlbut lived on into the following century, dying March 29, 1805, at the age of 70. She is said to have been a woman of great personal worth, and withal a very devoted Christian. "There is evidence, too, that her patriotism was no less than that of her husband, for it is told that she first proposed to send their two oldest sons—one aged 19 and the other 16—to aid in their country's necessities."

REV. RALPH HURLBUTT was born May 19, 1767. On Jan. 10, 1790, he married Mary Jones, daughter of John and Sarah Jones. She was born Dec. 2, 1765, and died Dec. 20, 1851, aged 86 years. Rev. Mr. Hurlbutt was descended in a direct line from Lieut. Thomas Hurlbutt, who was appointed to the command of the fort at Saybrook, Conn., 1636, and afterwards settled in Wethersfield. Stephen Hurlbutt, great-grandfather of Ralph, settled in New London, Conn., between 1680 and 1690. His grandfather, John Hurlbutt, grew up and settled in North Groton (Ledyard). His father, Rufus Hurlbutt, was killed in Fort Griswold, Sept. 6, 1781, aged 40 years. The subject of this

sketch early embraced the Methodist faith and became a minister. It was largely through his instrumentality that the Methodist Church at Gale's Ferry was established. He supplied the pulpit of this church without compensation during a large part of his active life. He preached almost to the last days of his life, his last sermon while sitting in a chair, being unable to stand. He was thoroughly devoted to the interests of his church, and always ready to make any personal sacrifice for the good of the cause. He was a justice of the peace for many years, holding the office till disqualified by age. He was for a long period judge of probate. For the varied services performed by him, whether in behalf of the town or the probate district, he was remarkably well qualified; and in each and all of them he proved himself a faithful and efficient officer. As a minister of the Gospel he was not liberally educated, and not learned in the ordinary sense of the word, yet he was a reader and a thinker, and a very instructive preacher, accustomed to present the truths of the Bible in such ways that they would be remembered. In the pulpit he spoke without notes, yet with great freedom and correctness, and often with a fervid earnestness that was very impressive. He died May 8, 1850, mourned by a large circle of friends, and is still widely and affectionately remembered.

RALPH HURLBUTT, 2ND, nephew of Rev. Ralph Hurlbutt, was born in Colchester (now Salem), in 1807. From 1810 onward his home was in North Groton (now Ledyard). He represented the town of Ledyard in the State Legislature in 1854. He was a trustee of the Bill Library Association from the time of its organization to the time of his death which occurred June 25, 1886. He was married in 1833 to Margaret Bolles. Of their five children, Ralph Wilbur died Jan. 10, 1863, aged 23, and Mary Annie died Dec. 1, 1859, aged 17.

CAPT. ADAM LARRABEE, son of Frederic and Abigail (Allyn) Larrabee, was born in that part of Groton which is now Ledyard, March 14, 1787. At the age of twenty-one he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and remained there till he had com-

pleted the prescribed course of study. He was then appointed second lieutenant of light artillery, and a few months later was promoted and made first lieutenant. "His service at that time



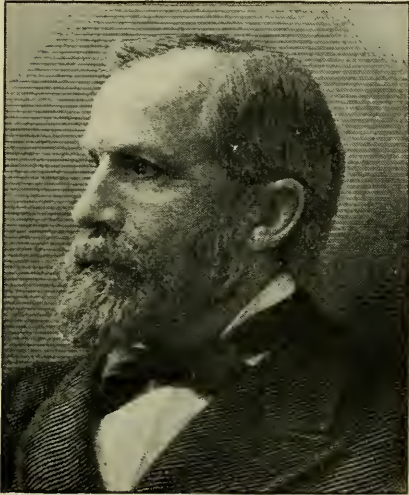
CAPT. ADAM LARRABEE.

was in garrisons on the Atlantic coast, though he also participated in the campaign along the northern frontier in 1812. His next service was under General Wilkinson on the St. Lawrence, where he was engaged in the attack on La Colle Mills, March 30, 1814. In this engagement he was shot through the lungs, the bullet lodging against the shoulder-blade, whence it was removed by the surgeon. After being thus wounded he was carried some twenty miles in an open sleigh to the house

of Chancellor Reuben Hyde Walworth, where he was tenderly cared for by the family. It was no doubt due largely to this excellent nursing that his life was saved. He was soon after promoted to a captaincy, but resigned his commission in 1815." After retiring from the military service his principal occupation was that of a farmer, first in Groton, where he resided till 1853, when he removed to Windham, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1822; one of the board of visitors to the Military Academy in 1828, and one of the presidential electors in 1840. He was for more than forty years a director of the Thames National Bank, Norwich. In 1817 he was married to Hannah Gallup Lester, who bore him nine children, all of whom survived him, except his son, John, who died in 1852. Capt. Larrabee died at Windham, Oct. 25, 1869, aged 82. His upright char-

acter and exemplary conduct commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him. His memory is cherished with affection by a large circle of friends.

EX-GOV. WILLIAM LARRABEE, of Clermont, Fayette County, Iowa, son of Adam and Hannah G. (Lester) Larrabee, was born Jan. 20, 1832, in North Groton, Conn. (now Ledyard), and was



GOV. WILLIAM LARRABEE.

the seventh child and the fifth son of a family of nine children, and was raised on the farm where he was born, which formerly belonged to his Lester ancestors. In early childhood and youth he was slender in stature, yet his general health was good; but when seventeen years of age he suffered a great misfortune by losing the sight of his right eye, which has been more or less painful, and a great and a very serious inconvenience for these many years.

He was educated in the district school of the town, but he always had access to his father's library which was well supplied with valuable books.

The last winter that he lived in Ledyard he taught school in the district where he was raised.

In the fall of 1853 he left Connecticut for Iowa; and soon after his arrival there he engaged in corn harvesting, which was about the only labor the country afforded at that season of the year; and a little later he engaged a school for the winter which was held in a log school-house where, a portion of the time, he was compelled to wear his overcoat during the day to protect himself from the extreme cold.

The next three succeeding years he was engaged as foreman on the two-thousand-acre farm belonging to his brother-in-law, the late Judge Elias H. Williams. This farm was largely brought under improvement from the raw prairie by breaking and fencing while under his supervision. While engaged in this enterprise he used to drive one of the teams of six pairs of oxen on a breaking plow. At this time the farm was quite remote from neighbors, but one of the few that he was favored with has since become speaker of the House of Representatives—Hon. David B. Henderson.

After leaving Judge Williams' employ he engaged with partners in flour manufacturing, and labored vigorously, early and late, with indifferent success.

A little later his partners retired from the business leaving him sole proprietor of a mill of two hundred barrels capacity per day. But the results were far more gratifying than formerly. This enterprise involved quite a large capital, also much care and labor—at times confining him nineteen hours per day.

In the fall of 1861 he married Anna Appelman, the oldest daughter of the late Capt. Gustavus and Prudence Ann (Williams) Appelman, formerly from Mystic and Ledyard, Conn. They have had seven children, three sons and four daughters, and six are living.

Probably the loss of his eye prevented his entering the army in the War of the Rebellion, but he contributed freely for the government in those trying times. He has always been intensely loyal to the government, also to the State of his adoption.

After living in Iowa some twenty years, Mr. Larrabee entered the political arena. The special occasion of his doing it was this: The people of his county felt that they had been, without good reason, passed by in the laying out of railroads through the State. It was to advocate their interests in this matter that he was elected a member of the State Senate in 1868. He entered earnestly upon the work entrusted to him, but failed in his first endeavors. He was re-elected the next term and renewed the contest, and persisted till success crowned his efforts. After serving in the Senate for eighteen consecutive years he

was solicited to run for Governor, and finally consented. In the nominating convention that year—1881,—a rival candidate received a few more votes than he. Four years later he was the regular nominee of his party, and was chosen Governor by a majority of 7,000. Two years later still his re-election to the same office was by a majority of 16,000.

His first term as Governor was largely given to the contest over prohibition. Though he had at an earlier period opposed prohibition, yet when prohibition became the policy of the State he felt that it ought to be enforced, and did all that he could to have it enforced, and with most satisfactory results.

During his second term as Governor, the question of the State supervision of railroads came up. He contended earnestly for such supervision, sometimes single-handed and alone, and this against all the legal talent and all the money influence which the railroads could array against him. But, in due time, he achieved complete and triumphant success. A law, embracing the principles which he advocated, was passed by the Legislature without a dissenting vote; and that law is preserved as if it were something sacred.

He has published a Treatise on railroads which is esteemed by those specially interested in such matters.

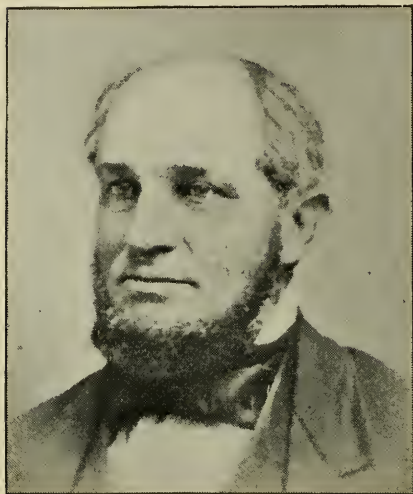
In February, 1900, Gov. Larrabee resigned his office as a member of the State Board of Control, an office which he had held about two years.

Pretty soon after, with four members of his family, he started on a journey to Europe, being possessed of ample means for such luxurious recreation.

The *Des Moines Leader*, of Feb. 11, 1900, speaking of his late retirement from office, uses the following language: "It is not saying more than is warranted to declare that no man in Iowa to-day possesses so large a share of the public confidence in his integrity, earnestness of purpose and devotion to public good as Gov. Larrabee."

CAPT. NATHAN F. LARRABEE, oldest son of Capt. Adam Larrabee, was born in North Groton, Oct. 11, 1818. "On the day

he arrived at the age of twenty-one his father, to gratify the boy's fond ambition, went with him to New York and shipped him 'to go before the mast,' in the line of London packets of Grinnell,



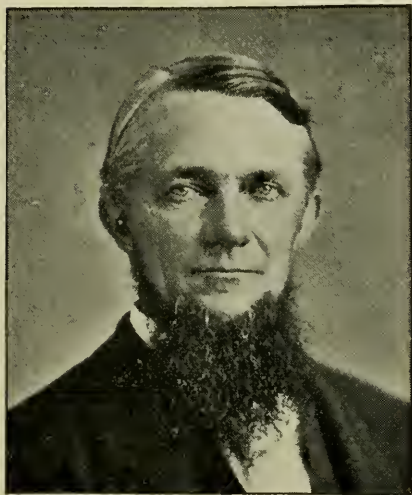
CAPT. NATHAN F. LARRABEE.

Minturn & Co. His first trip was a severe one, and his master was surprised, upon their arrival in New York, to have the boy ask for a second voyage, which was readily granted. He rapidly rose, on account of his merit and faithfulness, to be master of one of the largest vessels owned by the firm. He remained in the employ of this firm through his entire active life of forty years; and during all those years lost but one trip." Most of his voyages were between New York and London.

Several of them, however, were between New York and China. Capt. Larrabee was a great favorite with the numerous passengers who crossed the ocean in his ships, and, indeed, with all who came to know him well. His strictly temperate habits and his thorough devotion to duty won for him a high place in their estimation. He was never married. When overtaken with what proved to be his last sickness, he retired to the home of his brother, Hon. Henry Larrabee, of Windham, where he was tenderly cared for by loving friends till his painful sickness, of several weeks' continuance, terminated in his death on Sept. 13, 1879, at the age of 61.

HON. HENRY LARRABEE, fourth son and sixth child of Capt. Adam and Hannah G. (Lester) Larrabee, was born in North Groton, now Ledyard, April 15, 1830. He was educated in the

public schools of his native town, became a farmer, and has continued in that occupation through life. He held the office of selectman many years. He was a member of the enrolling com-



HON. HENRY LARRABEE.

mittee during the closing portion of the Civil War, in 1865. He has been a member of the Bill Library Association from the date of its organization. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature in 1868, and of the Senate in 1875. Mr. Larrabee moved to Windham in 1878, and from that time to the present has been a resident of that town, and held office in it much after the same fashion that he did in Ledyard. He worships with the Congregational

Church, and has often served on the committee of the Ecclesiastical Society. For many years he has been accustomed to settle estates. Large amounts of property have passed through his hands, and in the management of these important trusts he has commanded the confidence of all who have known him. He has been a trustee of the Norwich Savings Society for thirty years, a director for twenty-five years, and a vice-president for ten years; also a director of the Windham National Bank some eight or ten years. Mr. Larrabee has made valuable contributions to this history. He has given much time to the preparation of the lists of soldiers, and furnished many facts and statistics that have been wrought into the work.

Mr. Larrabee was married March 17, 1853, to Miss Maria S. Allyn, daughter of Christopher and Maria Allyn. They have had ten children—seven sons and three daughters. Only two

sons and one daughter, Mrs. Lucius Brown, of Norwich, are now living. Mrs. Larrabee died Dec. 20, 1898.

SAMUEL S. LAMB, son of Daniel W. and Hannah (Culver) Lamb, was born in Groton, April 21, 1816. He began teaching at the age of seventeen, and continued at the work over fifty years. The following sketch of his career, as a teacher, is taken from the published account of the "Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary" of his teaching:

"The fiftieth anniversary of public school teaching by Samuel S. Lamb, of Groton, was observed on Thursday, Aug. 16, 1883, by a basket picnic on his farm. At noon the anniversary exercises commenced according to programme. The large crowd filled the tent. Capt. J. K. Bucklyn, of the Mystic Valley Institute, presided with tact and efficiency. The music was conducted by Mr. Simeon Gallup, who had a large, well-trained choir at his command; they enlivened the day with several choice selections. At the organ was Prof. Griest, of Baltimore, who opened with a voluntary, followed by a song. Rev. C. H. Rowe, of Mystic River, read the Scriptures, and Rev. J. A. Gallup, of Madison, offered prayer. Mr. S. S. Lamb, the veteran, but hale hero of the day, then came forward to greet his friends, giving an interesting sketch of his school life:

"At the age of thirteen, in the old red school-house of Ledyard, he became master of the 'three R's.' Daboll's Arithmetic, Woodbridge's Geography, Murray's Grammar, the Testament, the English Reader and Webster's Spelling Book were the text books. From thirteen to fifteen, he studied much at home—some of his teachers during that time not being very efficient. At seventeen he began to teach in the Ninth Groton or Fishtown district. One of the examiners who signed his first certificate, Henry Haley, was present at the gathering. The spring of 1835 found him at Colchester, under the faithful instruction of Charles P. Otis, A. M., principal of Bacon Academy, and from this source he derived valuable information in regard to his chosen calling. Day's Algebra, Playfair's Euclid, and Mr. Otis' Order of Exercises in Grammar, were leading studies. He attended Joseph

H. Gallup's school at Poquetanuck, and then for two years he was a student in the Suffield Literary Institution. There he substantially prepared himself for college, but did not enter for the lack of means. He rarely taught summers, but worked hard farming, except in the Mystic River graded school, where he taught the year round for two years. Mr. Lamb did not mention his teaching in a graded school in New Jersey, nor his teaching select schools from time to time. Over one thousand pupils, first and last, have been under his instruction, for which he received about \$7,000, or, on an average, \$140 per year; and he might have added, a sum quite too small for the service rendered. He had never been obliged to ask for a situation, but his services had always been sought. His experience had been long, but he said it had not made him sage. He thought teaching was an honorable calling. It was not always a healthy one, but if the teacher was conscientious and faithful, was surely laborious. He spoke of one school where he had eighty-nine enrolled, and eighty-five in attendance in a day; where the recess at noon had to be shortened, and later hours kept in order to accomplish the object; and that was supplemented by an evening school for volunteers to receive additional instruction, and every moment not used in eating and sleeping must be improved for the benefit of the school. Those days were full of labor, but they were happy days. He had been on the board of education six years in Ledyard, and over thirty in Groton. He took pleasure in acknowledging his indebtedness to Mr. Palmer Gallup, deceased, long a teacher of youth in Groton, in Suffield Institute and elsewhere. His advice to young teachers, or aspirants present, who wanted the best situations was to deserve them.

"The president of the day then made a short, pithy address.

"He then introduced the orator of the day, Rev. John W. Richardson, of New London. His subject was: 'Free Schools.' To say that it was an elegant tribute would be insufficient, for he was forcible, instructive and full of enthusiasm; seeming to believe with his whole soul his own grand, often startling and radical propositions. In our judgment it is unsurpassed in its

discussion of the progress of the United States as a nation, and the causes which underlie that progress and its greatness."

Mr. Lamb was thrice married. First to Miss Eliza Gallup, March 20, 1842. She bore him three children and died May 22, 1859.

His second marriage was to Miss Parthenia Morgan. The fruit of this marriage was one child, a daughter.

His third wife was Miss Harriet E. Gallup, to whom he was married July 23, 1865. She died Jan. 6, 1892.

Mr. Lamb died Jan. 2, 1892.

COL. WILLIAM MORGAN, son of Christopher and Margaret (Gates) Morgan, was born March 28, 1809. His education was limited to what the public schools of his native town were able to give him. At the age of sixteen, he left school, and served several years as an apprentice to the carpenter's trade. The years of his mature manhood were mainly given to carpentry and farming. A fondness for general reading, made him a well-informed man. He was frequently heard on public occasions; and was regarded as an earnest and forceful speaker. In politics he was originally a Whig; but upon the formation of the Republican party he entered its ranks at the beginning, and became one of its ardent supporters. He was a great admirer of Seward, Sumner, and Greeley. With the last-named he had a personal acquaintance, which was promoted by frequent correspondence. He was a prominent actor in all matters pertaining to the general welfare of the community; was colonel of militia, selectman, town agent, justice of the peace, county commissioner, representative in the State Legislature, and for many years a faithful and efficient overseer of the Pequot Indians, whose reservation is located in the north part of the town of Ledyard. Though not a church member he was an active member and supporter of the ecclesiastical society connected with the Congregational Church. Col. Morgan was married Feb. 22, 1836, to Cynthia Billings, daughter of Stephen and Martha Billings. They settled in Ledyard, on the place now (1900) occupied by Dea. Beckwith. Their children were

Augusta, born July 18, 1837, married Oct. 1, 1860, Wm. A. Gallup, died Sept. 28, 1890.

Julia, born Aug. 18, 1839, married June 25, 1861, Chas. Stanton, died Jan. 11, 1896.

William, born Sept. 26, 1844, married Frances E. Niles.

Christopher, born Oct. 11, 1852, married Edith Noyes.

Col. Morgan, died Nov. 3, 1859, aged 50.

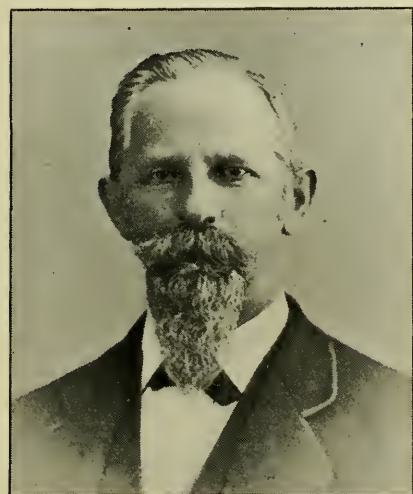
His wife died Aug. 10, 1860, aged 50.

STEPHEN HENRY NORMAN, youngest of the seven children of Thomas and Hannah (Stoddard) Norman, was born in Groton (now Ledyard), Aug. 30, 1825. With the exception of one term

in Bacon Academy, Colchester, his education was acquired in the public schools of his native place.

He began to teach in his sixteenth year; and quite early in life had established a good reputation as a teacher. He taught the school in the Allyn district one year. He spent one year as book-keeper in the dry goods store of A. T. Stewart, New York. About 1860 he spent a year in the service of the Harper Brothers, New York.

In 1865 he was teaching a public school in New-



STEPHEN H. NORMAN, ESQ.

port, R. I., when he was unexpectedly requested to abandon his work as a teacher and assume that of a banker. The cashier of the Aquidneck National Bank of that city had become a defaulter. The directors were looking for some one to take his place, when one of their number, who had become well acquainted with Mr. Norman, and formed meantime a high esti-

mate of his ability and character, spoke of him as just such a man as they needed in the office now vacant. When the thing was mentioned to Mr. Norman he at once replied, "I know nothing about banking." "But," said one of the gentleman conferring with him, "You can learn." The upshot of the matter was that he gave up his school, went into the bank on a salary of \$900 a year, and began at once to *learn* the business to which he was thus introduced. In due time he learned it thoroughly, and became a very successful cashier.

"From 1873 to his death he was cashier of the National Exchange Bank on Washington square. He was the originator of the Island Savings Bank and one of its incorporators, and was its treasurer from its start. Careful and methodical in all his affairs and giving his full and undivided attention to business, he made the banks yield profitable dividends to the stockholders and accumulated a generous competency, estimated at \$150,000. for himself." [From *Newport Mercury* for Aug. 1, 1891.]

He died in Newport, R. I., July 27, 1891. His remains were interred in the Ledyard cemetery, Conn.

Mr. Norman was never married. One brother and three sisters, living in Ledyard, survived him.

Hibbard R. Norman, the elder brother, remained with his sisters on the homestead, where he still resides.

REV. SAMUEL SEABURY, D. D., was born in the first Episcopal rectory in America, which formerly stood just westerly of the present Bill parsonage in Ledyard, Nov. 30, 1729. He was a son of Rev. Samuel Seabury, who began preaching as a licentiate in the Congregational denomination, but soon went over to Episcopacy, and became at length the first minister of St. James' Church, New London. The son was graduated at Yale College in 1748. He was admitted to Orders by the Bishop of London in 1754. For some eighteen or twenty years he preached in different places in the vicinity of New York City. Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he left his parish and moved into the city, and for a time served as chaplain in the

British army, being a Royalist, like most of the Episcopal clergy in the Northern States. After the restoration of peace he was chosen by the Episcopal clergy of Connecticut, their first Bishop; and immediately went to England, to secure, if possible, consecration to the office. But the relations between the two countries just at that time were such that the English clergy were very reluctant to grant his request. They felt that they could not consistently consecrate a bishop for a foreign land, which the United States had now become, and require him to take oaths which no true American could honestly take. The government, too, was very cautious about doing anything which might incense America. After a good deal of vexatious delay, Mr. Seabury went to Scotland, where he soon secured the end he was seeking. He was consecrated at Aberdeen, by the bishop of that place, Nov. 14, 1784. Returning to America he entered at once upon the duties of his office, and held his first ordination—the first Episcopal ordination in America—at Middletown, Aug. 3, 1785. Having already been chosen rector of St. James' Church, New London, he took up his residence in that city, and continued to live there in the discharge of ministerial duties till the time of his death, which occurred Feb. 25, 1796. Upon the completion of the new church edifice, in 1849, his remains were removed from the public cemetery, where they had lain for over half a century, and placed beneath the chancel. He was married early in life to a Miss Hicks, of New York. They had three sons and two daughters. His biographer, Dr. Hallam, says of Bishop Seabury, that "in person he was large, robust and vigorous. His appearance was dignified and commanding, and, in the performance of his official functions, inspired universal reverence. His mind was forcible and clear. His reading was extensive, and his memory a store-house of knowledge." He published a large number of addresses, sermons and essays.

DWIGHT SATTERLEE, M. D., was the youngest child of Elisha A. and Hester S. Satterlee and was born near Gale's Ferry, March 24, 1837, being one of the sixth generation born on the same spot. His early years were spent on a farm, attending

district school in winter, and helping his father on the farm in summer. When about sixteen years of age he attended the Providence Conference Seminary at East Greenwich, R. I., and afterwards a school at Charlottsville, N. Y. He was an assistant teacher at the Bartlett High School in New London for nearly two years. He studied medicine with Dr. Lord, of New London, afterwards pursuing his medical studies at the University of Vermont, and graduating in medicine at the Berkshire Medical College in the winter of 1862. He was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, in February, 1863, and served with that regiment almost three years, or until it was mustered out of service in December, 1865. Previously, he was commissioned major of the regiment. In 1867 he moved to Iowa, and settled in the new town of Dunlap, in the western portion of the State. The country at that time was very sparsely settled, and in practicing his profession he frequently rode distances of twenty and thirty miles, including four counties.

In 1870 he was married to Anna E. Hickox, who with her parents had moved to Iowa, from Rockville, Conn., a year or two previously. The union has been blessed with four children, three of whom, two daughters and one son are now living. Besides the practice of medicine, Dr. Satterlee engaged in the drug business in 1869. He was one of Dunlap's pioneer postmasters, and, subsequently, after retiring from active professional life, was for nine years county commissioner. He also owned and managed a large stock farm, and still holds an interest in banking and other concerns in Dunlap and elsewhere. Soon after locating at Dunlap, the doctor united with the Congregational Church, in which he has since taken an active interest. His has been a successful business career, and at present he lives to enjoy the fruits of his years of toil.

[D. S.]

CAPT. EDMUND SPICER was born in North Groton, Jan. 11, 1812. He was a grandson of Edmund and Abigail (Allyn) Spicer. His parents were John Spicer, born Aug. 14, 1770, died June 2, 1856, and Elizabeth Latham, born July 23, 1775, died

June 10, 1859. They were married Sept. 7, 1794. Their children were

Prudence, born May 1, 1795, died May 25, 1864.

Abigail, born Aug. 21, 1797, died Dec. 25, 1849.

Isaac, born Sept. 19, 1799, died Nov. 30, 1861.

John Seabury, born April 30, 1802, died Sept. — 1829.

Fanny, born Aug. 20, 1804, died March 11, 1894.

Gurdon Bill, born Nov. 14, 1806, died Sept. 8, 1816.

Mary Avery, born March 28, 1809, died July 9, 1824.

Edmund, born Jan. 11, 1812, died May 1, 1890.



CAPT. EDMUND SPICER.

Elizabeth, born Feb. 25, 1815, died June 28, 1854.

Cynthia, born Sept. 5, 1817, died Feb. 28, 1818.

Edmund Spicer was educated in the public schools of his native place, and in his early manhood was a successful teacher in these schools for quite a number of terms. Later in life he was for many years a member of the school board. His regular vocation was that of a farmer, and with it he at length combined that of a merchant. He was postmaster from 1867 to the time of his death. He became captain of the rifle company to which he belonged, and the title adhered to him through the remainder of his life. Among the offices which he held, by appointment of the town, was that of selectman, seven years, between 1836 and 1851; clerk and treasurer from 1853 to 1865; representative in the State Legislature in 1849. He was a candidate for the State

Senate in 1862. He was judge of probate for twelve years, beginning in 1855. He was one of the charter members of the Bill Library Association, and was secretary of the association eighteen years in succession, retiring from the office in 1885. He was treasurer and librarian from 1867 till his death in 1890. Mr. Spicer united with the Congregational Church in 1843. His wife and children were also members of this church. He often served on the church committee, also on the standing committee of the ecclesiastical society.

He was married Nov. 16, 1836, to Bethia W. Avery, daughter of John Sands and Bethia (Williams) Avery, of Groton. Their children were

Mary Abby, born Sept. 23, 1837, married George Fanning, April 16, 1862.

John Sands, born Sept. 20, 1842, married Anna M. Williams, May 27, 1873.



JOHN S. SPICER.

Joseph Latham, born March 4, 1845, died Sept. 3, 1847.

Sarah Elizabeth, born Aug. 3, 1847, married Nathan L. Lester, May 24, 1871.

Carrie Gallup, born May 28, 1850, married Amos Lester, May 28, 1868.

Cecelia Williams, born Sept. 30, 1852, married Jonathan F. Lester, May 28, 1873.

Edward Eugene, born July 25, 1856, married Sarah A. Griswold, Dec. 22, 1878.

George Walter, born Dec. 25, 1858.

At the close of the last century, twenty-nine grand-children had been born to Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Spicer, six of whom had

died. Mrs. Spicer, after a very active and useful life, died March 7, 1886, aged 59. Mr. Spicer survived her a little over four years, when his busy and prosperous life was terminated by death, May 1, 1890, at the age of 78.

JOHN S. SPICER succeeded to his father's business, and was the postmaster, and kept the store at the Centre for a number of years. He removed to Norwich about 1893, and is there engaged in the grocery trade on Water street. He has several children.

GUY CARLTON STODDARD was born May 11, 1790, in Groton, Conn., and was the son of Vine Stoddard and Abigail Avery, his wife. He came from good old Revolutionary stock, his father



GUY C. STODDARD, ESQ.

being lieutenant and his grandfather, Ralph Stoddard, captain in the Revolutionary service, both appointed by Gov. Jonathan Trumbull. He had two sisters and two brothers. The following is a copy of an article which appeared in a Norwich, Conn., paper, at the time of his death, March 31, 1882, and expresses the sentiments of the writer of this, per-

haps better than anything else could: "An ancient landmark was swept away in the death, last week, of Guy C. Stoddard, of old age, after a few days of painful illness. Mr. Stoddard was almost a centenarian and was one of the most widely known and respected of our citizens. He was a life-long Democrat,

and an influential man. All but the last years of his life were spent at the Stoddard homestead here. Mr. Stoddard was a Master Mason, though long since retired from active working with that order. As early as 1819, he was elected constable, and subsequently during all the years of his business life he filled various offices in the gift of the town, Groton, and later, Ledyard. Previous to the setting off of Ledyard from Groton he was elected a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives for several terms. In 1842 he was a successful candidate for Senator, from what was then the Seventh district. He early retired from the political field, however, although a brilliant future was opened before him, preferring the quiet of his country home and surroundings to the greed and wiles of a political life. In 1846 he was appointed a notary public by Gov. Isaac Toucey. All his public positions and duties were filled with dignity and honor to his constituents. Mr. Stoddard was a soldier in the War of 1812, and used to relate interesting details of his participation in the memorable battle of Stonington Point. He early identified himself with the interest of his town and was foremost in many of the leading reforms of his time. He joined the M. E. Church here Sept. 27, 1868. He died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Julia A. Adams, where the last years of his life were spent, and his funeral was largely attended. Children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren followed his body to the grave. He was a perfect sample of the gentleman of the old school, and although he had attained so great an age, and outlived so many of his relatives, yet he will be long held in grateful remembrance by many. He has gone down to his grave full of years and honors. Two sons and four daughters survive him. The *New Haven Register* and the *New London Day* have published appropriate and graceful comments on the death of this aged man."

SANFORD BILLINGS STODDARD, eldest son of Sanford Stoddard, was born in North Groton (Ledyard), Dec. 4, 1813. His father was a sea captain. Having received a common school education young Stoddard went on the water with his father

while yet a boy. At the age of twenty-one he went before the mast. Two years later he became mate; and serving in that capacity for two years he was again promoted to the position of captain. In 1842 he married Miss Mary, daughter of Hibbard Stoddard, of Ledyard. Their children were Mary Elizabeth, Sanford B. and Jane F. Mr. Stoddard left the sea soon after he was married, and spent the remainder of his life in farming, occupying the place which had been in the possession of the family since 1700. He died in 1892, and Mrs. Stoddard in 1895. Their daughter, Mary E., and their son, Sanford B., died young. Their daughter, Jane F., was married to S. A. Crandall. After becoming the mother of two children, a daughter and a son, she died in 1885, aged 34. The family were members and liberal supporters of the Congregational Church in Ledyard.

ORLANDO SMITH was the ninth child and sixth son of Shubael Smith, and his wife, Sarah Raymond, and was born in Ledyard, Feb. 14, 1814.

Shubael Smith was a direct descendant of Rev. Nehemiah Smith, one of the first settlers of Norwich, Conn.

Sarah Raymond was a descendant of Dea. Joshua Raymond, of New London.

In Ledyard were born all, save the eldest, of the family of eleven children and they lived at the "Smith homestead." In addition to the managing of his farm, Mr. Smith carried on quite an extensive business in buying and shipping mules to the South and the West Indies. He died in 1823 at the age of 48, leaving a widow and nine children, several of them of quite tender years. Upon Mrs. Smith rested the burden of great responsibilities.

Orlando received a sound and excellent training, developing principles of honesty and integrity and acquiring habits of industry, economy and self-reliance which remained with him through life.

He received such educational advantages as the schools of his native town afforded, and was a good scholar, with a special aptitude for mathematics. He supplemented his somewhat limited education by studious habits and well-chosen reading

and was always a lover of good books. In his youth, he learned the trade of a stone mason, an occupation which he followed for several years. In his early manhood, a great wave of enthusiasm for Western emigration swept over New England. In this movement the State of Connecticut has always borne a conspicuous part and the town of Ledyard has contributed some of her most promising sons to the making of the West. With a company of young men from his native town, Orlando Smith went to Joliet, Ill. He was much impressed with the new country; but fell a victim to malaria and returned home so shattered in health that it took many months for him to recuperate.

He then resumed his trade of stone masonry and with care and good management developed a fair business. In 1839, Mr. Smith decided to locate in the enterprising village of Westerly, R. I. Though then in their infancy, the manufacturing interests of the town were developing and the place was growing, thus affording good opportunities for the building contracts which he wished to secure.

Being constantly on the lookout for good building material, Mr. Smith discovered, on the farm formerly owned by Dr. Joshua Babcock, the stone which proved to be the celebrated Westerly granite.

That year was a fortunate one for Mr. Smith in another respect as it witnessed his marriage to an estimable young woman, also born in Ledyard, Emeline, daughter of Isaac Gallup, Esq., of Preston.

Three years later the purchase of the farm on Quarry Hill was completed, the family was established in the old Babcock homestead, and Mr. Smith prepared to develop the granite business which was destined to become one of the most important industries of his adopted town.

Although the quarry was opened and originally worked chiefly for the purpose of supplying building material, the possibilities of the fine, enduring granite for monumental purposes, soon became apparent and the development of the business along that line has been of marked importance, fully keeping in touch

with the wants of a people constantly advancing in wealth, culture and artistic taste.

Mr. Smith died after a short illness, at the age of 45, May 30, 1859, leaving a widow and four children to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and father.

Mr. Smith was a director of the National Phenix Bank and one of the founders and original members of the Pawcatuck Congregational Church, of Westerly.

Mrs. Emeline (Gallup) Smith survived her husband twenty-seven years, being spared to be the comfort and stay of her family.

The children of the marriage were

Orlando Raymond, born June 1, 1851, died Oct. 19, 1898.

Sarah Almira, now Mrs. Otis P. Chapman, born June 16, 1853.

Julia Emeline, born Feb. 16, 1855.

Isaac Gallup, born June 5, 1857, died July 12, 1888.

[J. E. S.]

REV. ROBERT E. TURNER, son of Erastus H. and Betsey (Wilcox) Turner, was born in Ledyard, May 17, 1852. He obtained his early education in the district and select schools of Ledyard. He taught in the public schools of Ledyard and vicinity six years. He then worked at the carpenter's trade in Norwich, contracting and building for about seven years. During a large part of this time as lay preacher he occupied the pulpit of the chapel at Brewster's Neck. He was ordained to the gospel ministry, Oct. 8, 1890, in the Central Baptist Church, Norwich. He soon became pastor of the Baptist Church at Fitchville. Meantime he entered the Newton Theological Seminary, and pursuing a regular course of study there, was graduated in 1892. Before his graduation, in addition to his Fitchville charge, he became pastor of the Baptist Church in Lebanon, and has served these two churches up to the present time. Large numbers have been added to both of the churches since he began to supply them, fifty to the Fitchville Church, and about as many to the church in Lebanon. Mr. Turner has been president of the Jonathan Trumbull Library Association from its organization to the present time. He has for eight years been chairman of the

Lebanon board of education. He was one of the representatives from the town of Lebanon in our State Legislature in 1895, and was chairman of the committee on education in that body. He was married March 24, 1873, to Mary Emily, daughter of Theophilus and Mary L. Avery, of Ledyard. This wife died May 27, 1874; and on Aug. 15, 1875, he was married to Mary A., daughter of Simeon and Lucy A. Stoddard, of Ledyard.

[R. E. T.]

SAMUEL WHIPPLE. The marriage of Samuel Whipple, Jr., of Providence, to Elizabeth Eddy, of Swansey, Mass., is recorded at Providence, Feb. 26, 1690. The births of seven children are also recorded there. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1718, leaving nine children. He appears in Groton as early as 1711 where he owned large tracts of land at Poquetanuck. In his will, dated April 18, 1728, he speaks of his wife, Deborah, who is to be provided for by his son, Daniel. To Daniel he gives all his land on the west side of the saw-mill brook, his saw-mill and iron works on said brook and his dwelling house and barn; he also mentions sons, Samuel, Zachariah, Zepheniah, and daughters, Alice Whipple and Hope Caprin. His inventory amounted to £4,796, and included 780 acres of land. He, with other members of his family, was buried on his own farm, and their headstones are still in a fair state of preservation. A portion of his land is still in the possession of his descendants.

[M. E. G.]

SAMUEL S. WHIPPLE, the grandson of Mr. Henry Watrous, enlisted from Ledyard in Company C, First Connecticut Cavalry, Nov. 25, 1861, and was given the position of farrier, and acted in that capacity till sometime in 1863. During the fall of 1863 he had a talk with the lieutenant commanding his company, to whom, in the course of conversation, he said, "Many of the boys who enlisted first are being promoted, and I do not want to remain at the bottom of the heap. My people at home have not the disposition, as you know, to assist me, and I can only be helped by some one like you who knows me." The officer replied, "I will take the first opportunity that offers itself, to aid

you." A few days later there came a call from another company for a sergeant. Tears of thankfulness came to Whipple's eyes as he was informed that he had been recommended for the position. The transfer to Company G was made, and eventually he became regimental color bearer, and it was while gallantly carrying the flag during the battle at Ashland, June 1, 1864, that a rebel bullet passed completely through his body. Turning to a comrade by his side, he had strength to say, "I'm shot; take my horse and the colors." He fell from his horse, but ere his body touched the ground, his soul had winged its flight to Him who gave it. His comrades endeavored to secure his body, but that was impossible, and he was buried by the Confederates.

[W. T. C.]

ASA WHITNEY, son of Shubael Whitney, was born about 1800. The family lived in the north-east part of the town, near Lantern Hill. The father was a farmer and carpenter. The son learned the trade of a cabinet-maker; and when a young man carried on the business for a time at Jewett City. About 1830-40, he was very prosperous as a grocery merchant in New York City, his family residing meantime at New Rochelle. During this period he used to spend portions of almost every year at the home of his youth in Ledyard. At length Mr. Whitney, Sen., sold the homestead, and with his wife and daughters went to live with his son at New Rochelle. From this place Mr. W. and his family moved to Sing Sing, N. Y., and at a subsequent date to a place near Washington, D. C., where he was last heard from about 1875. He had two wives; the first, a Monroe; the second, a Pellette. They had no children. While he was carrying on business in New York, Mr. Whitney acquired considerable celebrity by calling the attention of Congress to the idea of a railroad across the Continent, a thing which at that time seemed to many visionary and impracticable. He early foresaw the great possibilities of America.

JEMIMA WILKINSON. Sometime between 1770 and 1790, while the farm now owned by Amos Hurlbut was in possession of the second James Smith, it was the home of Jemima Wilkinson.

This eccentric woman in early life resided in Waterford, Conn. At one time her relatives supposed that she was dead, and preparations were made for the funeral. When the coffin was opened to allow the sorrowing friends to take a last look at the remains, Jemima startled the congregation by sitting up, and remarking that she would do the preaching herself that day.

She claimed to have passed through the gates of death, but that she had been sent back to earth, to be the second Redeemer, and that from her resurrection was to date the regeneration of the world.

She preached for some time in North Groton (Ledyard), attracting large congregations, and making some converts. But, finding the "Land of Steady Habits" rather sterile soil for the propagation of her peculiar doctrines, she removed with her followers to Tioga County, Pennsylvania. Here some accessions were made to the Jemimakins, as they were called, but believing that they could prosper still better in New York State, the whole colony removed thither. Tradition says that Jemima was carried through the woods, in a gorgeous chariot, drawn by her proselytes.

They settled in Yates County, New York, where they established the "City of the New Jerusalem," and presently their numbers so increased that they required a postoffice.

At a meeting called to choose a name for the new postoffice, it became evident that the regeneration of the Jemimakins was not so complete as to entirely eliminate a spirit of jealousy between the first of the faith, who were called Yankees, because they came from Connecticut, and the later proselytes who came from Pennsylvania. Every suggestion of one faction was laughed to scorn by the other. At length some peace-loving brother proposed a compromise. He suggested that the name be divided between the two parties, with Penn for the Pennamites, and Yan for the Yankees.

Although the meeting adjourned without formerly ratifying the suggestion, it was adopted the next day by general consent, and to this day Penn-Yan remains the name of the city.

[F. R. H.]

HON. HENRY WARREN WILLIAMS, LL.D., oldest son of Warren and Elisabeth Stanton (Gallup) Williams, was born in North Groton, Jan. 20, 1816. He was one of ten children—four sons and six daughters. He fitted for college at Bacon Academy, Colchester, and Plainfield Academy. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1837. Among the honors won by him in college was that of class orator, being chosen by his classmates. He received the degree of M. A. from his alma mater in 1850, and that of LL.D. in 1860. He spent his first year after graduation teaching an academic school in Southwick, Mass. Removing to Pittsburgh, Pa., he studied law in the office of Judge Lowrie, and was at the same time engaged in teaching. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and continued in legal practice till 1851, when he was elected associate justice of the District Court for ten years, and re-elected in 1861. He was tendered the office of judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Third Judicial District, comprising Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, by President Grant, through United States Senator John Scott, but declined it. In August, 1868, Gov. Geary appointed him to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Court bench of Pennsylvania, and he took his seat, Oct. 26, 1868. The following year he was elected for a full term of fifteen years, and took his seat on the first Monday of December, 1869. He joined the Third Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh, on profession of his faith, in March, 1840, was chosen elder of the church in 1858, and held the office for sixteen years. He was a member of the General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church in 1859, 1865, 1866 and 1867. He was elected a corporate member of the A. B. C. F. M. in 1869. He took an active part in securing a re-union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, Old School and New School, in 1870. He was married May 20, 1846, to Lucy J. Stone, of Petersburg, N. Y. They had six children—three sons and three daughters.

Judge Williams died Feb. 19, 1877. Mrs. Williams and five children survived him.

At a meeting of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a few days after his death, Judge Agnew said the following among

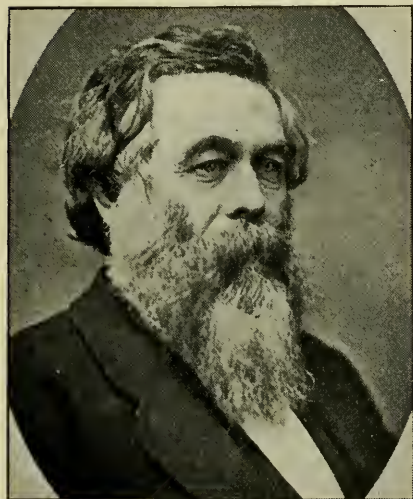
other things of his late associate, Chief Justice Williams: "His mind was peculiarly receptive and retentive of facts, and his memory one of the most tenacious. He seemed never to forget a case he had once heard. * * * He seized the leading points of a case quickly and with a strong grasp. His oral arguments and his charges were always clear, pointed, discriminating and forcible. * * * Our brother Williams was a man of great probity and firmness of character, of conscientious convictions and strict notions of duty. * * * In purity and singleness his mind was especially conspicuous, swerving neither to the right nor to the left, so far as he knew himself. This was eminently so in the performance of his judicial duties. * * * His was a genial and kindly nature, filled with wit and good humor, poured out often in a sonorous voice, and with a liberality which made his intercourse enjoyable."

HON. ELIAS HEWITT WILLIAMS, son of Erastus and Nancy (Hewitt) Williams, was born in North Groton (now Ledyard), July 23, 1819. He was graduated at Yale College in 1840. The first year after he left college he spent in New Hampshire, acting as principal of Goshen Academy, in Sullivan County, in that State. The next year he went South, and became tutor in a private school near Columbia, S. C. This school was largely devoted to the fitting of boys for Yale College. His duties not occupying all of his time, he commenced the study of law, and continued it for five successive years. The sickness and death of his father called him home in 1846. Soon after his father's death he went to Iowa, and settled at Garnavillo. Upon the breaking out of the Mexican War he enlisted, and was chosen sergeant in a regiment of Dragoons, stationed at Fort Atkinson, Iowa, the officers and men who had previously been there being ordered to Mexico. At the end of the war he returned to Garnavillo, commenced the practice of law, and also opened up a farm near by. In 1851, under the new code system of county government, he was elected the first county judge of Clayton county. He held the office two terms; and accomplished a work which called forth much praise from men every way qualified to

judge. About this time "he sold his Garnavillo farm, and purchased of the United States Government a tract of 2,200 acres of land in Grand Meadow, and employed his brother-in-law, William Larrabee, to superintend the opening of a farm on his new purchase. The crops of wheat raised the first two years on the

part brought under cultivation, being about 320 acres, paid the cost of raising, all the improvements made, and the price paid for the whole tract of land."

In 1858 he was elected judge of the Tenth Judicial District of Iowa; and re-elected in 1862. His work in this office was highly commended by those who were familiar with it and capable of appreciating its merits. "In 1870 he was appointed by Gov. Samuel Merrill to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, and



HON. ELIAS HEWITT WILLIAMS.

served only till his successor, elected at the next following election, had qualified. The published opinions written by him are models of clearness and brevity." He next turned his attention to the construction of railways in different parts of Iowa and adjacent States. Some of the enterprises in which he engaged were very successful; but one was quite the reverse. "Financial disaster overtook the eastern capitalists who had undertaken to supply the necessary funds, and the enterprise was thrown into an embarrassment from which it never recovered." Judge Williams kept up his habits of reading and study through life. "He had a retentive memory and his knowledge was extensive and minute. He was untiring in his efforts to benefit his friends, his

neighbors, and the county, state and nation in which he lived. To the young he was an especial friend, and in conferring benefits upon them would present them with such delicacy as to make himself appear the recipient of the favors." In the recorded action of the Clayton County bar, taken soon after his death, are the following, among other appreciative words: "Resolved, that in the death of Judge Williams, we feel that Iowa has lost one of its brightest intellects, a mind of high culture, an able jurist, a man of strict integrity and of kindly heart." Judge Williams was married, in 1849, to Hannah, daughter of Capt. Adam Larabee, of Ledyard, Conn. They had two sons and two daughters. He died at his home in Grand Meadow, Iowa, Aug. 20, 1891, aged 72. Mrs. Williams and the four children survived him. [See Iowa Historical Record for January, 1892.]

WILLIAM HENRY WILLIAMS, son of Seth and Lucy Ann (Noyes) Williams, was born in Ledyard, Oct. 22, 1838. He attended the district school and worked on his father's farm in his boyhood. He fitted for college in Providence, R. I., and received his collegiate education in Brown University, being a member of the class of 1865. He studied law in the Columbia Law School, New York, and was graduated in 1868. He engaged in the practice of law in New York City.

He was married Sept. 3, 1895, to Susanna H. Hunter, of Hagarstown, Md. Mr. Williams died March 11, 1901.

ORRIN MERWIN WILLIAMS, son of Seth and Lucy Ann (Noyes) Williams, was born in Ledyard, Nov. 17, 1845. His youth was divided between attendance upon the district school and labor upon the farm on which he was born. He fitted for college at Philips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated from Yale in 1869. He studied law with Judge Thomas Wilson, of Winona, Minn., and being admitted to the bar, served as city attorney in that place for several years. He died in 1876, at the age of 31 years.

COL. SAMUEL W. WOOD was born in New London, Conn., Feb. 13, 1802. He was a direct descendant of John Wood, a native of Warwick, England, who died Dec. 20, 1738, aged 90. Mary Wood, widow of John, died May 3, 1744, aged 77.

Col. S. W. Wood was son of Capt. Samuel Wood, who died Aug. 13, 1812, aged 48. Diadaima, widow of Capt. S. Wood, died June 13, 1829, aged 57.

When about twelve years of age the subject of this sketch lived in the family of Rev. Timothy Tuttle; and from their first acquaintance with each other a warm friendship ever existed between the Tuttle family and the Wood family.

Col. Wood's principal business in life was that of a farmer. As he ripened into manhood and advanced in years he developed a good deal of talent for public business; and a large amount of such business was entrusted to his hands. When quite a young man he was colonel of the regiment to which he belonged. At one time he held the office of judge of probate. He settled a large number of estates. He often acted for retired soldiers in procuring their pensions. He was for many years superintendent of the Congregational Sunday-school. While holding the office he secured the attendance of the whole congregation, and of some also who were not members of the congregation, so that at one time it was jocosely, but in a sense truthfully said, that the Sunday-school included eleven tenths of the congregation. In the matter of attendance it was the banner school of the State.

In every official position which he was called to fill, Col. Wood performed his work in a very orderly and systematic manner; and in this way usually won the approbation and esteem of all interested. The natural workings of his mind seemed to be of such a character that he was seldom willing to accept conclusions that rested upon anything short of positive demonstration. It was probably this peculiar quality of his mind which prevented him from attaining to satisfying convictions in the things of religion sufficient to warrant his making a public profession of his faith. He could not demonstrate moral and religious truths as

he could mathematical propositions. And because he could not demonstrate them he was reluctant to affirm that he believed them, and so by profession number himself openly with church members. Such at least was the view which his pastor, the Rev. Mr. Tuttle, was wont to entertain of him.

Col. Wood married Miss Julia Ann Witter, of Preston. Three daughters were the fruits of this marriage. He died Oct. 29, 1863, aged 61. Mrs. Wood died Feb. 19, 1882, aged 78.



THE BILL LIBRARY.

CHAPTER XIII.

History of the Bill Library.

IN the month of January, 1867, the following letters were received from Hon. Henry Bill:—

“Norwich, Conn., Jan’y 12th, 1867.

“My Dear Sir:—

“Having a desire to leave a permanent testimonial of my great regard for my native town, I propose to give the sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) to trustees, the income from the above sum to be paid annually for books, for the use of all the inhabitants of the town. I have no definite plan, and would like the advice of yourself, Judge E. Spicer, B. F. Lewis, N. B. Geer, Isaac Avery, Maj. J. L. Gallup, John Brewster, Israel Allyn, James A. Billings, Henry Larrabee, Frank Brewster and Palmer Allyn.

“I would like to have you and the above-named gentlemen act as trustees. I hold myself responsible for the interest of the above sum from the 1st day of January, 1867, until the said sum of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.) is paid.

“Respy. Yours,

“HENRY BILL.

“To

“Rev. N. B. Cook,

“Ledyard,

“Conn.”

“Norwich, Conn., Jan’y 15th, 1867.

“My Dear Sir:—

“As you are the first named, and consequently chairman of the board of trustees for establishing a free library in Ledyard, you will please notify the members of said trust to meet together

at such time and place as you may think best, and I will meet the gentlemen and explain my plan, etc., to them, and pay over in cash for the establishing of said library. Please let me know the time and place. I have added, as you will see, to the list of names first sent to you, and herewith you will find a complete list.

“Respy. Yours,

“HENRY BILL.

“Rev. N. B. Cook,

“Ledyard, Conn.”

Mr. Bill's letter of January 15th named the following additional trustees, viz.: Sanford B. Stoddard, Ralph Hurlbutt, Leonard C. Smith, Rufus M. Gallup, N. Sands Gallup and George Fanning.

It seems to have been Mr. Bill's intention in naming the additional trustees, to have all parts of the town represented, and in this manner create an increased interest in the library. Upon the receipt of the foregoing letters, a meeting of the gentlemen named therein was called to consider the matter, and the following resolutions were presented by Rev. N. B. Cook and signed by the trustees present.

“Whereas, Our friend and former townsman, the Hon. Henry Bill, of Norwich, has, in a letter communicated to the undersigned, made known his determination to give to the town of Ledyard the generous sum of One Thousand Dollars, the income thereof, to be used and applied for the purpose of establishing a town library for all the inhabitants of said town, and has requested us to take in trust the charge and management of the same; therefore,

“Resolved, That the undersigned, being the trustees assembled at the vestry of the Congregational Church in said town, and being sensible of the duties imposed by a trust of such importance and responsibility, do hereby accept the office of trustees of the same, and promise our best endeavors in its behalf.

“Resolved, That we hereby express to Mr. Bill our grateful appreciation for his noble gift.

“Resolved, That we express, in behalf of Mr. Bill, our earnest prayer, that in the gracious providence of God, his life may be long spared to witness the success of his benevolent contribution to the happiness of his beloved native town.

“Resolved, That this library be called the ‘Bill Library.’

“Signed by the Trustees.”

At the session of the Legislature, held in 1867, the “Bill Library Association” was incorporated, and the document sealed and signed on the eighth day of June, 1867, by

L. E. PEASE,

Secretary of State.

At a meeting of the Trustees, held June 15th, 1867, Rev. N. B. Cook was elected President of the Association, and Edmund Spicer, Esq., Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian.

At the first regular meeting held Nov. 9th, 1867, Rev. N. B. Cook resigned as President, and Christopher Newton, Esq., was elected to succeed him. Mr. Newton died in 1875, and in 1876, Mr. Franklin Brewster was elected, who held the office till his decease in 1885. Hon. John Brewster succeeded him, and resigned the position in 1894. He was followed by Lt. William T. Cook, who, on account of ill health, resigned in 1897. George Fanning, Esq., was then elected President, and has continued to hold the office since that time.

In 1885, William T. Cook, George Fanning and Isaac G. Geer were elected Vice-Presidents, and were re-elected annually till 1894, at which time George Fanning, Isaac G. Geer and Rev. A. E. Kinmouth were chosen. At the annual meeting of 1897, William T. Cook, Isaac G. Geer and Rev. A. E. Kinmouth were chosen Vice-Presidents. Edmund Spicer, Esq., who was elected the first Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian, retained these offices until 1885, at which date William T. Cook was chosen Secretary, Mr. Spicer retaining the treasurership and Librarian until he died in 1890. His son, John S. Spicer, was then chosen Treasurer and Librarian, and is still retained as Treasurer. In 1894, Miss Hattie J. Gray was elected Librarian, and held the

position till her marriage in May, 1899, when Miss Marian I. Gray was chosen her successor.

William T. Cook remained as Secretary from 1885 to 1894. George Fanning was then chosen Secretary, holding the office till 1897, at which time Russell Gallup was elected.

The first annual meeting, followed by the "Library Dinner," was held at the house of Mr. George H. O'Brien. About this time, Hon. Henry Bill donated to the Congregational Society, his old homestead, to be used as a parsonage, and thereafter the annual meetings and dinner took place at the "Bill Parsonage."

Here the trustees and invited guests, numbering half a hundred or more, gathered each year, the trustees first transacting in the pastor's study the business necessary, then adjourning to the large hall—a hall originally built in the house for the Masonic Lodge established in North Groton—up stairs, to partake of the banquet so faithfully served by the ladies interested in the happiness of the occasion. Haying finished the repast, then came the "Feast of reason and flow of soul." At the close of these exercises, the company arose and all present joined in singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and this manner of closing the meetings with the doxology has continued to this date. It is a fortunate circumstance that the founder of the library was enabled each year to attend these meetings as long as he lived. Those who attended our gatherings in the earlier years of our institution will recall with much pleasure, the presence of Edward Bill, Esq., of New York City, an honorary member, who met with us every year till his decease. He always produced an essay, sometimes in poetry, sometimes in prose, to which his hearers ever listened with interest. Among our guests, at different occasions, were John L. Dennison, Esq., Richard A. Wheeler, Esq., Rev. Dr. Pratt, S. T. Holbrook, Esq., Chas. W. Carter, Esq., Hon. H. H. Starkweather, John W. Stedman, Esq., Rev. James A. Gallup, Rev. Robert Allyn, Rev. Charles Cutting, Hon. John T. Wait, Jeremiah Halsey, Esq., Gov. Wm. A. Buckingham and Rev. John Avery, all of whom delivered essays

or addresses, befitting the occasion, as indeed did many others of the guests. The number of our invited guests grew larger and larger as time went on, until we lacked for room at the parsonage, and it was finally suggested that our annual meetings be held at the Congregational Church, and that the exercises be open to the public. So in August, 1893, our first regular meeting was held in the church at Ledyard Centre, and the following was the order of exercises given at that time:

Organ voluntary by Miss Hattie E. Fanning, followed with prayer by Rev. John Avery—then an anthem—then the oration by Rev. A. E. Kinmouth—a solo by Miss Chrissie Whipple—a Poem by Mrs. Ida Whipple Benham—Ten-minute speeches by Mr. Warren Lee Goss, Richard A. Wheeler, Esq.—Poem written by Mrs. R. Maria Allyn—Short addresses by Rev. E. M. Williams, of Groton, Rev. John Avery, and remarks by others.

Tables were placed on the lawn east of the church edifice where dinner was served, after the literary entertainment. Between four and five hundred people were in attendance.

The succeeding year's orations have been delivered as follows:

In 1894, Rev. James A. Gallup.

In 1895, Hon. Charles A. Russell.

In 1896, Rev. Mr. Barrows, pastor of the Road Church in Stonington.

In 1897, Rev. Mr. Pitner, of Norwich.

In 1898, Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, pastor of Broadway Church, Norwich.

In 1899, Rev. W. C. Stiles, of Stonington.

The same year, Rev. John Avery read an article on "The Pequot Indians." On one occasion, Rev. Frederic Denison delivered an original poem, and at another time Rev. John Avery gave us an "Anniversary Poem."

When the library was first organized, Hon. Henry Bill, besides giving \$1,000, the income from which to be spent in furnishing books, also donated at different times, more than two thousand volumes, making the value of his gift over three thousand

dollars. Frederic Bill, Ledyard Bill and Charles Bill, as well as others, have contributed many volumes.

In the year 1897, Mr. Charles Bill (deceased), who with all the Bill brothers, had been made honorary members of the Association, left by his will \$500, one hundred of the sum to be spent each year for books for the library, in the meanwhile allowing the original fund of \$1,000 to accumulate and which now amounts to over \$3,000 of itself.

In 1898, Messrs. Gurdon and Frederic Bill donated to the Association for its own use pieces of crockery consisting of a dinner set, complete, appropriately marked, to be used whenever occasion required.

In 1899, Mr. Gurdon Bill gave to the Association \$500, the interest on which was to be applied towards defraying the expenses incurred at the dinner served at our annual meetings.

As a New Year's gift, the Association received from Miss Eliza Geer, to be used at our banquets, a set of silverware consisting in all of 480 pieces.

When the library was first created, book-cases were made and placed in the gallery of the Congregational Church. Here the books were kept for nearly twenty-six years, but in later years, the Bill brothers, seeing the necessity of a separate and permanent home for the growing library, secured a location on the "Common" near the church at the centre, and contributed the sum of three thousand dollars for the construction of a suitable edifice, and under the supervision of Mr. Frederic Bill, there was erected, for library purposes, an appropriate building, that will remain a monument to the generosity of the family for many years to come. This building was suitably dedicated on the day of our annual meeting in 1893. It contains a hall, room for the meeting of the trustees, and a spacious apartment where the library is located. The walls are adorned with pictures of the trustees, many of the citizens of the town, also many natives of the town of Ledyard, who have gone out from among these rocks and hills and become eminent in other states.

Of the trustees appointed originally, two have removed from town, four yet reside here, and thirteen have died, also the Rev. Charles Cutting, a more recent appointee.

Trustees now of record are :

N. M. Gallup,	Rev. A. E. Kinmouth,
J. B. Beckwith,	Erasmus Avery,
Wm. I. Allyn,	Isaac G. Geer,
John S. Spicer,	John Brewster,
N. Sands Gallup,	George Fanning,
Joseph A. Gallup,	Palmer Allyn,
Jacob Gallup,	Isaac W. Geer,
Russell Gallup,	Henry Hurlbutt,
Wm. T. Cook,	Charles A. Satterlee.
John M. Gray,	

The honorary trustees have been :

*Henry Bill,	*Charles Bill,
Benj. F. Lewis,	Henry Larrabee,
*Edward Bill,	I. Edwin Avery,
Gurdon Bill,	*Charles Cutting,
Frederic Bill,	Rev. John Avery,
Ledyard Bill,	Frederic A. Bill.

The officers to-day are:—

President, George Fanning; Vice-Presidents, Wm. T. Cook, Isaac G. Geer, Rev. A. E. Kinmouth; Secretary, Russell Gallup; Treasurer, John S. Spicer; Librarian, Miss Marian I. Gray.

During the past year 922 books have been drawn, and 391 magazines, and there have been 125 persons taking books regularly. The books are absolutely free. To draw one, it is only necessary to be a resident of the town.

There are now in the library 3,099 volumes, and the fund, the income from which additional books can be supplied, is \$3,134.27.

Thus, by the beneficence of Hon. Henry Bill, and later years

*Deceased.

by the assistance of the Bill brothers—all of whom were natives of our town—we are provided with a fine library and substantial building for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the town.

As we meet each year to celebrate the anniversary of the foundation of the library, our hearts go out in grateful thanks to the donors.

[W. T. C.]

CHAPTER XIV.

The Pequot Indians.

Two hundred and sixty-five years ago all the south-eastern portion of New London County was occupied by a powerful tribe of Aborigines known as the Pequot Indians. Their dominions extended from the Niantic river on the west to the Pawcatuck river on the east, and from Long Island Sound on the south up a dozen or more miles into the interior; and included the territory now covered by the towns of New London, Waterford, Groton, Ledyard, Stonington and North Stonington. The territory to the east of them was occupied by the Narragansetts; that to the west by the Nehantics; that to the north and north-west by the Mohegans. The Mohegans were originally Pequots, and had revolted and set up for themselves, under the leadership of Uncas, who subsequently acted a very important part as the friend of the early English settlers in their conflicts with the hostile Indian tribes. The Pequots were altogether the most powerful native tribe in Connecticut, and one of the most powerful in New England. Hence, as soon as they became unfriendly, they presented one of the most formidable obstacles to the peaceful settlement of the English in this portion of the country. They numbered altogether about four thousand souls. Sassacus, their chief, had twenty-six sachems under him, and some seven hundred warriors.

In the year 1637, June 5, the strength of this tribe was broken in the memorable battle near the site of the present village of Mystic, in which seventy-seven English soldiers, under Capt. John Mason, accompanied by about sixty Indians under the famous Uncas as their leader, surprised, in the early morning, the camp of the Pequots, and slew some four hundred or five hundred of their number. By this single blow their pres-

tige and power as a warlike tribe was destroyed. Yet they have existed as a conquered and powerless people right here among us for more than two and a half centuries and a small remnant of them exists to-day. The home of my boyhood was within two miles of their reservation, which was in the north part of the present town of Ledyard. Through my entire life I have been acquainted with this people. I have known their children who are now upon the stage, their parents, their grandparents, their great-grandparents, and their great-great-grandparents. Hence, among the historic statements of this paper, I shall take the liberty to weave in a good many personal reminiscences.

In speaking of this Indian tribe it may be well perhaps to say, at the outset, that they have been classed by ethnologists with the great Algonquin race, which was found occupying all the south-eastern portion of North America at the time that the European nations began to take possession of it.

According to a tradition, which our ancestors found prevalent among them, the Pequots had not been living very long in this part of the country when the English people came to dwell among them. Some time, not long before 1600, they migrated hither from Eastern New York. Having broken off from the Mohegans there, they were long known as Mohegans here.

The earlier intercourse of our ancestors with the Indian tribes of New England was of a friendly character. The Indians invited the English people to settle among them, and opened the way for them to do so. A fact or two, illustrative of this point, may be properly mentioned in this place. Early in the history of the Plymouth colony, Mass., Massasoit, a prominent Indian chief, sought an interview with the colonists and entered into a friendly agreement with them. The terms of the agreement, consisting of half a dozen particulars, were specifically stated in writing. "This treaty of Peace," says a historian of Plymouth, "made under the influence of upright intentions by both of the parties concerned, proved mutually advantageous, and continued without any serious disturbance for more than fifty years." And if all the men who were promi-

nent actors in the early history of our Massachusetts and Connecticut colonies had been like those who treated with Massasoit, or like William Penn, of Pennsylvania, or Theophilus Eaton, of New Haven, it is possible, indeed very probable, that much bloodshed might have been prevented, and some of our most terrible wars with these savage tribes might never have been fought. After their defeat at Mystic the Pequots were scattered. Some sought refuge with neighboring tribes, that were not altogether hostile to them. Some wandered southward and found temporary or permanent homes as far away as North Carolina. Some lingered still here in the regions where they were born and where most of their lives had been spent, having attachments here which were hard to be severed. Sassacus, their sachem, who no longer wielded the influence among them that he previously had done, with a remnant of his recently powerful tribe, fled westward. They were pursued and overtaken by the English, and, in the furious battle of Fairfield swamp, their numbers were again largely reduced. Sassacus, at length, sought refuge among the Mohawks of Eastern New York, and among them he ended his career, a victim of the treachery of those in whom he had confided. The remnants of the tribe, which lingered about here in the regions which they had previously occupied, for a considerable time, were not allowed to organize and live together as a tribe, lest they might again assume hostile relations, and become an annoyance to the English settlers. The way in which some of them were disposed of is described in the following extract from Hollister's History of Connecticut: "On the twenty-first of September, 1637, only about three months after the battle of Fairfield swamp, Uncas, the sachem of the Mohegans, Miantinomoh, the sachem of the Narragansetts, with representatives of the Pequots, met the magistrates of Connecticut at Hartford. About two hundred of the vanquished tribes were to be disposed of in some way. A treaty was then entered into between Connecticut, the Mohegans, and the Narragansetts. By its terms there was to be perpetual peace between these two tribes and the English. If the subjects of either tribe did wrong, the in-

jured party promised not to take summary justice into its own hands, but to appeal to the English. Then, with imposing ceremonies, the magistrates divided the remnant of the Pequots among the chiefs of the other tribes. To Uncas, their favorite, they gave one hundred; to Miantinomoh eighty; to Ninigret, sachem of the eastern Nehantics, twenty. These poor creatures, thus given over to their enemies and subjected to the bitterest taunts, were to be called Pequots (powerful ones) no more, nor were ever to dwell in their old haunts or pay their wonted visits to the burial places of their dead, or meet on festal days to revive the traditions of their people around the embers of the council fire." (I. 71, 72.) Of course they were not at all satisfied with the arrangement; and as the years went by it became more and more irksome to them. They could ill endure the treatment received from the chiefs in whose hands they had been placed. They were frequently at variance with them and as frequently appealing to the English people for redress of grievances. At length, in the year 1655, seventeen years after their defeat at Mystic, they were permitted again to settle on their old territory, and to maintain tribal existence in two separate bands, one located in Groton, the other in Stonington. Cassacinamon became the successor of Sassacus, as the head of the Groton band (which was the larger of the two), and Hermon Garret the head of the Stonington band. Their privileges were at first a good deal restricted, but were at length gradually enlarged, and more definitely defined, until after a while they assumed pretty nearly the form in which they exist to-day. The Groton Pequots in due time had a reservation of two thousand acres set apart for them, in the north part of the town, to which the name of Mushantuxet was given. The Stonington Pequots had a reservation of two hundred and eighty acres given them on the east side of Lantern Hill. The reservation in Groton (now Ledyard) has from time to time been reduced in size, until at present it contains only about one-tenth as much as it did at first. The permanent fund, created by the sale of their land, amounts at the present time to about six

thousand dollars. The annual income of it is expended for the benefit of the Indians.

Though the Pequots were so signally and thoroughly defeated in their first decisive conflict with the English, they did not remain in permanent antagonism to their conquerors. On the contrary, they entered, in the course of a few years, into alliances with them and rendered important assistance in several difficult and trying emergencies, e. g., in the King Philip War, and later, in the French and Indian Wars; and at length in the Revolution. In the great swamp fight of King Philip's War, which occurred in 1675, it has been stated that "they performed prodigies of valor under the leadership of Gallup and Avery." (R. A. Wheeler.) When the French and Indian War broke out not a few of them enlisted in the service of the English and Americans and fought against the French, and the Indian tribes that were assisting them. And in the Revolutionary War a considerable number of them fought in the ranks of the Colonists against our British oppressors, and several of them laid down their lives in the service. In the record of deaths that occurred in North Groton (now Ledyard), in the year 1776, I find nine Indian names, and it is stated upon the record that "These nine natives all died in the army this year." The same record for 1778 contains the names of six Indians, who died in the army. From the time of their memorable defeats at Mystic and at Fairfield, the number of the Pequots had been constantly diminishing. Immediately after those defeats, in the year 1637, two hundred, as already remarked, were apportioned to neighboring chiefs. This of course did not by any means include all who were still living, as they had scattered in all directions, and taken up their abodes in a great many different places. Almost a hundred years later, in 1731, the tribe, according to one account, numbered one hundred and sixty-four persons, and the number of wigwams on the reservation was thirteen. Some eighteen or twenty individuals were living in English families outside of the reservation. The reservation at this date contained one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven acres. During the next thirty years, if we may credit the reports that have come down to us, their

numbers remained about the same that they had been. For in 1762 there were twenty or thirty families containing one hundred and sixty-seven persons.

In the year 1766 a committee, appointed by the State to examine and report on their condition, stated that they found one hundred and fifty-one Indians living on the lands at Mushantuxet, of whom about half were under sixteen years of age. All were in poverty-stricken circumstances, and many were widows whose husbands had died or been killed in the colonial armies during the late wars in Canada. Their houses were chiefly within a mile square; their land was by no means the best; yet some of it was good and cultivated after the English fashion. There was a small school-house in which one Hugh Sweetingham was now teaching, having been hired for that purpose at twelve pounds a year by the Missionary Society in England. From the same source Rev. Mr. Johnson (pastor of the Congregational Church near by) received six shillings and eight-pence for every sermon which he preached to the Indians. A considerable number of the Pequots were willing to hear the Gospel and send their children to school, but were generally so poor that they could not provide them with decent clothing for that purpose. The committee expended the twenty pounds which they had been authorized to draw from the colonial treasury in buying clothing and school-books for these children, and they stated in their report to the Assembly that further appropriations would be needed in the winter. The compensation of the teacher, Mr. Sweetingham, was, in their opinion, insufficient, and so also was that of Mr. Johnson who preached to them, especially as he attended the Indians in sickness and at funerals. Accordingly twenty pounds additional were appropriated in October, 1766, for the benefit of the Pequot children, five pounds to Rev. Mr. Johnson, and four pounds to increase the salary of Mr. Sweetingham the teacher. (De Forest 438.) In the year 1786 a large number of Pequots, with a few Mohegans, accompanied by Indians from other parts of Connecticut, from Rhode Island, and from Long Island, removed to Oneida County, N. Y.; and, by invitation of the Six Nations, settling on some of their unoccupied lands, formed the

nucleus of what has since been known as the Brothertown Tribe. A prominent actor in this movement was Samson Occum, a native of Mohegan, who had been educated and regularly inducted into the gospel ministry. As we come down into the present century we find the numbers of this ever-diminishing tribe very much smaller than they had been reported previously. In 1820, e. g., only fifty are reported as belonging to them. In 1832, the number has fallen to about forty. In 1848, their overseer,* Col William Morgan, gave their numbers as twenty-eight, of whom twenty lived in Ledyard and the remaining eight in other places. At the present time there are eighteen persons.

In my boyhood the wigwams of earlier years had all disappeared. There were, I think, about half-a-dozen houses, rather small, but fairly comfortable, standing in what we then and ever since have called "Indian Town." In these houses were living some twenty or thirty persons. Some of them were full-blooded Pequots. A large portion, however, had more or less white or negro blood in them. And some had scarcely any Indian blood whatever. Evidently they were not very particular as to the race with which they commingled and amalgamated. One pure-blooded Indian man, I remember, who had a pure-blooded white wife. And one man, who was about half Indian and half white, had at one time a white woman (for, I believe, he was never married), after that a full-blooded squaw, and finally, a full-blooded negress. Marriage, in the proper sense of the word, was not very strictly observed among them, neither was it entirely ignored. As a general thing one man and one woman would, by mutual consent, take each other for better or for worse. And they would live together as long as they conveniently could; then they would quarrel and separate. After a while they would come together again; or each would look out a mate for himself or herself elsewhere. Some, however, who wished to be somewhat like white folks, would be married in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth; and frequently would keep their marriage vows as sacredly as any of their white neighbors.

*Previous overseers were Henry Hallett and Gurdon Bill.

One of the leaders in this remnant of the Pequots at "Indian Town," was Mark Daniels. He lived at the northerly end of the reservation near Capt. Henry Hallett's farm. He occupied the most pretentious of the dwellings and was very friendly with the English residents. He was a convert to the Christian church and it was at his house that "meetings" of local preachers and exhorters were held. He frequently led such meetings himself and was a man quite generally respected. He was of mixed blood, though recognized as a member of the tribe, and as previously stated, pure-blooded members were few. An amusing anecdote relating to this man occurred years ago. A certain medical student and practitioner embarked in the patent medicine business, and among his printed recommendations was one from "Rev. Mark Daniels." The people who knew the parties smiled rather broadly, but its value as an indorsement increased in proportion to the distance from the particular locality. Poor Mark was innocent, doubtless, but the medicine-man flourished and became both famous and wealthy and from this slender foundation, in part.

The decline of the tribe, which has already proceeded so far as to threaten its entire extinction at no distant day, is parallel with what has occurred to many other tribes in different parts of the country. Even in places where there has been no serious collision between them and the whites, as was the case at New Haven and Philadelphia, the same thing has happened. This decline has resulted from various causes. Prominent among them has been the fact that they were a conquered people, and all the ends for which they had been accustomed to live were utterly defeated. More than this, "civilization" brought among them temptations to which they easily gave place, and this, in many cases, was the utter ruin of them. The use of intoxicating liquors soon became a besetting sin with them. And further, the diseases of dissolute white people, when introduced among them, were often terribly destructive. They did not have the medical skill at hand to resist them and hence became easy victims.

But a few words about the employments of these people, after they were conquered by the English. Of course they hunted and fished as they had done. But I do not remember many of them who were specially fond of these pursuits. They tilled the soil to a limited extent, but in all the cases that I can recall it was very limited; the work was very imperfectly done and with the most indifferent results. An Indian's corn-field was to me a thing unknown; and an Indian's garden was anything but a model for others to go by. But, while they did not like very much to work for themselves, they were often excellent help when employed to work for others. Some of them I recall as good farm-hands, especially when employed for a few days at a time. If engaged for a month or for several months the quality of their services would often deteriorate before the close of the time, and, likely as not, they would break their engagement by leaving in the very midst of some piece of work to which they did not happen to take a liking, thus causing their employers great inconvenience, perhaps considerable pecuniary loss. The women, too, were often excellent servants in the household, and were more or less frequently employed by families living in the neighborhood. Occasionally an Indian boy or girl was brought up in a white family, and sometimes with good results to all concerned. In such cases the Indian children often took the names of the families with which they lived. And this accounts, in part at least, for the fact that so many have borne the names of white people, their Indian names having been practically forgotten. One employment and a source of revenue to which many of them were accustomed was basket-making. In this employment they often developed a good deal of skill, and in some instances a fair degree of industry. They made baskets of all shapes and sizes, from tiny ornamental ones holding only a pint or even less up to strong oaken baskets for farm use, holding one or two bushels apiece. I remember, when I was quite a small boy, one Ann Wampy used to make an annual trip in the early spring past my home up through Preston City, Griswold and Jewett City, selling the baskets she had made during the previous winter. When she started from her home she carried upon her shoulders a

bundle of baskets so large as almost to hide her from view. In the bundle would be baskets varying in size from a half-pint up to five or six quarts, some made of very fine splints, some of coarse, and many skilfully ornamented in various colors. Her baskets were so good that she would find customers at almost every house. And after traveling a dozen or twenty miles and spending two or three days in doing it her load would all be gone. Then she would start on her homeward journey, and, sad to relate, before she had reached her home a large part of what she had received for her baskets would have been expended for strong drink. Akin to basket-making was the making of wooden trays, bowls, ladles and spoons which they carried about and sold from house to house as they could find buyers. Many of the young men enlisted in the whaling business which was then carried on very vigorously from the port of New London. Several, whom I knew, became boat-steerers and harpooners on whale ships, and as such their services were highly prized by their employers. Sometimes one of them would return from a long voyage with several hundred dollars in his pocket, and frequently, instead of laying it away for future needs or investing it in a comfortable home, would spend it all in a few weeks in lavish generosity or gross dissipation. From the time that the Pequots were settled upon their reservation in 1655 on to 1740, a period of eighty-five years, they had leaders from their own number invested with a sort of governmental power over them. Each of these leaders had one or more assistants. And then, too, at length there was a white man, sometimes two white men, appointed in each of the two bands, to give advice and assistance to these native rulers. As the years went by, and those who had filled these official positions passed away, and others were called to take their places, the governmental power seemed gradually to slip away from the hands of the Indian leaders and slip into the hands of the white leaders, until, in the year 1740, Scadaub, the last of the Groton band, who held the office of governor or sachem, died. Since then the ruling power has been for the most part in the hands of a white overseer, who is appointed by the Superior Court.

A few words in regard to the religion of the Pequots, or rather of the great Algonquin race to which they belonged; for what was true of one tribe was true of another in this matter throughout all this part of North America, at the time that the European nations began to settle among them. Generally speaking they were a very superstitious people. But they were not idolaters. They believed in one Great and Good Spirit, who ruled over the world and who dealt with men according to their deserts, bestowing good upon the upright and inflicting evil upon the wicked. They believed also in a Spirit of Evil, or rather in a considerable number of such Spirits, standing closely connected with the various calamities which are wont to come upon the children of men. Practically, they interested themselves much more in the doings of these numerous Evil Spirits than in the doings of the one Great and Good Spirit. The former must be propitiated that the evils of which they were the authors might be averted; but the latter was so good, so averse to evil of every sort that he would deal kindly with them whether they took special pains to please him or not. They believed in a future life, which would be a life of happiness to the good, of wretchedness to the bad; though they conceived of happiness in the one case and wretchedness in the other as consisting in just about the same things that they enjoyed and suffered in the present life. An anecdote, which I have met with in my reading, will illustrate this point. A young Indian of the Ojibwa tribe, while sleeping one night in the open air, had a dream. He dreamed he saw a very beautiful female come down from the clouds and stand by his side. Calling him by name, she said, "I am come for you, step in my tracks." The young man did so, and presently felt himself ascending above the tops of the trees; he mounted up, step by step, in the air and through the clouds. His guide at length passed through an orifice and he following her found himself standing on a beautiful plain. A path led to a splendid lodge. He followed her into it. This was her home and the only occupants of it were herself and her brother, who just then was absent. Upon his return the young visitor was united in marriage to the beautiful damsel and became exceed-

ingly happy in this relationship. Every thing in his situation and surroundings was eminently congenial to him. There were flowers on the plains. There were bright streams. There were green valleys and pleasant trees. There were gay birds and beautiful animals, but they were not such as he had been accustomed to see. This was indeed but a dream, and from it the dreamer presently awoke; but it was a dream which accorded very nearly with the general belief of the Aborigines in regard to the future life of those who are upright and good.

When our ancestors came here it was very natural that they should present to the natives the Christian religion and recommend it as much superior to that which they possessed. Their efforts were often attended with a good deal of success. The labors of Elliot, the Mayhews, and others, who preached the gospel to these natives and gathered them in schools where they were instructed in the rudiments of human learning, and into churches where the gospel was preached and the ordinances administered, these labors, with the happy results of them, form a bright page in our early New England history. But when, at length, alienations sprang up between the Whites and the Indians, and especially after war had broken out and a number of battles had been fought, with the most disastrous results to the Indians, they became more or less averse to the religion which was offered by those who had brought such disasters upon them. As a rule those who embraced the Christian religion were not very stable. Too often was it true that their goodness was as the morning cloud and as the dew that goeth early away. There were, however, some very bright and beautiful exceptions to this remark, examples of piety which were exceptionally excellent. In the Great Awakening of 1740 and adjacent years the Indians as well as others were specially interested and considerable numbers of them were gathered into the churches. (De Forest.)

The history which we have thus outlined is indeed a sad history. Still we may, if I mistake not, recognize in it an overruling Providence,

“From seeming evil still educing good,
And better thence again, and better still,
In infinite progression.”

In the events which we have reviewed, many of which it is exceedingly painful to contemplate, we see how He who doeth according to his will, in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth, causes the wrath of man to praise him and restrains the remainder thereof, illustrating most forcibly the truth of a declaration of the famous Indian chief, Tecumseh, of the Shawnee tribe, who, in the early part of the nineteenth century, contended long and earnestly for the permanent establishment of his people against the encroachments of the Whites, but was at last convinced of the folly of his efforts. Some of the words which he uttered, not long before his death, were:

“All dreams of perpetuating savage life in opposition to civilization are futile. Civilization produces a dense population. It is not desirable that a savage race, which spreads itself thinly in squalid hunting bands, should possess a fertile country capable of supporting one hundred times as many people in the comfort and enlightenment of civilization.”

ORDER FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PEQUOT RESERVATION, 1720-1.

Whereas at town meeting holden in Groton february the 13 Day 1720-1, there was a Committee chosen to perambulate with ye proprietors ye . . . to ye common or undivided Land in said Groton & also to set out to the Pequot Indians a sufficiency of Land for there use &c pursuant to said vote we whose names are here under written a Committee as aforesaid do set out to ye Pequot Indians their Heirs and Successors all the west part of ye Land w^{ch} is Scituate in Groton and Northward from Capt. John Morgans new dwelling house in said Groton & adjoining on ye North of said Morgans and in part with Saml Packers Land and in West partly with said Morgans Land and so Running according to ye former surveigh to ye Northwest corner bounds as well as all ye Land that Butts upon Capt. Morgans and Saml Packers is set out according to ye ancient surveigh . . . and from s^d Norwest Corner tree to run according to ye former surveigh on ye North Easterly to a tree

standing near y^e Cedar Swamp sometimes called a side line tree and from said tree Southwardly by said Swamp till it comes to y^e Southwardstermost part of s^d Swamp and from thence South Eastwardst till it comes to a Rock wth stone Laid on't and a Chestnut bush or stoddle standing by s^d Rock marked and also two springs of water arising out of y^e Earth under s^d Rock and running East and y^e other west said Rock being about ninety Rods Eastward of Samuel Packer Jun^r his new dwelling house in said Groton said Land by Estimation being one Thousand acres y^e Pequot Indians shall have full Liberty of Farming & planting or Living upon said Land and of their Orchards. They bearing y^e Damage y^t shall or maybe due them by the English Creotures by meens of y^e Insufficiency of their fence the summer feed of y^e above said Land which said Indians do not see feed to belong to said Town of Groton and of their fields after Indian harvest and y^e above said Indians are to have & shall have the use of their Orchards w^{ch} stands on y^e Eastward part of the Land which they had fomery Liberty of planting of near Lanthorn hill till they or any of them see cause to sell said trees or said trees shall Dye and further we do agree and order y^t there shall be Six hundred acres of Land part on y^e hills Eastwardly from Pine Swamps and part on Walnut hill which when it is Layed out shall be for y^e use of y^e Pequot Indians to plant and Live on if they see cause and y^e herbage thereof for y^e use of y^e Town of Groton as above said in Confirmation whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 20 Day of March in y^e Seventh year of his Majestie's Reighn Anno Dommin 1720-1.

Signed Sealed in	NEHEMIAH SMITH, (L. S.)
Preence of	JOSHUA BILL, (L. S.)
SAML AVERY,	NICHOLAS STREET, (L. S.)
JOHN MORGAN,	SAML LESTER, (L. S.)

Committee.

[From Book 1, of Groton Records.]

CHAPTER XV.

The Norwich & Worcester Railroad.

THE Norwich & Worcester is one of the oldest railroads in the country. A few, however, are a little older. Among them are the Hartford & New Haven, and the Boston & Worcester. The building of this last named road, begun in 1831, and pushed through in the early thirties, hastened the building of the Norwich & Worcester; though the project was by no means a new one, a survey of the route having been made as early as 1824.

On the eighth day of October, 1835, the ceremony of breaking ground for the road was observed in Norwich; and it was one of the most demonstrative affairs of its kind that the city has ever witnessed. A procession, formed and started on Franklin Square, completed its march on ground prepared for public services at Greeneville. Here a large platform had been erected, upon which the officials and the invited guests were seated.

Of all the noticeable things in the procession the most noticeable perhaps was a large vehicle, drawn by six white horses, and loaded with articles manufactured on the line of the proposed road.

Some idea of the magnitude of the demonstration may be obtained from the following statement of an eye-witness: "The military marched eight abreast, and the citizens four abreast. When the military arrived at the platform in Greeneville, the rear of the procession had not left Franklin Square."

At the stand in Greeneville, Hon. Charles Rockwell presided. The first speaker was the Hon. Calvin Goddard, of Norwich. He was followed by Hon. James Brewster, of New Haven, and others.

The speeches being ended, the breaking of ground was begun. Mr. John Breed, with a polished pick, struck the first blow. Mr.

George L. Perkins manned the wheel-barrow. Other prominent citizens, with spades and shovels and hoes performed the several parts that had been assigned to them.

The road was completed in 1839; the first passenger cars run from Norwich to Worcester in November of that year; the extension to Allyn's Point finished in 1844.



THE GALE'S FERRY R. R. DEPOT.

The first president of the road was William C. Gilman; the treasurer for many years, George L. Perkins. The name of the first engine was the Norwich.

The extension of the road from Allyn's Point to Groton was completed in the spring of 1899; and public ceremonies in commemoration of the event were held on Saturday, June 3, of that year. A special train left Norwich for New London at 3.00 p. m., and returned at 5.30. It consisted of six cars, filled with railroad officials and invited guests. A procession was formed and marched through the streets of New London. Public services, with music and speeches, were held in the depot in that city.

Those who were specially interested in the road during the earlier stages of its history were very enthusiastic in regard to its prospects. Statements, made with the sanction of the directors, in the winter of 1840-41, contained the following language:

"The officers of the road most confidently anticipate that the dividends of the stockholders, after paying all expenses and interest on the loans of the company, will be 10 or 15 per cent. per annum."

As a matter of fact, the stock which was taken at par depreciated till it became worth less than 20 per cent.

APPENDIX.

MEMORIAL OF SEPARATISTS OF PRESTON, NORTH GROTON, NORWICH AND STONINGTON TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF CONNECTICUT, OCTOBER, 1751.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the Colony of Conn., to be convened at New Haven in said Colony, on the Second Thursday of Oct., A. D. 1751: The memorial of John Avery and others, the subscribers, herewith humbly sheweth that your memorialists live, some of us within the First, and some of us within the Second Ecclesiastical Society of the town of Preston, some within the Second Society in Groton, and some few within the Fourth Society in Norwich, and some in the Second Society in Stonington, that we are that one of the very many Sects of professors of Christianity that are commonly called Separates from all the Churches and Religious Societies within whose limits we live; that we settled according to the present establishment of this Government, that our habitations are generally compact, none of us living more than 7 or 8 miles from the place of our public meetings, and most of us within 2 miles, that the number of families is about 40, and the number of souls about 300, of which there are more than 50 church members, all belonging to our communion and of our Profession, that we have at our own cost settled a Minister and built a Meeting-house for Divine Worship, and have long since been embodied into Church estate, that nevertheless we are compelled to pay toward the support of the Ministry and for the building of Meeting-houses in the Societies from which we have respectively separated and dissented as above, and for our neglect to make payment for such rates we have many of us been imprisoned, others have had their estates torn and sold

to the almost ruining of some families. We entreat the attention of this Honorable Assembly, and pray your Honors to suffer us to say that we always have and for the future most cheerfully shall contribute our proportion toward the support of Civil Government. And we not only prize and value but humbly claim and challenge our right in the immunities of the present Constitution. Our Religion and Principles are no ways subversive of Government; and we are not only inclining but engaging to support it. And there is no difference between us and other members of the community, but what is merely Ecclesiastical. In which respect also they differ one from another, and the whole Christian world no less. Our religious sentiments and way of worship no ways effect the State. We are as industrious in our business and as punctual in our contracts as if we were Anabaptists or Quakers, and we challenge to hold, enjoy and improve what is our own by the same rules and laws as all other Denominations of Christians do. And we suppose there is in the nature of things no reason why we should not maintain and support any religion or any way of worship which we ourselves embrace and profess to receive the advantage of, and that nobody has the right to impede or hinder us in that way of worship which in our consciences we think to be right for us. In all matters civil we are accountable to the State. So in all matters of worship we are accountable to Him who is the object of it, to whom alone we must stand or fall; and on these Principles are founded all acts of toleration.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly entreat the interposition and protection of this Honorable Assembly, that your Honors would order and grant that your Memorialists and all such as adhere to or shall be joined with and attend the public worship with them may for the future be released and exempted from paying taxes for the building of Meeting-houses and for the support of the Ministry in any of the Societies from which we have separated within the compass of 8 miles from the place of our public meetings, or such other limits as your Honors shall see fit; or that your Honors would grant us the same ease and liberty as by law are provided for the ease of

Anabaptists and Quakers, or otherwise grant such relief as in your wisdom you shall judge just. And your Memorialists are ready to qualify themselves according to the act of toleration, and, as in duty bound ever pray.

Dated the tenth day of September, A. D. 1751.

Hezekiah Parke,	Rachel Parke,
John Avery,	Joseph Witter,
Robert Parke,	John Brewster,
John Kimball,	Thomas Woodward,
Benajah Parke,	Beriah Grant,
Samuel Palmer,	Joshua Grant,
Jacob Kimball,	Park Woodward,
Joseph Tyler,	Zebulon Button,
Zebulon Parish,	James Parke,
David Tracy, Jr.,	Daniel Thomas,
Lemuel Tracy,	Moses Meech,
Josiah Parke,	Silas Parke,
Aaron Meech,	Ephraim Jones,
Peter Yerrington,	Christopher Tracy,
Paul Parke	William Randal,
Thomas Gates,	Rozzil Parke.
Prudence Kimball,	

ORDER TO SHERIFF RESPECTING PRESTON SEPARATISTS.

To the Sheriff of the County of New London, his Deputy or either of the Constables of the towns of Norwich, Groton, Preston and Stonington, all within said County, greeting.

In his Majesty's name you are commanded to summons the inhabitants of the First and Second Societies of the said town of Preston, the inhabitants of the Second Society in the town of Groton, and the inhabitants of the Fourth Society of the town of Norwich, and the inhabitants of the Second Society of the town of Stonington, that they appear before the General Assembly of the Colony of Conn., to be convened at New Haven in said Colony on the second Thursday of Oct. next, viz. that

they appear before said Assembly on the Tuesday next after said Thursday to show reason, if they have any, why the prayer of the foregoing Memorial should not be granted, and you are to summons the inhabitants by leaving a true and attested Copy of the foregoing Memorial and this Citation with the Clerk of each of said Societies respectively at least 12 days before Tuesday; herein fail not and make due return.

Dated at New London on the 2nd day of Sep., 1751.

THOMAS FITCH, Dep.-Gov.

A true Copy.

Test, JEDEDIAH TRACY, said Sheriff's Deputy.

ORDER FOR THE LAY OUT OF THE PRINCIPAL
HIGHWAY LEADING FROM CENTRE GROTON
TO PRESTON TOWN LINE IN 1723.

We the Subscribers being Select men for this year Anno Dom 1723 we do appoint Mr. Ralph Stoder to Assist Mr. Joshua Bill to lay a particular highway fore Rod wide from the meeting house to the pine swamp Road for the North people of the Town to come to meeting and also to make satisfaction to all the proprietors which the said way is laid out through their land which satisfaction is to be made in Common or undivided land we the s^d Select men having sufficient power to lay out any particular ways when it is wanting in our town. Groton October y^e 21: 1723:

JOSHUA BILL
SAML LESTER
JOHN AVERY
NICH^s STREET

Entered Rec^d Oct. y^e 24, 1723.

Selectmen.

The road laid out under this order is supposed to be that leading from Centre Groton North to the Preston line, leading to and over the present, so-called, Meeting-house hill, and by the "Bill Parsonage" to the then Pine swamp near the town line of Preston, and passed the Pequot reservation. This highway divides pretty nearly the town of Ledyard into two equal parts.

NAMES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS, SIXTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1836-37—Eleazer Williams. | 1868-69—Cyrus T. Peckham. |
| 1837-38—Eleazer Williams. | 1869-70—Samuel N. Hallet. |
| 1838-39—Oliver Chapman. | 1870-71—Anna M. Williams. |
| 1839-40—Stephen Billings. | 1871-72—Chas. B. Beckwith. |
| 1840-41—Hibberd R. Norman. | 1872-73—Robert E. Turner. |
| 1841-42—Hibberd R. Norman. | 1873-74—Eunice A. Geer. |
| 1842-43—Sanford B. Smith. | 1874-75—Eunice A. Geer. |
| 1843-44—Erasmus Avery. | 1875-76—Eunice A. Geer. |
| 1844-45—Erasmus Avery. | 1876-77—Eunice A. Geer. |
| 1845-46—Stephen H. Norman. | 1877-78—Eunice A. Geer. |
| 1846-47—Wm. M. Gray. | 1878-79—Russel Gallup. |
| 1847-48—Jacob A. Geer. | 1879-80—Albert Geer. |
| 1848-49—Dwight A. Satterlee. | 1880-81—Rev. Chas. Cutting. |
| 1849-50—Isaac E. Gates. | 1881-82—Geo. Gray. |
| 1850-51—David Geer. | 1882-83—Nellie W. Geer. |
| 1851-52—John G. Ball. | 1883-84—Hattie A. Gray. |
| 1852-53—Wm. H. Shepard. | 1884-85—Hattie A. Gray. |
| 1853-54—David Geer. | 1885-86—Hattie A. Gray. |
| 1854-55—Simeon Gallup. | 1886-87—John N. Peckham. |
| 1855-56—Geo. Fanning. | 1887-88—John N. Peckham. |
| 1856-57—Cyrus F. Cook. | 1888-89—Wm. L. Main. |
| 1857-58—Samuel N. Hallett. | 1889-90—Wm. L. Main. |
| 1858-59—Thos. P. Norman. | 1890-91—Chas. S. Caswell. |
| 1859-60—Geo. Fanning. | 1891-92—Calvin R. Main. |
| 1860-61—Geo. Fanning. | 1892-93—Hattie E. Fanning. |
| 1861-62—John D. Brewster. | 1893-94—Susan F. Brown. |
| 1862-63—Thos. P. Norman. | 1894-95—Susan F. Brown. |
| 1863-64—Wm. H. Stanton. | 1895-96—Susan F. Brown. |
| 1864-65—Mary Ann Williams. | 1896-97—Susan F. Brown. |
| 1865-66—Frank N. Whipple. | 1897-98—Susan F. Brown. |
| 1866-67 { J. C. Lamb, | 1898-99—Susan F. Brown. |
| { Geo. Fanning. | 1899-1900 { Marion Holdredge |
| 1867-68—Geo. Fanning. | { Edwin Gray. |

Attest, GEO. FANNING.

LETTER OF SAMUEL CAPRON TO
COL. BENADAM GALLUP.

Pauquatanock January 3^d 1778

Colo. Gallup

Sir, I am desired by Mr. W^m. Coit to Call on you to send me that Subscription that you had to get Subscribers for a Lottery to Build a Bridge across Norwich River, which must be laid before the town next Tuesday, and I will wait on you next Monday at 10 o'clock at Lieut Nehemiah Smith's. I would not have you fail on any account as it is of the Greatest Consequence with regard to the Spott where to Sett the Bridge.

From yours &c.

SAMUEL CAPRON.

To Colo. Benadam Gallup.

LETTER OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS
TO NORMAN B. BROWN.

Mr. Norman B. Brown, Postmaster, Gales Ferry, Connecticut.

Quincy 3 September 1828.

Sir

I duly received your Letter of 9 ulto and Thank you for the friendly Sentiments expressed in it. The establishment of a Post Office at the place of your residence I hope and trust is an indication of its thriving condition, for the continuance of which as well as for your own prosperity, and that of your family, be assured of the best wishes of your friend and fellow citizen

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO PERAMBULATE LINE
BETWEEN GROTON AND PRESTON.

At a Towne Meeting holden in Groton April 26th 1709, voted,—that Capt James Morgan and Capt James Avery two of the selectmen are chosen to meet with those men that the town of Norwich and the town of Preston doe inform this town that the said towne will send this present week to preambulate the line, between them and us—that is between Norwich and Groton, and

Preston and said Groton. At the same Town meeting voted, that the above said Capt. James Morgan Mr. George Gears are fully impowered to preambulate and settel the bounds between the said Norwich and Groton, and Preston and Groton, provided the said towns Norwich and Preston give the men they send the same power, and that the men of Groton secure the property that the towne of New London purchased of Unkas that now belongs to Groton—

Attest, NEHEMIAH SMITH, Towne Clerk.

LIST OF PROBATE JUDGES.

Since its incorporation in 1836 the town has constituted a Probate District by itself. The following persons have served as Probate Judges :

Christopher Newton,	James A. Billings,
Erastus Williams,	Jacob L. Gallup,
Henry W. Avery,	Nathaniel B. Geer,
Samuel W. Wood,	John Brewster,
Edmund Spicer,	George Fanning,
Israel Allyn,	Russell Gallup.

ROLL OF THE FALLEN, ON SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Lieut. Stanton Allyn,	A. J. Maynard,
Asa Allyn,	Erastus A. Maynard,
Wm. R. Allyn,	George Miller,
Stephen D. Allyn,	Ray Moffit,
Alexander W. Avery,	Elias Myers,
Latham A. Bailey,	Moses N. Palmer,
John G. Ball,	Gurdon Pratt,
Thomas J. Clark,	Charles L. Perkins,
William E. Chapman,	Samuel C. Rogers,
Edwin L. Christie,	Rodolph Slater,
Thomas H. Frink,	William Smith,
Montgomery Gray,	Austin Whipple,
Gurdon Greene,	Samuel S. Whipple,
Warren A. Lamb,	Chauncey F. Wilcox.
Augustus E. Maynard,	

CATALOGUE OF DEATHS—1713-1854.

Soon after this History was begun there were several persons who thought it might be well to preserve upon its pages a list of the deaths that had occurred, upon the territory covered by the town, between the date of its settlement and our own times. The idea was received with favor when suggested to others, and, presently, arrangements were made to carry it into effect.

In order to do this some fifty cemeteries needed to be visited and the names and dates upon the tomb-stones copied. This work was cheerfully undertaken, and about thirty persons have participated in it. In addition to the facts thus secured many have been obtained from town records, family records and other sources.

But the most fruitful source of information has been an old catalogue, published by Ansil Brown in the year 1815. This old catalogue, corrected where errors have been discovered and enlarged by the addition of names that had been overlooked, covers the period between 1770 and 1813 inclusive.

A large number of Pequot names appear upon the old catalogue; and it seems fortunate that we can preserve them in this place, since the race to which they belonged is fast passing away.

The small number of names which appear under the earlier dates is quite noticeable, and clearly indicates that our ancestors in that period erected but few monuments to the memory of their deceased friends.

It will be noticed that this catalogue closes with the last of December, 1854. The reason for this is that the town records begin Jan. 1, 1855; and from this time on to the present the presumption is that every death occurring in the town is recorded upon them.

It speaks well for the healthfulness of the place that so many who have resided in it have attained to great age. Mr. George Geer, who spent the greater part of his life in it, died at the home of his daughter in what is now Griswold, in 1726, aged

105. Mrs. Lucy Turner, relict of Capt. Hawkins Turner, died March 16, 1809, at the age of 100. Her grave is in the south-east part of the town, near the village of Old Mystic. Widow Thankful Avery, who spent most of her life near Poquonnoc, but probably died at the home of one of her children in North Groton, was 101 years old. Her death occurred Jan. —, 1813. Mrs. Gehannah (now Joanna) Williams, relict of Uriah, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Amos Barnes, in the north-east part of the town, June 10, 1854, aged 99 years and 8 months. Her grave is near the Baptist church. Mrs. Freelove Turner, relict of Bushnell Turner, lived in three centuries, the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth. She died Jan. 4, 1901, lacking but three months of being 101 years old. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church, and in the cemetery near that church she was buried.

1713.

Feb. 12—Abigail Park Avery, wife of Capt. Christopher.

1714.

Mrs. Margaret Williams.

1723.

May 1—Samuel Avery, Esq. (59).

1726.

George Geer, in Preston, now Griswold (105).

1738.

Feb. 3—Mary Stoder (64).

1740.

Hannah (Pequot?) (22).

Prudence Fowler.

1741.

Martha Tyler Geer.

1742.

Cap. Robert Geer (67).

1744.

Aug. 6—Ralph Stodder, Jun. (49).

1750.

Henry Williams,

1751.

Oct. 10—James Smith (77).

1752.

Feb. 19—Lucy Avery, wife of James, 3rd (21).
Samuel Fox.

1753.

Capt. Christopher Avery (73).

Jan. 31—John Sholes (76).

Dec. 17—Ralph Stoddard (87).

1755.

Sept. 30—Lieut. Benadam Gallup (63).

1759.

Feb. 2—Eunice Gallup, wife of Benadam (63).

March 14—Edward Avery (84).

April 30—Lois Gallup, daughter of Benadam (3).

1760.

April 6—Robert Allyn (63).

April 10—Jonathan Stodard, son of Ralph (29).

April 21—Dea. Ebenezer Allyn (61).

1761.

Jan. 3—Joanna Avery, wife of Edward (82).

May 5—John Hurlbut (61).

1763.

Aug. 28—Ebenezer Geer (54).

1769.

Sept. 14—Saxton Allyn, son of John (2).

Dec. 31—Luther Allyn, son of Robert (3).

1770.

Feb.—Joseph Fox (77).

March—Sarah Rose, relict of Joseph (88).

March—Ezekiel Turner (70).

July—Nathaniel Brown (80).

Oct.—Eunice Stoddard, wife of Wait (20).

Nov.—Abigail Gallup, daughter of Col. Benadam (8).

Dec.—John Gallup, son of Col. Benadam (17).

Dec.—James Gallup (22).

1771.

Jan.—Elkanah Stoddard (27).

Jan.—Hannah Gallup, daughter of Col. Benadam (27).

Ansel Gates (34).

Feb.—Capt. John Morgan (71).

March—Robert Stoddard (71).

Oct.—Mary Brown, wife of Nathaniel (53).

Dec.—Joseph Morgan (34).

1772.

Feb.—William Morgan (26).

May—Child of Joshua George (a native).

June—Eleazer Allyn, son of Dea. Joseph (4 months).

Nov.—Ann Geer, daughter of Jacob (2).

Dec.—Phebe Bellows, daughter of John (10).

Dec.—John Stanton, son of Samuel (1).

1773.

Jan.—Richard Williams, son of Isaac (1).

Jan.—Elijah Newton (40).

Jan.—William Avery, at Gaudaloupe (27).

Jan.—Luther Allyn (39).

Feb.—Ephraim Morgan, son of Dea. Shapley (5).

March—Stephen Allyn (23).

March—Thankful Smith, daughter of Lt. Nehemiah (2).

March—Ebenezer Morgan (21).

March—Daniel Morgan, son of Dea. Shapley (3).

May—Hannah Sterry, daughter of Samuel (19).

June—Jacob Allyn (39).

July—Joseph Latham (70).

Sept.—Phebe Hurlbutt, wife of Stephen (37).

1774.

Jan.—Sarah Woodbridge, daughter of Paul (24).

May—Reuben Pelton.

Sept.—Elizabeth Leads (66).

Oct.—Cyrus Allyn, son of Thomas (3).

1775.

Cyrus Whipple (21).

James Park.

1775—*Continued.*

Noah Whipple.

Sept.—James Worden, Jr. (22).

1776.

Daniel Charles.

Jacob Cocheats.

Isaac Comwas.

Solomon Spiat.

Z. Meason.

Thomas Cocheats.

Charles Charley.

Jacob George.

Segon Thomas.

} These nine natives died in the
army this year.

Jan.—Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Richard.

Feb.—Martha Spicer, daughter of Capt. Oliver (19).

Feb.—Allatha Allyn, wife of James (62).

May— — Capron (80).

May—James Park (53).

May—Christopher Allyn (45).

May—Betsey Charles (a native).

June—Williams Leads, died in New Jersey (17).

Sept.—Luther Geer, died in New York (22).

Sept.—Tabitha Perkins, wife of Dyer (33).

Oct.—Zephora Stedman, daughter of John (13).

Oct.—Child of Joshua George (a native).

Nov.—Thomas Cocheats (a native).

Nov.—Wait Stoddard (48).

Nov.—James Allyn (79).

1777.

Jan.—Elkanah Stoddard (27).

Jan.—Mary Zachney (a native).

Jan.—Child of Mary Zachney.

Feb.— — Senshemon (a native).

Feb.—Mary Stoddard (16).

March—Child of John Stedman.

March—Peter Cocheats (a native).

March—Daniel Cocheats (a native).

1777—*Continued.*

April—Esther Cocheats (a native).

April—William Morgan (54).

April—Child of Moses Senshemon.

April—James Avery (25).

July—John Perkins.

Aug.—John Stark, in New Jersey (21).

Aug.—Preescilla Stanton, wife of Samuel.

Sept.—Tamer (a native).

Sept.—Mercy Chapman, relict of William.

Oct.—Sarah Woodbridge, wife of Paul (59).

Oct.—Ithamar Bellows (63).

Nov.—Ezekiel Perkins, at Stamford.

Nov.—Michal Williams, wife of Peter (60).

Dec.—Aaron Senshemon (a native).

Dec.—Anny Cogog (a native).

Dec.—Silas Pomeat (a native).

1778.

March—Child of Temperance Crank (a native).

April—Josephus Stoddard, son of Ichabod (3).

April—Moses Chrunk (a native).

June—Lucretia Babcock, wife of James.

June—Ebenezer Williams, (51).

June—Thomas Williams (26).

July—Christopher Avery (70).

July—David Senshemon (a native).

Aug.—Samuel Geer, Jr.

Aug.—Abigail Senshemon (a native).

Aug.—Simeon Charles (a native).

Sept.—Nathan Gallup, Jr. (24).

Sept.—Sarah Gallup, wife of Col. Nathan (48).

Sept.—Peg Chrunk (a native).

Oct.—Elizabeth Daniels (a native).

Oct.—Prudence Williams, daughter of Capt. Peleg (5).

Nov.—Benajah Daniels.

Nov.—Thaddeus Bailey, Jr.

Nov.—John Holdridge (22).

1778—*Continued.*

Paul Woodbridge (71).

Samuel Smith, (70).

Capt. Theophilus Stanton, in the West Indies.

John Tobey.

Janer Charles.

— Wampey.

Moses George.

Joshua George.

J. Comwas.

These six natives died in the
army this year.

1779.

Jan.—Mrs. Mary Eldredge (57).

Jan.—John Mason (a native).

April—James Babcock (44).

April—Joshua M. Allyn, son of Elder Rufus (1).

May—Daniel Charles (a native).

May—Mary Edwards, wife of Charles (47).

May—Sarah Chapman, wife of Amos (50).

Aug.—Lucy Perkins, wife of Jacob.

Aug.—Ashbel Woodbridge, son of Paul (18).

Nov.—Robert Park (83).

Dec.—John Stanton, in Providence.

Dec.—Joseph Stanton, in Providence.

Dec.—Child of Colhorin Charles (a native).

1780.

Jan.—Anna Giles, relict of John.

Feb.—Lt. Phineas Bill (about 60).

March—Samuel Stanton (33).

April—Philip Gray (97).

May—Elizabeth Sterry, wife of Samuel (60).

May—Elkanah Morgan, son of Capt. John (23).

July—Mary Morgan (84).

July—Child of Joshua Charles (a native).

Aug.—Robert Avery (24).

Nov.—Mary Allyn, wife of Ebenezer (73).

1780—*Continued.*

Dec.—Obadiah Bailey (52).

Dec.—Timothy Lamb (39).

Dec.—Zephaniah Waterhouse, son of Timothy (5).

1781.

Jan.—Woodbury Starkweather (29).

Jan.—Ephraim Meson (a native).

April—Temperance Charles (a native).

June—Anna Otis, wife of Wm. (28).

Aug.—Susannah Comstock (60).

Sept. 6—Capt. Samuel Allyn (47).

Sept. 6—Capt. Simeon Allyn (37).

Sept. 6—Capt. Amos Stanton (31).

Sept. 6—Lt. Henry Williams.

Sept. 6—Lt. Joseph Lewis (41).

Sept. 6—Ensign John Lester (42).

Sept. 6—Joseph Moxley.

Sept. 6—Rufus Hurlbutt. —

Sept. 6—Asa Perkins (33).

Sept. 6—Simeon Morgan (27).

Sept. 6—Benadam Allyn (20).

Sept. 6—John Williams (42).

Sept. 6—Belton Allyn (17).

Sept. 6—John Stedman.

Sept. 6—Andrew Billings (22).

Sept. 6—Thomas Alexander (46).

Sept. 6—Elnathan Perkins.

Sept. 6—Luke Perkins.

Sept. 6—Simeon Perkins.

Sept. 6—Simeon Hill.

Sept. 6—Nathan Sholes.

Sept. 6—Moses Jones.

Sept. 6—Christopher Avery.

Sept. 6—Thomas Miner.

Sept. 6—Andrew Baker (26).

Sept. 6—Josiah Widger.

} Killed at Fort Griswold.

1781—*Continued.*

- Sept.—Abel Chapman, at Bordeaux (22).
 Sept.—Mrs. Phebe S. Adams (37).
 Sept.—Gurdon Bill, son of Capt. Phineas (15).
 Sept.—Hannah Fox.
 Sept.—Jabez Allyn, son of James (3).
 Oct.—Widow Experience Williams (80).
 Nov.—Mary Allyn.
 Nov.—Danil E. Stanton (33).
 Nov.—Child of Jeffry (a native).

1782.

- Jan.—Nathaniel Chapman, son of Dea. Joseph C. (in the army),
 (20).
 Jan.—Giles Sholes, son of John (6).
 Jan.—Isaac A. Morgan (at sea) (19).
 Jan.—Elisha Morgan, son of John (14).
 Jan.—Mary Morgan, daughter of Israel (7 weeks).
 Feb.—Sarah Chapman, wife of Joshua.
 Feb.—Isaac Williams (at Branford) (25).
 Feb.—Robert Meson (a native).
 March—John Elderkin (64).
 March—James Lamb (49).
 March—Polly Turner, daughter of Ezekiel (5 months).
 April—Freelove Avery (13).
 May—Mary Turner.
 June—Susannah Stoddard, wife of Capt. Ralph (59).
 July 7—Elkany Stodder (13).
 Aug.—Haannah Latham (69).
 Oct.—Clarissa Williams, daughter of Capt. Peleg (5).
 Oct.—Amos Chapman (21).
 Oct.—John Oaks (a native).
 Oct.—Thomas Avery.
 Nov.—Lydia Avery.
 Nov.—William — (a native).
 Dec.—Robert Stanton (22).

During the year the following:

Mary Geer (and child), wife of Capt. Isaac (45).

Thomas Bellows (on prison ship in New York) (27).

Constant Eady and wife.

Tisdal Eady and wife.

1783.

Jan.—Lucy Allyn, wife of Thomas (41).

March—Daniel Lamb (80).

April—John Cooper (a native).

July—Olive Chapman, wife of Wm.

July—Peter Senshemon (a native).

Sept.—Jacob Allyn, son of John.

Dec.—Mary Allyn, daughter of Elder Rufus (1).

1784.

Feb.—Child of Elisha Mallison.

Feb.—George Avery.

March—Squire Avery, son of James.

March—Anna Bailey, wife of Jedediah.

April—Ezekiel Gray, son of Philip, lost at sea (18).

April—Mercy Meson (a native).

April— — Chunks (a native).

May—David Alvason, (about 80).

May—Capt. Oliver Spicer (48).

July—Elizabeth Wampey (a native).

Aug.—Jack — (a negro).

Aug.—William Morgan (31).

Aug.—Mathew Brown (54).

Sept.—Margery Newton, wife of Abel (40).

Dec.—John L. Avery (24).

Dec.—Benjamin Button, lost at sea (27).

1785.

Jan.—Sarah Rose, wife of Robert (55).

Feb.—Mary Avery, wife of James (42).

March—Timothy Park.

March—Sarah Stoddard, wife of Robert.

April—Hopewel Holley, daughter of Joseph (2).

April—John Morgan (at sea) (35).

1785—*Continued.*

April—Kiah Stoddard.

April—Prudence Allyn (43).

May—Experience Brown, daughter of Dea. William.

May—Jemima Stoddard, wife of Vine (37).

May—Jane —, (a negress).

May—Solomon Wampey (a native).

June—Simeon Case, of Norwich (52).

June—Nehemiah Packer, son of John (4).

June—Temperance Brown, daughter of Nathaniel (8).

July—Child of — Mergan (a native).

July—Child of John Packer.

Aug.—Sarah Stoddard, daughter of Mark (17).

Aug.—Mary Allyn, wife of Trial (37).

Nov.—James Etheridge (at sea) (41).

Nov.—Child of Joseph Senshemon (a native).

Nov.—Wealthy Shon (a native).

Dec.—Capt. Joseph Morgan (81).

Dec.—Margaret Williams, wife of Wm. (68).

Dec.—Anna Robins (a native).

1786.

Feb.—Widow Mary Stanton (90).

March—Samuel A. Mallison, son of Elisha (drowned) (1).

March—Child of — Barnes.

March—Child of Amy Charles (a native).

April—Joshua Smith.

May—Grace Adams (a native).

May—Jacob Latham, son of Thos. (4).

June—Child of Capt. Joseph Moxley.

June—Lucretia Avery, daughter of Maj. Daniel (2).

June—Phebe Allyn, daughter of Thomas (8).

July—Sophia Stoddard, daughter of Ichabod (6).

July— — Park, wife of Jacob.

Aug.— — Brook.

Sept.—Child of Samuel Simons.

Sept.—John Allyn (91).

Sept.—Mary Williams, wife of Saml (60).

1786—*Continued.*

Oct.—Samuel Williams (about 80).

Oct.—George Geer (62).

Oct.—Abigail Allyn, daughter of Thomas (8).

Oct.—Elder Rufus Allyn (43).

1787.

Jan.—Prentice Williams, son of Peter (2).

Jan.—Mary Eldridge, wife of Samuel.

Feb.—Margaret Geer, daughter of Amos (12).

March—Mary Stewart, relict of Phineas (83).

March—Isaac Barnes, son of Jesse (5).

March—Mary Billings, wife of Stephen (57).

March—Joannah Allyn, wife of John (76).

March—Christopher Newton, son of Stephen (6 weeks).

April—John Worden, son of Joseph (7).

April— ——— Morgan, wife of Joseph.

April—Allyn Baker, son of Daniel.

May—Sarah Jones, wife of John (59).

May—Child of Jonas Senshemon (a native).

May—A negro.

May—Chloe (a negress).

June—Hannah Gallup, daughter of Isaac (7).

June—Amos Thomas (at New London).

July—Child of Job Tinker (a native).

Aug.—Job Tinker's wife (a native).

Sept.—Hannah Allyn, daughter of James (2).

Nov.—Daniel Stark (62).

Nov.— ——— Senshemon (a native).

Nov.—Anna Adams (a native).

Nov.—Peter Church (a native).

Dec.—Deborah Stark, wife of Amos (36).

Dec.—Anna Brown, wife of Simeon (28).

Dec.—Capt. Nathan Stanton, lost at sea.

Dec.—David Bellows, lost at sea (27).

1788.

Jan.—Thomas Lester.

Jan.—Hannah Charles (a native) (60).

1788—*Continued.*

- Jan.—Nathan Gallup, 3rd, son of N. 2nd (8).
 Feb.— ———Tucker (a native).
 March—Jonathan Wood (80).
 Feb.— ——— Tucker (a native).
 April—Widow Dorathy Morgan (71).
 April—Elizabeth Barney (a native).
 April— ——— Jeffry (a native).
 April—Benjamin Debous (a native).
 May—Widow Patience Spicer (80).
 May—Eunice Perkins, daughter of Jacob (5).
 June—William Stark (38).
 June—Zerviah E. Stanton (33).
 July—Capt. Giles Latham.
 July—Abigail Avery.
 Aug.—Widow Meson (a native).
 Sept.—Lucy Geer, daughter of George G. (19).
 Sept.—Aaron Senshemon (a native).
 Sept.—Sarah Geer (27).
 Sept.—Rebecca Whipple, wife of Elijah (34).

1789.

- Jan.—George Toby (a native).
 Feb.—Joseph Allyn, 2nd, son of Robert (18).
 March—Eunice Gallup, daughter of Nathan (8).
 May—John Toby (a native).
 May—Daniel Newton, son of Stephen (2).
 July—Bridget Dixson, daughter of John.
 July—Lucy Stoddard, wife of Robert (60).
 Sept.—Peter Lester (84).
 Sept.—Cap. Asa Avery (69).
 Nov.—William Dixson, son of John.
 Nov.—Child of Hannah Wampey (a native).
 Nov.—Margaret Spicer.
 Nov.—Sarah Stanton, daughter of Amos (14).
 Nov.—Jabez Waterhouse (48).

1790.

- Feb.—Abigail Geer, wife of Robert (87).

1790—*Continued.*

- Feb.—Anna Dick (a native).
March—Lucretia Avery, wife of Asa.
March—Tamer Meson (a native).
April—David Avery (23).
April—A black child.
May—Anna Lester, wife of Peter (80).
May—Capt. Menassah Short.
May—Mary Hurlbutt, wife of John (84).
June—Child of Senshemon (a native).
July—Eunice Brown.
July—Jonathan Latham.
July—Charlotte Bailey, daughter of Thaddeus.
July—John Avery.
Aug.—Gurdon (a negro child).
Sept.—Prime (a negro) (28).
Sept.—Aaron Senshemon, son of Moses (a native) (1).
Oct.—Joseph Williams, 3rd, son of Uriah (5).
Oct.—Eunice Stoddard, wife of Wait (22).
Oct.—Joseph Turner, Jr., son of Joseph (1).
Nov.—Capt. John Morgan (62).
Nov.—Widow Sarah Morgan (77).
Nov.—Lucy Billings, daughter of Asa (1 month).
Dec.—Abigail Wailey (a native).
Dec.—Prudence Avery, relict of John.
Dec.—Jacob Charles (a native).
Dec.—Elizabeth — (a native).

1791.

- Jan.—Jonathan Hiliard (44).
Feb.—Sarah Gallup, wife of Josiah (30).
Feb.—Mrs. Zerviah Niles (81).
Feb.—Mary Lewis (a native).
Feb.—Hannah Cooper (a native).
March—Robert Rose (75).
March—Child of Josiah Squib (a native).
March—Child of Anny Wampey (a native).
March—Child of Moses Senshemon (a native).

1791—*Continued.*

- April—Daniel Cocheats (a native).
 April—Nathan Allyn (79).
 May—Daniel Ruff.
 June—Child of Latham Gray.
 June—Clarissa Williams, daughter of Peter (5 months).
 June—Child of Elisha Mallison (3 months).
 July—Olive Charles (a native).
 July—Anna Enos (a native).
 Aug.—Elizabeth Avery, wife of Lt. Theoph. (79).
 Aug.—Cato (a negro) (50).
 Sept.—James Stoddard (29).
 Oct.—John Charles (a native).
 Oct.—Charity Stoddard, wife of Jas. S., 2nd (29).
 Nov.—Eunice Gallup, daughter of Isaac (2).
 Nov.—Lois Bailey, wife of Thaddeus.

1792.

- Jan.—Child of James Avery, Jr.
 Jan.—Esther Stoddard, daughter of Elkanah.
 Feb.—Deborah Lewis, relict of Joseph (55).
 April—Christopher Newton (90).
 April—Elizabeth Avery.
 May—Jacob Avery.
 May—Dolly — (a native).
 June—Silas Sterry (in West Indies) (20).
 June—Child of Reuben Brown (2 weeks).
 July—Samuel Avery.
 July—William Chapman (8).
 Aug.—Child of Timothy Brosset (a native).
 Aug.—Keziah Chapman (67).
 Sept.—Rebecca Perkins, daughter of Jabez (5).
 Oct.—Child of Jacob Geer (3 months).
 Dec.—Lucy Davis, wife of Jephtha (44).

1793.

- Jan.—Abel Lamb, son of Samuel (9).
 Feb.—William Heath.
 March—Daniel Giles (21).

1793—*Continued.*

March—Jedediah Bailey (85).

March—Ezra Hewet (24).

May—Squire Stoddard, son of Robert (7).

June—Mary Perkins, relict of John (75).

July—Mary Stoddard, wife of Jonathan (28).

July—Prince (a negro) (60).

July—John Billings, Jr.

Sept.—John Billings.

Sept.—Dea. William Brown.

Sept.—Caleb Turner, at Wilmington, N. C.

Oct.—David Allyn, son of Nathan (5).

Oct.—Benjamin Charles (a native).

Dec.—Comfort Brown (72).

Dec.—Samuel Gray, son of Thomas B. (11 days).

Dec.—Esther Cocheats (a native).

1794.

Jan.—Mary —— (a native) (42).

Feb.—Charles Turner, son of Amos (4).

Feb.—Catherine Hallet, daughter of Thomas (6).

March—Nancy Allyn, wife of Robert (33).

March—Samuel Baker (84).

March—Lydia Lamb, relict of John (70).

April—Ebenezer Gallup (38).

May—Tabathy Bill, daughter of Phineas (4).

June—Emily Avery, daughter of Benajah (5 months).

July—Sanford Williams, son of Isaac (3).

July—Jemima Stark, relict of Daniel (67).

July—Alexander Rose, son of Peleg (6 months).

July—Child of James Etheridge.

July—Frederic Allyn, Esq. (30).

July—Samuel Sterry (at Cadiz) (21).

1795.

Jan.—James Worden (80).

Jan.—William Williams, Esq. (86).

Jan.—Bridget Avery, wife of Benajah.

Jan.—Jonathan Whipple (26).

1795—*Continued.*

- March—Jacob George (a native).
 April—Sarah Charles (a native).
 April—Isaac Williams (47).
 May—Lucy Avery, daughter of Isaac (10 months).
 July—Lydia Allyn, daughter of Samuel (2).
 Aug.—Daniel Driscoll (87).
 Aug.—Richard Daton (lost at sea) (52).
 Aug.—Jonathan Ledyard, son of Daniel (11 months).
 Aug.—Peggy (a native).
 Aug.—Ruth (a native).
 Aug.—Charles Eldridge (75).
 Sept.—Hannah H. Allyn, daughter of Robert (1).
 Sept.—Phebe Avery, daughter of Isaac (6 months).
 Oct.—Joseph Williams.
 Nov.—Austin Avery, son of Amos (2).
 Nov.—Mary Smith, daughter of William (10 days).
 Dec.—James Eldridge, son of James.
 Dec.—Mary Allyn, relict of Ebenezer (61).
 Dec.—Edward Avery (31).
 Dec.—Calvin Bannet (71).

1796.

- Jan.—Anna Hanes, wife of Daniel (88).
 Jan.—Thomas Latham (at sea) (25).
 Jan.—Dorothy Bailey, daughter of Obadiah (30).
 Jan.—Sampson (a negro).
 March—Avery B. Stoddard, son of Avery P. (2 months).
 March—Eunice Avery, wife of Christopher (80).
 April—Lydia Stoddard, wife of Avery P. (23).
 May—Thomas N. Niles (56).
 June—Jane Bailey, daughter of Thaddeus (4).
 July—James Stanton (22).
 July—Hannah Bailey, wife of Jedediah (28).
 Aug.—John Williams (81).
 Sept.—Asa Rose (died in England) (22).
 Sept.—Christopher Whipple, son of Elijah (2).
 Oct.—Hannah Bampin (a native).

1796—*Continued.*

Nov.—Levi Chapman, son of Levi (at Port au Prince) (18).

Dec.—Comfort Brown, Jr. (at sea) (20).

Dec.—Daniel Williams (at sea).

Dec.—Annah Brown.

1797.

Feb.—Cyrus Geer, son of David (5).

April—Margaret Stanton, daughter of Samuel (22).

June—Prudence Geer, relict of Ebenezer (84).

June—James Freeman (a negro).

July—Abigail Smith, wife of Nehemiah (60).

July—Child of Jabez Perkins.

Oct.—Child of Robert Williams.

Dec.—Edward Spicer (75).

Dec.—Avery Bailey (at Wilksbarre) (26).

Dec.— ———Turner, wife of Ezekiel (86).

Dec.—Child of Samuel Wood.

1798.

Feb.—Eunice Stark, daughter of William (14).

Feb.—Billings Stoddard, son of Robert (10 months).

March—Elizabeth Obrien, wife of Barnard (42).

April—Joseph Latham (54).

May—Child of Thomas Hallet.

May—Child of Moses Smith.

May—Sally Allyn, daughter of Trial (2).

June—Surviah Lamb, relict of Daniel (90).

June—Clarissa Lamb, daughter of Isaac (3 months).

June—Thankful Worden (83).

July—Lucy Stoddard, wife of Robert (60).

Aug.—Child of Jesse Gallup (4 weeks).

Sept.—Giles Bailey (23).

Oct.—Betsey Eldridge, daughter of James (16).

Nov.—Thankful Stanton, relict of Amos (48).

Nov.—Charles Eldridge, Jr. (55).

Dec.—Prudence Stanton, wife of John.

Dec.—John Williams (85).

Dec.—Olive Rose, wife of Robert.

1798—*Continued.*

Dec.—Abigail Spicer, relict of Edward (62).
 Capt. John Allyn (60).

1799.

Jan.—Stephen Stoddard, son of James (10).
 Jan.—Col. Nathan Gallup (72).
 Feb.—Hopsdel Perkins, wife of Christopher (24).
 Feb.—Sally Rose, daughter of Robert (16).
 Feb.—Prudence Stanton, relict of Capt. John (87).
 March—Eunice Morgan, wife of Joseph (33).
 June—William Barnes (21).
 July—John Sholes (86).
 July—Ebenezer Brown (74).
 July—Hannah Gallup, wife of Benadam (81).
 July—Susannah Williams, relict of John (82).
 Aug.—Child of Theophilus Halsey.
 Aug.—Avery Allyn (at Surinam) (22).
 Sept.—Israel Geer (at Hampton, Va.).
 Sept.—Lieut. Theophilus Avery (91).
 Oct.—Nancy Bill, daughter of Joshua (2).
 Oct.—Temperance Allyn, wife of Ephraim (48).
 Oct.—Temperance Morgan, wife of Wm. (72).
 Oct.—Priscilla Bailey, wife of Ransford (24).
 Dec.—Moses Avery, son of Daniel (at sea) (20).
 Dec.—Esther Packer, daughter of John (5).

1800.

Jan.—Jeremiah Etheridge (at Norfolk, Va.) (32).
 Jan.— — Gallup, son of Christopher (8).
 March—Nehemiah Packer, son of John (11).
 March—Widow Anna Allyn (90).
 March—Col. Benadam Gallup (84).
 March—Sarah Gallup, daughter of Christopher (2).
 April—Lydia Driscoll, wife of Daniel (74).
 May—Seneca Etheridge, son of James (in the East Indies) (15).
 June—Child of James Avery, Jr.
 June—Nancy Newton (19).
 June.—Sabra Gray, wife of Philip (24).

1800—*Continued.*

June—Mary Avery, wife of Dea. Peter (70).

Sept.—Dea. Shapley Morgan (61).

Sept.—Joseph Bailey (57).

Oct.—Daniel Sterry (at St. Vincent) (20).

Abigail Thomas, relict of Daniel (72).

Sarah Barnet, wife of Calvin (80).

Abigail Smith, wife of Samuel (76).

1801.

Jan.—Robert Geer, Esq. (94).

Jan.—Ebenezer Pelton (62).

Feb.—Thervel Bailey, son of Thaddeus.

Feb.—Deborah Forsyth, wife of Robert (30).

March—Anna Bailey, wife of Thaddeus (73).

March—Jedediah Bailey.

April—Mehitable Spink, wife of Asa (40).

April—Lucy Bill, daughter of Phineas (22).

May—William Sholes (28).

May—Eunice Sholes, daughter of Jonathan (1).

June—Ezekiel Park (in Patagonia) (26).

June—Margery Newton, daughter of Abel (20).

July—Prudence Chapel, wife of Edward, Jr. (29).

Aug.—Daniel Stark (38).

Aug.—Anna Wampin (a native).

Aug.—Mercy Pettis, wife of Joseph (35).

Sept.—Benjamin Geer (87).

Sept.—Joseph Stoddard (21).

Sept.—James B. Williams, son of William (3 months).

Oct.—Cyrus Geer.

Oct.—Temperance Morgan, relict of Wm. (77).

Oct.—Samuel Avery (on Staten Island) (20).

Oct.—Thomas Latham (at Burlington) (56).

Nov.—Simeon Bailey (at Norfolk, Va.) (52).

Nov.—Samuel Sterry, son of William (3).

John Holdridge (40).

Eunice Whipple, wife of Samuel,

1802.

- Feb.—Elizabeth Gallup, wife of Nehemiah.
April—Polly Geer, daughter of Richard (9).
April—Daniel Lamb, son of Isaac (1).
April—Shapley Morgan (38).
April—Philip Gray.
May—John M. Avery, son of John (20).
July—Comfort Latham (at City Point) (25).
July—Charles E. Rogers, son of Zabdiel (3 months).
Aug.—Jesse Mainard, Jr., son of Jesse (10).
Oct.—Timothy Crouch, son of Wm. (5).
Oct.—Pollina Darrow (21).
Nov.—Isaac A. Allyn, son of Thomas (17).
Nov.—Lyman Sholes, son of Jonathan.
Nov.—Thomas Stedman (84).
Dec.—Thomas Geer (37).
Dec.—Noah Bailey.
Dec.—Anna Newton, wife of Mark (59).

1803.

- Feb.—Mary Williams, wife of Henry (78).
Feb.—Elizabeth Gallup, wife of Nehemiah (44).
March—Child of Capt. Stephen Newton.
March—Sarah Gallup, daughter of Christopher (2).
April—Bridget Smith, wife of Job (41).
May—Catherine Enos, daughter of John (2).
May—Thaddens Bailey (about 60).
June—Elizabeth Bellows, wife of John (73).
June—Patience Chapman, wife of David (83).
June—John Stark (31).
July—Allyn Turner (at Demerara) (26).
Aug.—Hannah Bailey, wife of Joseph (63).
Sept.—Phebe Williams, daughter of Joseph (4).
Sept.—Amos Williams, son of Joseph (7).
Sept.—Cinthia Williams, daughter of Joseph (11).
Sept.—Mark Newton, son of Stephen (9 months).
Oct.—Gershum Brown (about 78).
Oct.—Avery Williams (at sea) (21).

1803—*Continued.*

- Oct.—Susannah Williams, daughter of Allyn (2).
Nov.—Polly Chapman, daughter of Obadiah (18).
Nov.—Mark Newton, 2nd (at Shenango, N. Y.) (25).
Nov.—Capt. Henry Williams (88).
Dec.—Elijah Brown (73).

1804.

- Jan.—Eunice Smith, daughter of Wm. (1).
Jan.—Daniel Edwards (95).
Feb.—Child of Capt. Joseph Moxley.
Feb.—Child of Capt. Daniel Stoddard.
Feb.—Samuel Williams (in the State of New York) (81).
Feb.—Capt. Oliver Spicer (78).
Feb.—Sarah Allyn, wife of Elder Park (67).
March—Henry Gray.
March—Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Nathaniel (19).
April—Anna Niles (24).
April—Widow Deborah Stoddard.
July—Kindric Brown, son of Daniel (2).
Aug.—Hannah Brown, wife of Nathaniel.
Aug.—Lucy Geer, relict of Robert (51).
Aug.—Dury Fortune (a black woman) (65).
Sept.—Zephora Bailey, wife of Noah (59).
Oct.—Abigail Gray, daughter of Thomas (2).
Oct.—Rufus Pelton.
Nov.—Elizabeth Allyn, wife of Amos (56).
Nov.—Mark Newton (24).
Nov.—Sarah Hallet, wife of Thomas (42).
Dec.—Anna Geer (in New York) (74).

1805.

- Jan.—Child of Moses Smith.
Jan.—Thomas J. Spicer, son of Amos (2).
Jan.—Child of Roswell Mallison.
Jan.—Thankful Freeman (black) (26).
Feb.—Elder Park Allyn (73).
Feb.—Frederic Allyn, son of Robert (8).
March—Mary Walworth (24).

1805—*Continued.*

- April—Prudence Allyn, wife of Thomas (43).
 May—Erastus Smith, son of John (1).
 May—Jerusha Baker, relict of Samuel (89).
 May—Eunice Avery, daughter of George W. (2).
 May—Betsey Latham, wife of Ebenezer (24).
 June—Asa Latham (at Genesee) (23).
 June—Jemima Chapman, wife of Joshua.
 June—John Jones (73).
 June—Child of Obadiah Chapman.
 July—Ezra Brown (75).
 July—Henry Wood (a negro), drowned.
 Sept.—Almiren Smith, son of Job (2).
 Sept.—Alathea Allyn, daughter of Ephraim (5 months).
 Oct.—Mary Williams, relict of John (81).
 Oct.—Abigail Williams, daughter of Roger (2).
 Oct.—Shapley M. Williams, son of Roger (4).
 Oct.—Francis Allyn, son of Ephraim (3).
 Nov.—Child of Stanton Hewet.
 Nov.—Avery G. Turner, son of David (2).
 Nov.—David Chapman (87).
 Nov.—Pollina Bailey (at Bequit, Mass.)
 Dec.—Ansil Barnes, son of Nehemiah (10).
 Dec.—Elizabeth Avery, wife of Jacob (45).
 Dec.—Bridget Niles, wife of Silas (25).
 Dec.—Nehemiah Barnes, Jr. (21).
 Dec.—Sally Chapman, daughter of Levi (23).
 Dec.—Sarah Gallup, daughter of Christopher (1½).

1806.

- Jan.—Ambrose Fish (66).
 Feb.—Sarah Stedman, relict of John
 March—Ruth Brown, relict of Ebenezer (73).
 April—Lucy Whipple (27).
 May—Abigail Chapman, wife of Obadiah (41).
 June—Elijah Arthur (at Demerara) (16).
 July—Esther Brown, relict of Gershum (70).
 July—Nero (a negro) (35).

1806—*Continued.*

- Aug.—Sarah Hiliard, daughter of Jonathan (22).
Aug.—Bridget Mallison, daughter of Roswell (20).
Aug.—Julia Williams, daughter of Allyn.
Sept.—Elijah Avery (23).
Sept.—Dan Bailey (24).
Sept.—Child of Nehemiah Gallup (4 weeks).
Oct.—Hannah Hallet, daughter of Thos. (20).
Oct.—John Gardner, son of Stephen (11).
Nov.—Jeremiah Wilbur (about 45).
Nov.—Thomas H. Sholes, son of George W. (3).
Nov.—Elizabeth Chapman, wife of Alpheus.
Nov.—Lathrop Lamb, son of John (1).
Dec.—Ebenezer Perkins (86).
Ezra Obrien (23).
Asa Spink (lost at sea).

1807.

- Jan.—Edward Avery, son of Daniel (17).
Jan.—Timothy Lamb (74).
March—Armina Perkins, daughter of Jabez.
April—Roger Williams (43).
April—Robert Stoddard (78).
April—Deborah Morgan, wife of Christopher (58).
July—Timothy Lamb, son of Isaac (5).
July—Nathaniel Brown (93).
Aug.—Richard Williams (80).
Aug.—Amos A. Lester, son of Amos (2).
Sept.—Anna Johnson, wife of Jacob (39).
Sept.—Elisha Arthur (43).
Sept.—Deborah Newton, wife of Agrippa (59).
Sept.—Anna Lester, wife of Amos (72).
Oct.—Youngs Turner (at Demerara) (31).
Oct.—Esther Bailey, wife of Isaac (30).
Oct.—Child of Isaac Bailey.
Oct.—William P. Lester, son of Asa.
Oct.—Caroline Smith (23).
Oct.—Thomas Swan (drowned in Thames).

1807—*Continued.*

- Nov.—Ichabod A. Stoddard, son of Cephas (3).
 Nov.—Child of Simeon Bailey.
 Nov.—Lucy Williams, daughter of Rufus (17 days).
 Dec.—Lucy Avery, daughter of Isaac, Jr. (3).
 Dec.—Northup Niles (44).
 Dec.—Dea. Peter Avery (78).
 Dec.—Sarah Chapman, wife of Asa (44).
 Dec.—Cyrus Leonard (at sea) (25).

1808.

- Jan.—Hannah Morgan, relict of Shapley.
 Jan.—Hannah Gallup, wife of Henry (76).
 Feb.—Hannah Stedman, daughter of Benjamin, Jr. (1).
 Feb.—Stephen Newbury, son of Nathan (4).
 Feb.—Phebe Discoll, daughter of Asa (9).
 March—Tull Freeman (a negro) (90).
 March—Esther Bailey, daughter of Amos (5).
 March—Jonathan Havens (53).
 March—Sarah Bailey, wife of Ezekiel (32).
 March—Temperance Moses (a black).
 March—Mary Rogers, daughter of Zabdiel (4 months).
 April—Abigail Lester, wife of Stewart (30).
 May—Amos Lester (80).
 May—Elisha Mallison (50).
 Sept.—Child of Robert Chapman (6 weeks).
 Sept.—Roger Clark (45).
 Nov.—Margaret Stedman, daughter of Benjamin (6 months).
 Nov.—Amy Chapman, wife of Amos (23).
 Dec.—James Stedman, 3rd (25).
 Dec.—Ednah Allyn, relict of Jacob (67).

1809.

- Jan.—Noah O'Brien, son of Barnard (17).
 Jan.—Patience Chapman, daughter of John (2).
 Feb.—Hannah Stedman, daughter of Benjamin, Jr. (2).
 Feb.—Zachariah Waterhouse (42).
 March—George Davison, son of Luther (3).
 March—Lucy Turner, relict of Hawkins (100).

1809—*Continued.*

- April—Isaac Stanton (67).
April—Child of Asa Barnes.
April—Solomon Geer (41).
April—Amos Chapman (88).
April—Elizabeth Fanning, relict of Capt. F. (86).
May—Martha Billings, wife of Stephen (80).
June—John A. Rogers, son of Charles L. (5).
July—Lydia Freeman (a black) (22).
Aug.—Capt. Stephen Sterry (lost at sea) (33).
Sept.—Elisha Williams, Esq. (63).
Oct.—Benjamin Stedman, Jr. (26).
Nov.—Gilbert Moxley, son of Thomas (2½).
Dec.—Charles Allyn, son of Trial (9).
Eliza Bill, daughter of Lodowick (2¾).

1810.

- Jan.—Jacob Park (84).
Feb.—Samuel Stanton (77).
March—Child of John Chapman.
April—Richard C. Bill, son of Richard D. Bill (4).
April—Mary H. Avery, wife of Elisha (29).
April—Cyrus Williams (a negro) (58).
May—Lieut. Nehemiah Smith (77).
May—William Hallet (drowned in New York State) (26).
May—Griswold Latham (drowned in New York State) (24).
(Latham was trying to save Hallet from drowning in
Canisteen river).
July—Jacob Avery (53).
July—Patience Chapman, daughter of Levi (29).
July—Israel Brown.
Aug.—William Hall (52).
Sept.—Rhispby Chapman, relict of Amos.
Sept.—Fanny Rogers, wife of Zabdiel (44).
Dec.—Abigail Whipple, daughter of Silas (8 months).
Dec.—Perry Garnard, son of Jonathan (17).

1811.

- Feb.—Lydia Roach, daughter of Thomas (23).

1811—*Continued.*

- March—Martha Newton, relict of Christopher (83).
 March—Sibil Avery, wife of Maj. Daniel (53).
 March— — Gray, wife of Benjamin.
 April—Hezekiah P. Benjamin, son of Ranselier B. (4 weeks).
 April—Timothy Whipple, son of Silas (3 months).
 April—Child of Nehemiah Gallup.
 April—Ambrose Fish (30).
 April—Loisa Wilcox, daughter of Robert (1).
 May—Rebecca Allyn, wife of Robert (50).
 May—Lois Mulkey (3).
 June—Benajah Avery (68).
 July—Ebenezer Pratt (40).
 July—Capt. Phineas S. Hudson (48).
 July—Widow Bellows (83).
 Aug.—Susannah Reed (a native) from Rhode Island.
 Aug.—Widow Arthur (86).
 Aug.—John Avery (65).
 Aug.—Capt. Ralph Stoddard (88).
 Aug.—Isaac Babcock (57).
 Sept.—Lieut. Robert Wilcox, by accident, a remarkable death (28).
 Oct.—Capt. Robert Allyn (55).
 Oct.—Martha Standish, wife of Isaac (70).
 Oct.—Anthony Freeman (a negro) (28).
 Nov.—Avery A. Bill (at Wilmington, N. C.) (37).
 Nov.—Henry Gallup (86).
 Nov.—Robert Allyn, Esq. (83).
 Dec.—James L. Brown, son of Reuben (3).

1812.

- Jan.—Lydia Spicer, wife of James (34).
 Jan.—Samuel Newton.
 Jan.—Child of Wait R. Worden.
 Feb.—Sarah Spicer, relict of Abel (70).
 March—Abel Brown.
 March—Suffiah C. Gates, relict of Asa (74).
 March—Widow Amy Newton (75).

1812—*Continued.*

- April—Esther Stanton (18).
April—Sabrina Brown, daughter of Nathaniel (19).
April—Mary Culver (19).
May—Asa M. Bellows (at New York) (29).
May— — Perkins, wife of Jacob, 2d.
June—Thomas Allyn (70).
Aug.—Child of Hollen Prosser.
Aug.—Capt. Samuel Wood (48).
Aug.—William Perkins (29).
Sept.—Polly Hewlet, wife of Comfort (72).
Oct.—Elizabeth Ruff, relict of Daniel (90).
Oct.—James Newton (in Ohio) (27).
Oct.—Child of Elijah Barns.
Oct.—Jenny Freeman (a black) (80).
Nov.—Nancy Perkins, wife of Sebra (23).
Nov.—Priscilla Lee, wife of Joseph (81).
Nov.—Jane Billings (a black).
Dec.—Prudence Bailey, wife of Ezekiel.
Dec.—Ruth Williams, wife of Rufus (39).
Dec.—Polly Smith, wife of Joseph (21).
Dec.—Asa Stoddard, son of Asa (2).

1813.

- Jan.—Widow Thankful Avery (101).
Jan.—Isaac Peckham (70).
Jan.—Ashbel Chapman, son of Rufus (2).
March—Mary Williams, wife of Ebenezer (70).
April—Wife of John Perkins.
May—Abigail Gates (56).
May—Nancy Tyler (of Stonington).
May—Ezekiel Bailey.
June—Dea. Joseph Allyn (78).
July—Mehetable Bill, relict of Phineas (90).
July—Ephraim Allyn (at Sacket's Harbor) (33).
July—Clarissa Stoddard, daughter of Daniel (18).
Aug.—Freelove Morgan, relict of Shapley (73).
Aug.—Capt. Allyn Williams (40).

1813—*Continued.*

- Aug.—Fanny Smith, daughter of Thomas (20).
 Sept.—Mary Hiliard, relict of Jonathan.
 Sept.—Lucy Gray, wife of Jonas (43).
 Sept.—Hannah Stoddard, daughter of Ebenezer (1).
 Sept.—Stephen Allyn, son of Miner, Jr. (2).
 Oct.—Mary Allyn, relict of Dea. Joseph (74).
 Oct.—Nathan Lester (71).
 Oct.—Surviah Arthur, daughter of Elisha (14).
 Oct.—Deborah Holdridge (72).
 Oct.—Hannah Stoddard, wife of James (76).
 Nov.—Temperance Adams, wife of Guy (30).
 Dec.—Lucy Avery, daughter of Theophilus (19).
 Dec.—Anna Driscoll (30).
 Dec.—Benjamin Gray.
 Dec.—Lucy Avery, wife of Isaac (65).
 Dec.—Jabez Lamb (at Demerara) (37).

1814.

- Jan.—Roswell M. Avery, son of Isaac, 2d (12).
 Jan.—Elizabeth Moxley, relict of Joseph (74).
 Jan.—Child of William Lamb, Jr.
 Jan.—Child of Margery Gates.
 Jan.—Ann Geer, relict of Solomon (36).
 Jan.—Jacob Geer (82).
 Jan.—Nathaniel Bellows (57).
 Feb.—Esther Standish, wife of Nathan (65).
 Feb.—Asa Gray (38).
 Feb. 15—Daughter of Jacob Gallup (12 days).
 April 2—Anna Allyn (67).
 April 3—Dea. Joseph Chapman (83).
 April 18—Lucy Lester (70).
 May 6—Sabra Avery, wife of Theophilus (62).
 July 4—Mrs. Elizabeth Eaton (28).
 Aug. 3—Isaac Gallup, Esq. (72).
 Sept. 5—Timothy Watrous (49).
 Nov. 9—Mary Holdridge, wife of Phineas (68).

1814—*Continued.*

Nov. 18—Capt. William Williams (74).

Dec. 5—Amos Bolles (76).

Dec. 30—Prudence Allyn, daughter of Thomas (23).

1815.

Jan. 1—Phineas Holdridge (77).

April 16—Prudence Morgan (87).

June 13—Abel Newton (68).

Oct. 8—Eunice Barnes (78).

Oct. 22—Albert M. Allyn (10).

Nov. 10—Capt. Joseph Moxley (52).

1816.

March 26—Sarah Geer, wife of Gurdon (61). —

April 16—Asa Chapman (24).

June 4—Capt. Israel Morgan (59).

July 5—Mary H. Avery, daughter of Nathan (5).

Aug. 22—Abby M. Averill (3).

Sept. 8—Gurdon Bill Spicer (10). —

Sept. 19—Alathea Spicer (86).

Sept. 24—Billings Allyn, son of Thomas (18).

Sept. 25—Allyn Mallison (in Mo.) (29).

Nov. 30—Thomas A. Williams, son of John (5 months).

Dec. 28—Ephraim Allyn (69).

—Isaac Wightman (72).

1817.

Feb. 10—Asa Bellows (55).

June 17—Albert Latham, son of Jonas (1).

Aug. 23—Mary Gray (71)

Sept. 7—Lucien Niles, son of Rodman (7).

Sept. 20—William E. Maynard (2½).

Oct. 8—Nathan Holdridge (50).

Nov. 6—Mrs. Nancy Lester (44).

Dec. 27—Jabez Averill (41).

1818.

Feb. 12—Martha Gallup, wife of Christopher (52).

Feb. 28—Cynthia Spicer (1).

April 12—Dea. Benadam Gallup (77).

1818—*Continued.*

Nov. 2—Sabra Barnes (47).

Nov. 21—Frederick I. Allyn, son of Lathrop (11-3).
—Allyn Lamb (27).

1819.

March 28—Valentine Lewis (85).

May 11—Mrs. Experience Stoddard (41).

Sept. 21—Sarah Bradford, wife of Adonijah (50)

Oct. 29—Capt. Simeon Crandall (at sea) (30).

Oct. 29—Squire Mallison (24).

—Lucretia P. Wightman, wife of Isaac (73).

1820.

Jan. 12—Agrippa Newton (81).

June 3—Dezire Watrous, daughter of John (17).

June 11—John Watrous (42).

June 15—John Watrous, Jun. (19).

June 28—Mrs. Abigail Williams (60).

July 17—Joseph Lee (88).

Aug. 15—Fanny Bedent, wife of Jesse (25).

Oct. 13—Hannah Allyn, wife of Robert (88).

Oct. 14—Frederick Hemstead (6 months).

Dec. 13—Caroline Allyn, daughter of Cyrus (1).

1821.

Jan. 12—Joseph Williams (63).

Jan. 17—Nathaniel Brown (63).

Feb. 13—Ansel Brown (28).

March 12—Dezire Watrous, wife of John (41).

May 9—Anna Geer (85).

July 20—Calvin Gallup, son of Jacob (1 month).

Aug. 7—Reuben Brown (58).

Aug. 26—William Williams, Jun. (21).

Dec. 13—Thomas Williams (38).

Dec. 16—Capt. Latham Allyn (in Charlestown, S. C.) (27).

—Lucy C. Adams, wife of Capt. Elihu (33).

1822.

Feb. 10—Cynthia W. Allyn (39).

Feb. 22—James Avery (85).

1822—*Continued.*

- March 15—Jesse Gallup (71).
March 16—Mrs. Lucretia Taylor (24).
April 13—Bridget Lester, wife of Peter (88).
May 23—Lucy E. Stoddard (3).
April 16—James Allyn (24).
April 16—Fanny S. Allyn (29).
June 6—Gilmon Allyn (18).
July 18—Mary Geer (85).
Aug. 2—Sybil Avery, daughter of Anson (10).
Aug. 13—Jefferson Williams, son of William (16).
Sept. 3—Isaac Avery, Esq. (75).
Sept. 16—Lydia Avery, relict of James (81).
Sept. 18—Sarah J. Denison, wife of Joseph (18).
Oct. 4—Prudence Barnes (38).
Nov. 17—Comfort Brown (76).
Nov. 18—John Stanton (at sea).
Dec. 1—Maj. Daniel Avery (64).

1823.

- March 3—Capt. Shubael Smith (48).
April 21—Nathan Allyn (at St. Vincent's, W. I.) (59).
Aug. 19—Sabrina Brown, daughter of Daniel (28).
Aug. 22—Bridget Gallup, wife of Dea. Benadam (80).
Sept. 8—Hannah Hurlbutt, wife of Asaph (50).
Sept. 9—Alice Adams (71).
Oct. 14—Gloriana Eldredge, relict of Charles (78).
Oct. 22—Eliza C. Perkins (7).
Nov. 6—Peleg Rose (71).
Nov. 10—Amos Barnes (48).
Nov. 22—Deborah Avery, wife of Maj. Daniel (55).
Dec. 20—Sarah Williams (67).
—Alice E. Adams, wife of Daniel (71).

1824.

- May 19—Joshua Bill, son of Gurdon (1 day).
June 9—Moses Avery (25).
July 9—Mary A. Spicer (15).
July 25—Moses P. Avery, son of Moses (5 months).

1824—*Continued.*

- July 27—Mrs. Prudence Cushman (60).
 Aug. 20—Sarah M. Gray (15).
 Sept. 27—Henrietta Allyn (34).
 Oct. 13—Mrs. James Allyn (86).
 Oct. 14.—Hannah Gallup (61).
 Oct. 17—Martha Stoddard, wife of Ichabod (82).
 Nov. 3—Margaret Babcock (81).

1825.

- Feb. 14—Robert Wilcox, infant son of Robert.
 April 20—Ichabod Stoddard (83).
 May 3—Sarah Newton (80).
 June 7—Deborah Hallet, wife of Henry (26).
 Sept. 29—Prudence Williams, relict of Capt. William (72).
 Nov. 15—Adonijah F. Bradford (55).
 Nov. 16—Asa Chapman (67).
 Nov. 18—Mary D. Bradford, daughter of Adonijah (16).
 Dec. 15—Katherine Gallup, wife of Jesse (72).

1826.

- Jan. 29—Josiah Gallup (65).
 Jan. 31—Charles H. Williams, son of Ephraim (1).
 —Henry Williams.
 March 6—James Stoddard (92).
 March 8—Joseph Bill, son of Gurdon (1 month).
 March 9—Rachel Crouch, wife of John (20).
 March 15—Son of Daniel Williams (16 days).
 April 7—Mrs. Hannah Hurlburt, wife of Rufus (89).
 April 19—Zabdiel Rogers (62).
 April 23—Gurdon F. Allyn, son of Gurdon (9).
 May 13—Esther Brown (62).
 June 2—John Q. Avery, son of Dudley (1).
 Aug. 2—Silas Niles (49).
 Aug. 8—Aseneth Gere, wife of Col. Isaac W. (24).
 Sept. 1—Elizabeth Averill, wife of Gideon (74).
 Sept. 15—Elizabeth Morgan, wife of Israel (70).

1827.

- Jan. 3—Eunice Latham, wife of Thomas (77).
Jan. 23—Mary Allyn, wife of Joseph (68).
Feb. 7—Robert Latham (40).
Feb. 18—Nathan D. Gallup (24).
Feb. 20—Mabel Williams (70).
March 10—Sarah Bellows, relict of Nathaniel (65).
May 20—Edmund Chapel (78).
June 10—John Dickerson (16).
July 9—Wm. E. Newbury (2).
July 11—Allyn Lester (52).
Sept. 26—Betsey Gallup, wife of Jesse (29).

1828.

- March 29—Dorothy Lester, wife of Asa (60).
April 1—John Williams, son of Erastus (1).
April 6—Son of Thomas Roach.
April 7—Thomas Allen (83).
April 22—Squire Lee (73).
May 27—Horace Gallup, son of Jacob (8 months).
June 23—Laury Newton, daughter of Elijah (30).
Aug. 17—Albert Stoddard, son of Sanford (10).
Aug. 29—Maria L. Perkins (3).
Sept. 15—Sabrina Barnes (16).
Sept. 29—Parthenia Gallup, wife of Jacob (34).
Oct. 12—Melinda Gallup, wife of Avery (26).
Dec. 13—Francis W. Allyn (19).

1829.

- Jan. 10—Ellen J. Stoddard, daughter of Sanford (6 months).
Feb. 7—Daniel Adams (73).
March 8—Capt. Mark Stoddard (85).
April 17—Hannah Hurlbutt, daughter of Asaph (27).
April 17—Sally Stoddard, wife of Asa (47).
May 8—Zephaniah Watrous (4 months).
May 19—Mrs. Emeline L. Short (23).
June 27—Infant son of Stephen and Martha Billings.
July 21—Eunice Fanning, relict of George (82).
Aug. 29—Charles W. Crandall (3 months).

1829—*Continued.*

- Sept. 7—Emeline L. Short (4 months).
 Sept. 14—Ann Ethridge (50).
 —John Seabury Spicer (27).
 —Daniel Adams, a Revolutionary soldier (73).
 —Capt. Elihu Adams (45).

1830.

- Feb. 9—Lucy A. Avery, daughter of Dudley (4).
 Feb. 24.—Sidney S. Avery, son of Dudley (8).
 March 16—Anna Chapman, wife of Joseph (94).
 March 22—James A. Hempstead (20).
 April 9—Frederic Bill, son of Gurdon (1).
 April 16—Mason Gallup, son of Nehemiah (4).
 April 21—Mary Chapman, daughter of Eber (25).
 July 22—Amos Allyn (83).
 Sept. 5—Giles Latham, son of Jonas (22).
 Sept. 7—Nancy Crouch, wife of Daniel (22).
 Oct. 10—Franklin Brown (24).
 Nov. 25—Bybon Allyn, son of Cyrus (10 months).
 Dec. 25—Deborah Brown, wife of Nathaniel (80).

1831.

- March 23—Ebenezer Morgan (75).
 April 18—Hannah Avery, wife of Dea. Peter (89).
 April 27—Elizabeth Williams, daughter of John (1½).
 May 3—Rufus Williams (69).
 May 6—Sarah L. Arthur (38).
 May 21—Prentice Avery (50).
 July 6—Allen Welch (21).
 July 15—Christopher Morgan (83).
 July 21—Mrs. Esther Gere (85).
 July 29—Lucy Stoddard, wife of Mark (84).
 Aug. 10—Ursula M. Chapman, wife of Simeon (30).
 Sept. 9—Sarah Stoddard, wife of Robert (80).
 Nov. 12—Frederick M. Niles (26).
 Nov. 22—Henry Gallup (74).
 Dec.—Albert G. Hempstead (26).
 Dec. 7—Stephen S. Ball, son of Alfred (4).

1831—*Continued.*

Dec. 13—John P. Gallup, son of Lodowick (10).

1832.

March 4—Capt. John Stanton (58).

April 19—Capt. John Wood (91).

April 19—Dorothy Lester, relict of John (91).

July 19—Sarah F. Ball, daughter of Alfred (6).

July 30—Elias Rose, son of James ($2\frac{1}{2}$).

Aug. 8—Capt. Guy Adams (at sea) (46).

Oct. 16—Edwin Newbury (1).

Oct. 19—Eneas Holdridge (24).

Nov. 6—Thankful Roach, wife of Thomas (63).

1833.

Jan. 8—Julia Arthur (2).

Jan. 10—Esther Bailey, wife of Obadiah (87).

Feb. 3—Huldah Chapman, daughter of Simeon (2).

March 23—Prudence Avery, wife of Billings (31).

May 18—Mary Peckham, daughter of Rev. Stephen (3).

May 29—John L. Forsyth (7 weeks).

July 15—Billings Avery (31).

July 20—William S. Thomas, son of Seabury (3).

July 20—Hannah L. Reynolds (24).

July 23—Darius Perkins (39).

July 31—Latham F. Allyn (drowned in Colchester) (15).

July 31—Capt. Enos Morgan (59).

Aug. 17—Mary Wilcox, infant daughter of Robert.

Aug. 26—Samuel Allyn (62).

Sept. 4—Austin L. Perkins, son of Stephen (5).

Nov. 11—Sidney Stoddard (34).

Nov. 12—Elizabeth H. Hempstead (30).

Nov. 13—Diadamia Wood (32).

Nov. 13—Margareth Wood (32).

Nov. 26—Mary Vincent (34).

Dec. 21—Anna Brown, daughter of Aaron (17).

1834.

Jan. 18—Eleazer Brown (22).

Jan. 29—Vine Stoddard (85).

1834—*Continued.*

- March 4—Infant son of Elias Gallup.
May 11—James Gallup (63).
May 26—Emeline Satterlee, daughter of Elisha (5).
April 30—Robinson J. Bailey (at sea) (27).
July 8—Dea. Samuel Lamb (86).
July 8—Solon Moxley (21).
July 18—Tabitha Lamb, wife of Dea. Samuel (78).
Aug. 24—Rodman Niles (61).
Aug. 27—John Wood, Jun. (49).
Aug. 30—Robert Geer (91).
Aug. 31—Olive E. Gallup, daughter of Lodowick (23).
Sept. 6—Austin Hallet, son of Henry (11).
Sept. 12—William A. Stoddard (21).
Nov. 21—Lucy Gallup, relict of Nathan (85).
Nov. 23—Abigail J. Perkins, daughter of Stephen (8).
Dec. 10—Cynthia Roach (35).

1835.

- March 10—Deborah Latham, wife of Joseph (88).
April 24—Freelove Hurlbutt (68).
April 30—Content Whipple, wife of Noah (41).
May 20—Mary F. Prosser (25).
May 25—James Fanning, Jun. (34).
Aug. 10—Perez B. Allyn, son of Gurdon (5 months).
Aug. 31—David Geer (80).
Sept. 11—Rebecca Whipple, daughter of Noah (2).
Sept. 20—Esther Brown, daughter of Daniel (37).
Oct.—Elizabeth Stark (75).
Oct. 11—Martha Newton (57).
Nov. 30—Almira W. Ayer, wife of George (28).
Dec. 16—Melinda Gallup, wife of Luke (42).

1836.

- Jan. 23—Thomas Prentice, son of Thomas (3).
March 5—Robert Stoddard, Jun. (54).
April 10—Mrs. Susan Forsyth (24).
April 13—Simeon Gallup (55).
April 14—Lucy Barnes (70).

1836—*Continued.*

- April 16—Sylvia Newton (81).
April 17—Ruth Brown, wife of Comfort (85).
April 27—Caroline E. Woodmansee (1).
April 28—Silas Whipple, son of Noah (1).
June 5—Samuel Whipple (38).
June 15—Elkanah Newbury (45).
July 29—Daniel Thomas (80).
Aug. 11—Harriet C. Whipple, wife of Samuel (38).
Aug. 20—Mary L. Jagger (2).
Sept. 5—Abiah Watrous (5).
Oct. 6—Lydia Latham, relict of Daniel (95).
Nov. 21—Mary Geer (78).
Dec. 4—Prudence Geer (61).

1837.

- Jan. 1—Jerusha Rose, wife of James (45).
Feb. 8—Sarah Stoddard, wife of Robert (78).
March 15—Hannah Larrabee, wife of Adam (39).
April 14—Elias Gallup (39).
April 24—Esther Allyn, relict of Amos (78).
May 28—Hannah Freeman, relict of Robert (77).
June 11—Alfred Allyn (34).
July—Elisha Denison (22).
Aug. 7—Samuel Vincent (30).
Sept. 28—Peter Williams (82).
Oct. 17—Lucy Hurlbutt (59).
Dec. 1—Oliver W. Champlin (33).
Dec. 6—Peter L. Hurlbutt (61).
Dec. 13—Eunice Thomas, relict of Daniel (80).
—Hannah Rose (95).

1838.

- Feb 4—Sarah Dean, relict of John (85).
Feb 7—Anna Stoddard (47).
March 15—Philip Gray (62).
April 5—Jonathan Sholes (70).
April 11—Eunice Geer (87).
June 3—Isaac A. Williams, son of John (19).

1838—*Continued.*

- June 10—Lydia Willcox, wife of Jeremiah (63).
 June 22—Frances J. Rose, daughter of James (18).
 June 24—Mary Geer, wife of David (81).
 June 25—Amos Williams (84).
 July 12—Jonathan Stoddard (72).
 Sept. 26—Thomas Hallet (78).
 Oct. 9—Henry J. Hurlbutt, son of Asaph (2).
 Oct. 23—Lydia Williams (73).
 Nov. 25—Olive Sterry, wife of Silas (95).
 Dec. 9—Emeline C. Gallup, daughter of Elisha (17).
 Dec. 11—Mrs. Elisabeth Chappel (93).
 Dec. 26—Mercy A. Phillips, wife of Joseph (17).

1839.

- Feb.—Mercy M. Burnett, wife of Richard (21).
 Feb. 11—Abigail Bill, wife of Joshua (80).
 Feb. 16—Theophilus Avery (85).
 March 16—Susannah Stoddard, wife of Guy C. (50).
 March 28—Parthena Sterry, daughter of Silas (68).
 March 29—Stephen H. Ball, son of Alfred (6).
 March 31—James H. Ball, son of Alfred (4).
 July 2—Asa L. Lester (78).
 July 9—James Fanning (67).
 July 20—Hannah Allyn, wife of Nathan (72).
 Aug. 16—Theodore A. Capron (32).
 Sept. 22—Mary E. Willcox, daughter of Jeremiah (15 days).
 Oct. 11—Bashaba Allyn, wife of Thomas (84).
 Dec. 8—John Main (32).

1840.

- Jan. 12—Cyrus Allyn (53).
 Feb. 14—Infant son of Luke Gallup.
 Feb. 24—Joseph Allyn (60).
 March 5—Erastus Latham, Jun. (2).
 July 10—Elisha A. Packer, son of Eldredge (1).
 Aug. 5—Elisha J. Stoddard (61).
 Aug. 16—Susan Lester, relict of Nathan (82).
 Sept. 10—Mary Rose, widow of Peleg (88).

1840—*Continued.*

Oct. 11—Stephen H. Woodmansee (3).

Oct. 19—Giles Morgan (28).

Dec. 13—Nancy Gallup, wife of Andrew (71).

Dec. 14—Daniel Stoddard (79).

Dec. 14—Solomon Lester (69).

Dec. 25—Stephen Billings (22).

—Dr. Prosper Rose, surgeon in army (88).

1841.

April 10—Lucy Kimball, relict of Chester (71).

June 30—Lucretia Stoddard, wife of Daniel (77).

July 21—Mary Hallet, wife of Thomas (79).

Aug. 4—Ruth Brown, widow of Reuben (72).

Aug. 7—James M. Gallup (18).

Aug. 7—George W. Palmer (25).

Sept. 7—Henry Comstock, son of Henry (3).

Dec. 20—Joshua Bill (81).

Dec. 28—Martha Vincent, relict of Samuel (in Ohio) (36).

1842.

Jan. 16—Infant daughter of Albert Brown.

April 8—Erastus Barnes (22).

May 1—William J. Williams (16).

May 4—Mrs. Laura Lamphere (23).

March 9—Martha S. Gallup (46).

May 30—Phoebe Gallup, daughter of Nehemiah (18).

June 23—Robert Stoddard (85).

July 5—William Watrous (1½).

July 24—Sarah E. Latham, wife of Thomas (20).

Aug. 8—Col. Ebenezer Avery (80).

Aug. 9—Lucy Chapman (5 months).

Aug. 14—James Latham (72).

Oct. 9—Frank Latham, son of Thomas (4 months).

Oct. 19—Cesar Babcock (90).

Oct. 21—Mrs. Lydia Adams, wife of David (74).

Nov. 9—Mrs. Charlotte Clark (60).

Nov. 13—Julia A. Lee, daughter of John (19).

Nov. 19—James B. Williams, son of William (3).

1842—*Continued.*

- Dec. 7—Lyman Stoddard, son of Daniel (16).
Dec. 12—Joseph Gallup, son of Avery (7 months).

1843.

- Jan. 16—Robert M. Niles (26).
April 4—Esther Peckham, wife of Stephen (46).
May 21—Seth Williams (83). -
June 3—Hannah M. Williams, daughter of Erastus (8).
June 28—Mary Williams, wife of Peter.
July 19—Jesse Gallup (60).
Aug. 7—Adelaide L. Packer, daughter of Eldredge (8½).
Aug. 17—Dea. Warren Williams (54).
Aug. 18—Jonathan Stoddard, Jr. (54).
Aug. 27—Obadiah Bailey (93).
Sept. 7—Mary Moxley, wife of John S. (54).
Sept. 15—Prudence M. Palmer, wife of Christopher S. (28).
Nov. 14—Esther Latham, wife of William (63).
Dec. 5—Hannah Holdridge, widow of Nathan (64).
Dec. 6—Eldredge Packer (36).
Dec. 27—Nehemiah Gallup (93).

1844.

- Jan. 16—Freelove Allyn (61).
Feb. 10—Elias Chapman, son of Samuel (9 months).
March 20—Simeon Morgan (58).
April 21—Stephen Morgan (83).
April 27—Content Watrous, wife of Henry (28).
May 8—Capt. Hamilton Morgan (27).
May 11—John Lee (52).
July 24—Nancy H. Chapman, daughter of Elias (21).
Aug. 7—John Chapman (64).
Sept. 9—Nathan Peckham (67).
Oct. 16—Samuel Chapman (38).

1845.

- Feb. 7—Harriet M. Peckham, daughter of Isaac (9).
March 13—Sarah Allyn, wife of Alexander (71).
May 29—Sally Lewis (85).
June 9—Sally Chapman, widow of Robert (56).

1845—*Continued.*

- Aug. 11—Angeline Arthur (23).
Sept. 14—George D. Williams, son of Daniel (1½).
Sept. 17—Julia A. Peckham, daughter of Isaac (21).
Oct. 21—Jane R. Chapman (19).
Nov. 11—Erastus Williams (60).
Nov. 23—Aurelia S. Stanton (22).
Dec. 28—Elizabeth Bolles, relict of Amos (72).

1846.

- March 9—Elias Brown (64).
April 22—Polly Satterlee, wife of Elisha (71).
April 29—Polly Stoddard, wife of Sanford (64).
May 21—Julia A. Brown (26).
June 13—Mrs. Hannah Carter (26).
Oct. 1—Lucy Bill, wife of Gurdon (51). ~
Oct. 4—Fanny E. Brown, daughter of Albert (3).

1847.

- Jan. 10—Amos H. Allyn, son of Joseph (16).
Jan. 14—Gustavus C. Newton (in Tennessee) (23).
Feb. 5—Hope Ayer, wife of Elisha (89).
March 6—Susannah Reynolds, wife of Clark (66).
July—Lymon Perkins (2).
July—Alfred Dickinson (2).
July 26—James Stoddard, son of Ephraim (2).
July 31—Eliza Bill (16).
Aug. 4—Silas Williams (78).
Aug. 22—Thomas Norman (64).
Sept. 18—Lucy Peckham, wife of Benjamin (87).
Sept. 20—William E. Maynard (2).
Sept. 28—Jonathan Stoddard (83).
Nov. 1—Mary Avery (73).
Nov. 6—Nancy Lester, wife of Austin (44).
Nov. 22—Albert Roach (23).
Nov. 24—Hannah A. Thomas, wife of Seabury (44).
Nov. 30—Polly Gallup (81).
Nov. 30—Mary Gallup, relict of Josiah (81).
Dec. 6—Susan Gallup (20).

1847—*Continued.*

Dec. 20—Emily Palmer (31).

Dec. 25—Sally Perkins (65).

1848.

Feb. 8—Denison B. Packer (2).

March 24—Susanna Williams, wife of Allyn (80).

April 7—Capt. Jacob Allyn (50).

April 10—Reuben Wilcox, son of Robert (3 months).

April 17—Julia Whipple (9 months).

May 23—Levi Standish (84).

May 24—Eunice Chapman, wife of Asa (74).

May 24—Eunice Standish (74).

May 25—James Allyn (78).

June 6—Samuel Whipple (28).

June 27—Infant daughter of Joseph Tibbetts.

July 1—Mary G. Stoddard, wife of Jonathan (81).

July 5—Augusta M. Ball, daughter of Olive (4 months).

July 20—John Holdridge (65).

Aug. 6—Matilda Whipple (23).

Aug. 10—Henry Rogers (41).

Aug. 23—Hannah M. Palmer, daughter of Charles (1½).

Aug. 31—Lewiston Gallup (32).

Sept. 13—Catherine Gallup, wife of Luke (47).

Oct. 27—Asa Avery (51).

Nov. 19—Juliet Rose, daughter of James (27).

Dec. 21—Anna G. Williams, relict of Seth (83).

Dec. 21—Anna Gallup (83).

1849.

Jan. 23—Ichabod Babcock (90).

Jan. 24—Sally Newton (61).

Jan. 30—William Latham (84).

Feb. 9—Fitch Stoddard, son of Sanford (23).

Feb. 10—Perez F. Stoddard (22).

Feb. 16—Hannah A. Williams, wife of Denison (54).

Feb. 19—James J. Brown (42).

March 5—George Davis (41).

March 9—Elam V. Williams, son of Denison (12).

1849—*Continued.*

- March 21—Samuel Healy.
April 24—Mary Peckham (76).
May 20—Thomas Allyn (87).
July 5—Isaac Bailey (60).
July 17—Margaret Gallup, wife of Lodowick (70).
July 30—Christopher Gallup (85).
Aug. 2—Cyrus M. McCracken.
Aug. 18—Phebe Wood (77).
Aug. 23—Infant child of Geo. A. Bailey.
Sept. 1—Mary Hurlbutt (5 days).
Sept. 3—Melville Comstock, son of Henry (1½).
Sept. 6—Sally A. Lester (20).
Sept. 18—Catherine Gallup (47).
Sept. 19—Timothy Crouch.
Sept. 29—Olive Ball, wife of Van (26).
Oct.—Hephzibah Whipple (59).
Oct. 1—Margery Newton Avery, wife of Theophilus (74).
Oct. 4—Mary Maynard, wife of Jesse (80).
Oct. 28—Edwin Arthur (in California) (22).
Nov. 13—Elijah T. Rose, son of James (22).
Nov. 15—Phebe Peckham, wife of Stephen (32).
Nov. 21—Polly Woodbridge.
Dec. 2—Content Crouch.
Dec. 4—Ellen A. Campbell (2).
Dec. 16—Content Welden.

1850.

- Jan. 11—David Adams (88).
Jan. 26—Susan Lester.
Feb. 1—Peleg W. Park (drowned) (44).
May 8—Rev. Ralph Hurlbutt (83).
May 22—Sally Stoddard (46).
June 20—Susannah Allyn, wife of Thomas (84).
July 25—James E. Geer (1).
—Thomas Smith (in Franklin) (90).
Aug.—Thankful Smith, wife of Thomas (in Franklin) (92).
Aug. 13—Mary Stoddard, daughter of Ephraim (1).

1850—*Continued.*

- Aug. 15—Col. Stephen Billings (69).
 Aug. 29—Simeon Bailey (1½).
 Aug. 29—Elizabeth C. Bailey (6).
 Sept. 23—Clarissa B. Tibbetts, daughter of Joseph (1).
 Sept. 24—George G. Vincent, son of Ira (24).
 Oct. 5—Amy S. Williams, wife of William (68).
 Nov. 24—Gurdon L. Spicer (26). —
 Dec. 1—Capt. Alexander Allyn (83).
 Dec. 28—Joseph Tibbetts (36).
 —Phebe W. Watrous, wife of Daniel (28).

1851.

- Jan. 8—Reuben C. Perkins (21).
 Jan. 14—Ira W. Lamb (14).
 Jan. 31—Caroline Allen, widow of Alfred (45).
 April 19—Peter A. Gallup (75).
 May 12—Harriet R. Smith, daughter of Leonard (4 days).
 July 19—Lydia Satterlee, wife of Jonas (81).
 Aug. 14—William H. Stoddard (35).
 Nov. 8—Isaac Allyn, son of Abel (in California) (24).
 Dec. 19—Ira E. Bill, son of Edward (2½).
 Dec. 20—Mary Hurlbutt, relict of Rev. Ralph (86).
 Dec. 30—George Ayer, Jun. (18).

1852.

- Feb. 23—Daniel Brown (92).
 April 4—Alfred Ball (58).
 May 23—Mary A. Allen, wife of Elisha (27).
 May 25—Michal Williams, widow of Silas (81).
 June 5—Peter Lester (84).
 June 22—Capt. Alfred A. Wood (57).
 July 4—Anna Lester, widow of Peter (90).
 July 14—Sally P. Sheldon, wife of John (66).
 Aug. 18—Abigail Stoddard, widow of Vine (93).
 Sept. 26—Capt. Francis A. Lester (40).
 Oct. 17—Elisha Morgan (18).
 Nov. 11—Capt. Jacob Gallup (65).

1853.

- Jan. 8—Julius Latham (2).
Jan. 16—Mrs. Mary Mulkey (74).
Jan. 27—Capt. Daniel Stoddard, son of Daniel (29).
Feb. 14—Horatio N. Bailey (in San Francisco) (33).
Feb. 24—Hon. Wm. Williams (72).
Feb. 26—Amos Myers (21).
March 8—Jonas Satterlee (89).
March 16—Andrew Gallup (91).
April 8—Nancy L. Myers, wife of John (56).
May 30—Polly Stanton (61).
June 20—Elisha Ayer (96).
July 15—William H. Park, son of Peleg (at Key West) (22).
July 24—Robinson Bailey (69).
July 26—Olive Morgan (93).
Sept. 26—Sarah Gray, widow of Philip (69).
Sept. 29—Infant son of Eben Gallup.
Oct. 3—Theoday Latham (69).
Oct. 21—Cynthia Holdridge (66).
Nov. 15—Abby Lester (53).
Dec. 17—William Green (81).
Dec. 23—Phillis B. Daniels, wife of Mark (74).
Dec. 25—Freelove Niles Latham (79).
Dec. 25—Infant son of Jos. Morgan.
Dec. 31—Elisha Perkins (70).
—Stephen Hempstead (83).

1854.

- Jan. 16—Infant child of G. A. Bailey.
Jan. 23—Mrs. Emeline F. Holdridge (40).
Jan. 19—Mrs. Mary Avery, relict of Col. Ebenezer (86).
March 23—Capt. Henry Comstock (at Ascension Island) (43).
April 21—Ray Gallup (20).
May 6—Henry M. Reynolds (49).
June 3—Benjamin Spicer (60).
June 10—Gehannah Williams, relict of Uriah (99 2-3).
June 22—Phineas Holdridge (83).
June 28—Seth Williams (52).

- June 28—Mrs. Elizabeth S. Gallup (39).
June 29—Mary Morgan, daughter of Simeon (32).
July 7—Infant son of Theophilus and Mary Avery.
July 9—Austin Allyn (23).
July 20—Gurdon Williams (63). —
July 23—Julia Ayer, wife of George (37).
Aug. 24—Roswell M. Stoddard (5 months).
Sept. 17—Thomas Comstock (67).
Oct. 9—Capt. Wm. Williams (75).
Nov. 13—Mrs. Prudence Daboll (88).
Nov. 26—Mary C. Stoddard (33).
Dec. 3—Egbert Avery (65).
Dec. 28—Nathan Barnes (78).
—Benjamin Geer (70).
—Martha Geer (60).

INDEX.

	Page.		Page.
Ackley, Elder J. B.	57	Allyn, Margarette J.	186
Adams, John Q.	274	Allyn, Ellen	187
Adams, John	75	Allyn, Maria R.	247
Adams, Nathan	75	Allyn, Fanny	88
Adams, Elder J. R.	57	Arnold, Benedict	67, 69, 75
Aldrige, Elder Fredus	54	Ashley, Elder D. G.	56
Allyn, Maria S.	219	Avery, Dr. Amos G.	182
Allyn, Abel	171, 187	Avery, A.	58
Allyn, William I.	249	Avery, E. D.	109
Allyn, Belton	79	Avery, Capt. Anson	20
Allyn, James	164	Avery, Capt. Christopher	173
Allyn, Benadam	79	Avery, Amos G.	52, 54
Allyn, Christopher		Avery, Dr. Christopher	
	56, 168, 169, 219	Swan	181, 182
Allyn, Israel	44, 45, 171	Avery, Billings T.	19
Allyn, N. B.	57	Avery, Rev. Christopher	
Allyn, Robert			31, 56, 174
	18, 19, 167, 211	Avery, Capt. Christopher	
Allyn, Col. Roswell	164, 165		173, 174
Allyn, Lt. Stanton		Avery, Caleb	70
	165, 166, 167	Avery, Col. Ebenezer	174
Allyn, Charles	169	Avery, Isaac	181
Allyn, Capt. Samuel	79	Avery, Lucy	181
Allyn, Palmer	249	Avery, Ebenezer	72
Allyn, Capt. Simeon	79	Avery, Samuel	264
Allyn, Capt. Gurdon L.	167	Avery, Edward	172
Allyn, Gurdon F.	169	Avery, Erasmus	249
Allyn, Rev. Robert		Avery, Henry W.	
	169, 171, 246		44, 174, 175, 177, 179

	Page.		Page.
Avery, I. Edwin	249	Bellows Family,	98
Avery, Rev. John		Benham, Ida Whipple	247
1, 41, 178, 181, 246, 247, 249		Bennett, John	60
Avery, James Jr.	172	Bentley, Elder L. D.	56
Avery, Jacob	172	Billings, Corp. Andrew	79
Avery, Mary A.	25, 42	Billings, Anna	44
Avery, Rev. Nathan		Billings, Cynthia	222
54, 172, 174		Billings, Capt. James A.	186
Avery, Rev. Park	52, 70	Billings, Stephen	186, 222
Avery, Rev. Frederick D.		Billings Family,	100
177, 178, 181		Bill, Charles	
Avery, Henry W. Jr.		45, 112, 113, 248, 249	
179, 180		Bill, Edward M.	107
Avery, Sidney	180	Bill, Frederic	
Avery, Rufus	71	76, 103, 109, 248, 249	
Avery, Lydia G.	180	Bill, Frederic A.	81, 185, 249
Avery, Mary	180	Bill, Gurdon	
Avery, Theophilus	186	81, 105, 106, 183, 257	
Avery, William	81	Bill, Gurdon Jr.	108, 248, 249
Avery, Nathan	182	Bill, Henry	
Avery, Experience	208	38, 39, 108, 183, 184, 185	
Avery, Dea. John	211	243, 244, 246, 247, 249	
Avery, Abigail	211	Bill, James	183
Avery Family,	92	Bill, John	103
Ayer Family,	98	Bill, Nathan D.	108
		Bill, Joshua	79, 105
		Bill, Lucy Y.	107, 183
		Bill, Ledyard	
Backus, Rev. Isaac	51	3, 83, 105, 110, 111, 248, 249	
Babcock, Ichabod	79	Bill, Richard	104
Bailey, Thomas	148	Bill, Edward	246, 249
Baker, Andrew	79	Bill, Phineas	79
Barber, Phoebe Esther	59	Bill, Rev. Dr. William	102
Barnes, Laura Anna	59	Bill, Philip	18, 105
Beckwith, Dea. J. B.		Bill, Joshua	264
43, 44, 249		Bill, John W.	185
Bellows, Miss	43		

	Page.		Page.
Bill, Sarah	196	Brown, Rev. Nathaniel Jr.	52
Bill, Richard	103	Brown, Mary L.	189
Bill, Phineas	211	Buckingham, Gov. Wm. A.	83, 246
Bill Family,	102		
Boynton, Elder G. D.	56		
Bolles Family,	114		
Bradford, Gov. William	169	Capron, Letter of Saml.	274
Bradbury, Elder David	56	Campbell, Dea. Wm.	40
Breed, John	265	Carroll, L. W.	189
Brewster, Franklin	186, 187	Carter, Charles W.	246
Brewster, Elder William	175	Case, Elder J. W.	56
Brewster, Jonathan	18	Catalogue of Deaths,	276
Brewster, Capt. John		Champion, Susan	42
83, 187, 188,	190	Chapman, C. H.	57
Brewster, James	265	Chapman, Courtland	56
Brewster, Benjamin	181	Chapman, Nelson	60
Brewster, Nathan	186	Chapman, Ichabod	45
Brewster, William F.	187	Chapman, William	18
Brewster, John D.	190	Chapman, Hannah I.	57
Brewster, Jabez	187	Chester, Norman L.	44
Brewster, John	187, 245, 249	Church, The Congrega-	
Brewster, Frank W.	189	tional	30
Brewster Family,	115	Church, The Episcopal	46
Bromfield, Capt.	72	Church, The Methodist	53
Brown, Amos	59	Church, The Separatist	49
Brown, Avery W.	59	Church, The Baptist	58
Brown, Aaron	58	Church, The Rogerene	
Brown, Albert	58	Quakers	61
Brown, Avery W.	190	Cleveland, John	50
Brown, C. A.	57	Clinton, General	67, 78
Brown, Daniel	58	Colver, Courtland	57
Brown, Col. Elias W.	24, 44, 58	Colver, Kate B.	57
Brown, Hattie	57	Colver, C. E.	57
Brown, Elias S.	190	Comstock, James	75
Brown, Mercy	59	Cook, Rev. N. B.	
Brown, Mary	59	37, 191, 243, 244, 245	

	Page.		Page.
Cook, Mrs. N. B.	25, 191	Dewey, Elder Timothy	54
Cook, Lt. Wm. T.		Dickenson, Elder	56
43, 191, 192, 193		Dorchester, Elder Daniel	56
245, 246, 249, 250		Dow, Rev. Lorenzo	54
Crandall, Hon. Stiles A.	191	Dunham, Elder	56
Crandall, Billings F. T.	191		
Crandall, Stiles	191	Eldridge, Charles	71
Crary, Elisha A.	187	Eldridge, Mary	174
Croswell, Rev. Andrew	32	Emerson, Rev. Warren	56
Culver, Edward	18	Eyre, Lt. Col.	68
Cutting, Rev. Charles			
38, 46, 83, 196, 246, 249		Fanning, Hattie E.	247
Cutting, Horace	38	Fanning, Edmund	18, 119
		Fanning, George	
Daboll, David A.	195	25, 44, 120, 243, 244	
Daboll, Nathan	194	245, 246, 249	
Daboll, John	71	Fanning Family,	119
Dalrymple, Elder C. H.	57	Fish, Capt. Wm. S.	192
Daniels, Mark	257, 258	Fish, Hannah	175
Daniels, Phillis	56	Fox, Bathsheba	62
Davis, Maria T.	202		
Davis, Maj. Benj.	101	Gallup, Andrew	79
Davis, Sarah	101	Gallup, Benadam	31, 123
Davis, Jefferson	170	Gallup, Capt. Jacob	195
Davis, Capt. Noah	20	Gallup, Palmer	221
Deane, Hon. Silas	18, 193	Gallup, Dea. Erastus	43, 203
Denison, Elder Eustus	58	Gallup, Nehemiah M.	249
Denison, Nathan F.	108, 109	Gallup, Capt. Isaac	
Denison, Elder Jesse	56	197, 204, 205	
Denison, Emeline	171	Gallup, Isaac	
Denison, Betsey	175, 179	103, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201	
Denison, Frederick	175	Gallup, Rev. James A.	
Denison, John L.	246	122, 181, 205, 220, 247	
Denison, Martha	186	Gallup, Joseph H.	
Denison, Rev. Frederick	247	24, 165, 221	
Denman, Elder Thos.	57	Gallup, Joseph A.	124, 249

	Page.		Page.
Gallup, Dea. Nathan Sands		Geer, Capt. Nathaniel B.	
43, 44, 206, 244, 249		209, 243	
Gallup, Maj. Jacob L.	196	Geer, Albert D.	210
Gallup, Nelson	56	Geer, Juliette	210
Gallup, Dea. Russell	204	Geer, Mary A.	210
Gallup, Nehemiah	79	Geer Family,	125
Gallup, Sarah Ann	196	Gilman, Wm. C.	266
Gallup, Wm. M.	25	Goddard, Calvin	265
Gallup, Jacob	249	Goodrich, Elder Nelson	57
Gallup, Dea. Russell		Goof, A. E.	60
43, 135, 249		Gray, Hattie J.	245
Gallup, Rufus M.	244	Gray, Amandar W.	
Gallup, Isaac Jr.	202	132, 166, 169	
Gallup, Avery	205	Gray, John M.	44, 249
Gallup, Eliza	222	Gray, Thomas B.	132
Gallup Family,	121	Gray, Marian I.	246, 249
Gates, Phoebe F.	59	Gray Family,	130
Geer, Amos	207	Granger, Mary	36
Geer, Ellen	130, 154	Griswold, Elizabeth	63
Geer, Eliza B.	45	Green, Caroline L.	191
Geer, George	18, 208	Groton Selectmen,	273
Geer, Dea. Isaac G.			
43, 206, 207, 245, 249		Haley, Hon. Elisha	164
Geer, James L.	129	Hallett, Capt. Henry	20
Geer, Thomas A.	188	Hallet, Henry	257, 258
Geer, Joseph	81	Halsey, Capt.	69
Geer, Robert	31, 130, 207	Halsey, Jeremiah	246
Geer, M. Adaliza	188	Hancock, John	102
Geer, Jacob A.	44, 207	Hamilton, Alexander	72
Geer, David	207, 208	Hammond, Mrs. Esther	173
Geer, Isaac W.	208	Harvey, Paul	104
Geer, Col. Isaac W.	208	Hayden, B. F.	58
Geer, David	208	Heald, Rev. Jesse E.	56
Geer, Delia	208	Heath, Dorothy	174
Geer, Louise	208	Hempstead, Stephen	71, 72
Geer, Thomas H.	210	Henderson, David B.	216

	Page.		Page.
Hill, Samuel	71, 73	Johnson, Caroline A.	182
Hinks, Elder E. F.	56		
Holbrook, S. T.	246	Kinney, P.	60
Holdridge, Almira	59	Kinmouth, Rev. A. E.	
Holdridge, Emeline	59	42, 43, 245, 246, 249	
Holdridge, Randall	59		
Howard, William O.	182		
Howell, Rev. S. N.	191	Lamb, Samuel	25
Hoyt, Col.	83	Lamb, Samuel S.	220
Hurlburt, Amos	114, 139	Lamb, Isaac	18
Hurlburt, Lucy	54	Lamb, Tabithy	44
Hurlburt, Hannah	54	Lamb Family,	139
Hurlburt, Fanny R.	57	Larned, Miss	50
Hurlburt, John	18	Larrabee, Capt. Adam	
Hurlburt, Ralph	213, 244	213, 214, 215	
Hurlburt, Henry	57	Larrabee, Henry	83, 249
Hurlburt, Rev. Ralph		Larrabee, Frederick	213
52, 54, 55, 211		Larrabee, Ex-Gov. Wm.	
Hurlburt, Rufus	54, 212	215, 216, 217	
Hurlburt, Henry	249	Larrabee, Capt. Nathan F.	
Hurlburt, Thomas	211	217, 218	
Hurlburt, Lt. Thomas	212	Larrabee, Hon. Henry	
Hurlburt, Stephen	212	218, 219	
Hurlburt, Dea. John	211	Latham, William	79
Hurlburt, Stephen	211	Latham, Thomas	57, 141, 142
Hurlburt Family,	135	Latham, Sarah E.	57, 169
Huse, Elder O.	56	Latham Family,	140
Hutchinson, Samuel	172	Ledyard, Fanny	73
Hyde, Mary	162	Ledyard, Gurdon	76
		Ledyard, Youngs	70
Jacks, Samuel W.	71	Ledyard, Capt. Ebenezer	72
Jackson, Genl. Andrew	83	Ledyard, Col. William	
Jennings, Isaac	177	19, 68, 69, 70, 71, 75, 76, 211	
Johnson, Rev. Jacob	33	Lee, Jesse	53
Jones, Moses	79	Lee, Gen. Robert E.	170
Johnson, Obediah	50	Lester, Asa	79

INDEX.

331

	Page.		Page.
Lester, Hannah	167	Moxley, Joseph	79
Lester, John	79	Myers, Dea. John	60
Lester, Hannah G.	214		
Lester, Samuel	264	Newell, Elder F. C.	56
Lester Family,	142	Newton, Christopher	245
Lewis, Lt. Joseph	79	Newton, Elijah	55
Lewis, Benjamin F. Jr.	189	Newton, John J.	55
Lewis, Benjamin F.	249	Norton, Mary	37
		Norman, Hannah	42
		Norman, Moses	44
Main, Daniel	59	Norman, Sarah	45
Main, John	60	Norman, Stephen H.	223
Main, Lois	59	Norman, Charity	55
Main Family	148	Norman, Hibbard R.	224
Mansy, Benjamin	179	Norman, Thomas	223
Mansy, Charlotte	179	Norwich & Worcester	
Mason, Capt. John	251	R. R. The	265
Maynard, Bertha	57	Noyes, William	79
Maynard, Lydia	57		
Maynard, William	18	O'Brien, George H.	31, 246
McCord, Robert	181	Ostrander, Elder Daniel	54
McCord, Rachel P.	181	Otis, James	102
Middleton, Mrs. Jose- phine	163	Packer, John	79
Miner, Thomas	79	Paine, Elisha	50
Minot, Miss M.	101	Palmer, Harriet	164
Mitchell, Colby C.	177	Palmer, Lucy	57
Montgomery, Maj.	68, 74	Park, Abigail	173
Morgan, Henrietta	164	Park, Robert	18
Morgan, Parthenia	195	Park, H. K.	104
Morgan, Capt. John	19, 264	Park, Martha	162
Morgan, Capt. Israel	187	Park, Capt. John	173
Morgan, William		Pease, L. E.	245
19, 187, 222, 257		Peckham, Elder Stephen H.	58, 59
Morgan, Capt. Simeon	79	Peckham, Stephen H. Jr.	60
Morgan Family,	149		

	Page.		Page.
Peckham, Benjamin	59	Rogers, John	61, 62, 63
Peckham, Esther	59	Rose, Joanna	172
Penn, William	253	Rose, Thomas	172
Pequot Indians, The	251	Russell, Charles A.	247
Perkins, Geo. L.	266		
Perkins, John E.	56	Saltonstall, Rev. Gurdon	63
Perkins, D. C.	57	Saltonstall, Gurdon	172
Perkins, Sarah	57	Satterlee, C. A.	57, 249
Perkins, Laura A.	57	Satterlee, Alice	57
Perkins, Elisha	79	Satterlee, Elmer	57
Perkins, Luke	79	Satterlee, Susan	57
Perkins, Luke Jr.	79	School Teachers, List of	273
Perkins, Asa	79	Seabury, Dea. John	19
Perkins, Elnathan	79	Seabury, Samuel	19
Perkins, Simeon	79	Seabury, Samuel Jr.	31, 224
Pierce, Mrs. Thankful	53	Seabury, John	31
Prentice, John	74	Seabury, Rev. Samuel	31, 224
Prentice, Mrs. Esther	173	Seabury, David	79
Prosser, Dea. Thomas	59, 60	Selden, Rev. J. Henry	185
Prosser, Anna	59	Selden, Henry Bill	185
Punderson, Rev. Ebenezer		Separatists' Memorial,	269
	31, 46	Separatists' Petition,	271
		Shapley, Capt.	68
Quincy, Josiah	66	Sholes, Capt. Nathaniel	79
		Smith, Rev. David	35
Representatives in Leg-		Smith, Thomas	79
islature	20, 21, 22	Smith, Leonard	37, 244
Revere, Paul	102	Smith, M. G.	60
Roach, Sidney A.	45	Smith, Julia Sophia	179
Roach, Thomas	79	Smith, Nehemiah	197, 264
Roach Family,	152	Smith, Roswell	179
Robbins, Elder Frank S.	60	Smith Family,	153
Roberts, Elder George	54	Spicer, Peter	18
Roberts, Richard A.	188	Spicer, Capt. Edmund	
Rockwell, Charles	265		83, 243, 245
Rogers, Mrs. Frances	57	Spicer, John S.	245, 249

	Page.		Page.
Sprague, Ella	185	Thompson, John C.	181
Stanton, Capt. Amos	79	Thompson, Henry S.	181
Stanton, Edward	71	Thurston, Edwin L.	188
Stanton, Anna	164	Tillinghast, Lorenzo W.	60
Stanton, Harriet	59	Tourjee, Eben	179
Stanton, Lydia	54	Tracy, David	104
Stanton Family,	155	Trumbull, Mary	162
Starkweather, H. H.	246	Tubbs, Elmer	57
Starr, Vine A.	60	Turkington, Elder Wm.	56, 57
Stedman, Sergt. John	79	Turner, Ezekiel	18
Stedman, John W.	246	Tuttle, Anna Maria	25, 37
Sterry, Sally	44	Tuttle, Harriet Newell	37
Stewart, Alexander	164	Tuttle, Joseph	36
Stiles, Rev. W. C.	247	Tuttle, Rev. Timothy	24, 30
Stoddard, Stephen M.	164	35, 43, 52, 175, 180, 192	
Stoddard, Jonathan	54		
Stoddard, Ralph S.	18, 56		
Stoddard, Sanford B.	244	Vanderpool, Dr. S. O.	182
Stoddard, Daniel	79	Volunteers in Civil War,	
Stoddard, Robert	79	84, 85, 86, 87	
Stoddard, Ralph	79	Vrooman, Adelbert	182
Stoddard, Vine	79		
Stoddard, Ebenezer	159, 160		
Stoddard, Stephen M.	164	Wait, Col. John T.	83, 162
Stoddard, Jane F.	191	Walworth, Reuben H.	214
Stoddard Family,	158	Warren, Gen. Joseph	162
Stoneman, Elder Jesse	54	Washington, Gen. George	78
Stratton, Elizabeth	162	Webster, Noah	195
Street, Nicholas	264	Wedger, Joseph	79
Strong, Rev. Edward	179	Welton, Rev. H. A.	48
Swain, Elder R.	54	Wheeler, Hon. Richard A.	
Swan, Lucy	188	96, 246, 247, 255	
		Wheeler, Richard	173
Taylor, Elder Wm. A.	57	Wheeler, Prudence	173
Thomas, Seabury	207	Whipple, Chrissie	247
Thompson, Edward A.	181	Whipple, Jonathan	176

	Page.		Page.
Wilcox, Robert	59	Williams, Mary Ann	171
Williams, Henry Warren	237, 238	Williams, Eunice A.	161
Williams, Daniel	75	Williams, Park A.	161
Williams, Elias Hewitt	238, 239	Williams, B. Frank	161
Williams, William	18, 19, 44	Williams, Mary Esther	188
Williams, Cecelia H.	161	Williams, Asenath	208
Williams, Warren	43	Williams Family,	160
Williams, Youngs	162	Winthrop, Gov. John Jr.	17, 18, 103
Williams, William H.	240	Witter, Julia Ann	242
Williams, Orrin M.	240	Wood, John	241
Williams, Rev. E. M.	247	Wood, Col. Samuel W.	44, 241, 242
Williams, Lt. Henry	79	Woodbridge, Wm. H.	44
Williams, Eleazer	162, 163	Woodmancy, Caroline	59
Williams, Zebaniah	79	Worcester, Elder J. M.	56
Williams, Denison B.	161, 162, 188	Yerrington, Lucy	107

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